JPRS 76711

28 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2222

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76711

28 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2222

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Cultivation of Masses Called Essential for Party Development
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 25 Aug 80) 1

'NHAN DAN' Examines Role of VPA in Training Youth
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Oct 80) 3

Ho Chi Minh University Trains Reserve Officers
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 24 Aug 80) 6

Inductees Leave Phuc Tho, Thach That Districts for Army
(HANOI MOI, 8 Aug 80) 7

Editorial Urges Hanoi Youths To Join the Army
(Editorial; HANOI MOI, 8 Aug 80) 9

Briefs

Cao Bang Security Efforts 11
Punishment Against Gasoline Theft 11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Leaders Message Hails Soviet Cosmonauts' Safe Return
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 Oct 80) 12

VCP Central Committee Greets PDRY Ad Hoc Party Congress
(VNA, 11 Oct 80) 13

SRV's Van Tien Dung Greets Polish Army Anniversary
(VNA, 11 Oct 80) 14

Yearly Export Plan To Be Fulfilled by Hanoi Corporations
(Le Ha; HANOI MOI, 8 Aug 80) 15

Briefs
Medical Cooperation With Algeria 17
Equatorial Guinea National Day 17
Sympathy for Algerian Quake Victims 17
Guyana Counterparts Appointment 18
Dau Tieng Project Tour 18

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs
Hanoi Youth Union 19

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' Comments on Economic Role of Ho Chi Minh City
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 Oct 80) 20

Antinegativistic Movement Launched in Industrial Materials Management
(Vu Ngoc Dan; HANOI MOI, 30 Jul 80) 22

Mechanization of Crop Growing in Mekong Delta Discussed
(Le Nhat Quang; NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Jun 80) 25

Dishonest Practices in Ice Sale in Hanoi Uncovered
(HANOI MOI, 8 Aug 80) 41

AGRICULTURE

Insufficient Vegetable Supply to Hanoi People Revealed
(Nguoi Tieu Dung; HANOI MOI, 30 Jul 80) 42

Briefs
Nghe Tinh Rice 43
Dong Thap Summer-Fall Rice 43
Ben Tre 10th-Month Rice 43
Long An Rice 43
Phu Khanh Winter-Spring Crops 43
Binh Tri Thien 8th-Month Rice 44
Ben Tre Rice Harvest 44
Long An Summer-Fall Rice 44
Song Be 10th-Month Crops 44
Ha Nam Ninh Winter Crop 44
Hai Hung Winter, Winter-Spring Norms 44
Tien Giang Rice Harvest 44
Dong Thap Rice 45
Hau Giang 10th-Month Rice 45
Gia Lai-Congtum Crops 45
Thanh Hoa Waterlogging 45
Nghe Tinh 10th-Month Rice 45
Minh Hai 10th-Month Rice 45
Pig-Breeding Centers 46
South Fish Catch 46

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Continued Power Cut-Off to Enterprises
(HANOI MOI, 2 Aug 80) 47

Insufficient Coal Supply to Hanoi Glassware Enterprise
(Tho Xay; HANOI MOI, 8 Aug 80) 48

Bim Son Cement Plant Nears Completion
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 24 Aug 80) 49

Briefs

Provincial Aid to Kampuchea 50
Thuan Hai Electricity 50
Thuan Hai Powerplant 50

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Subsidiary Food Crop Processing in Past Years Reviewed
(Hoai Nam-Anh Do; NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Jun 80) 51

Construction of Bai Bang Paper Mill Said Nearly Completed
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 25 Aug 80) 57

Briefs

HCM City Industry, Handicrafts 58

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Hanoi Cites 'NHAN DAN' on Transportation Difficulties
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Oct 80) 59

Road Workers Repair Storm Damage in Border Area
(Tran Vu; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 25 Aug 80) 61

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Hanoi People Relocated in Lam Dong New Economic Zone
(HANOI MOI, 2 Aug 80) 62

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Briefs

Scientific Research Projects 63

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CULTIVATION OF MASSES CALLED ESSENTIAL FOR PARTY DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Cultivate the Masses, Create a Source of Party Development"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year our army has gained tens of thousands of newly admitted party members of generally good quality. In comparison to the end of 1979, the ratio of party members who have been promoted has increased by nearly 3 percent. The number of companies with party chapters and the number of chapters with party committees have also clearly increased.

However, incomparison to the requirements and plans the party development work has not been carried out permanently and universally, and has not attained the desired results. Even the best units such as the Air Force, Military Region 4, and the Artillery Corps, have not attained 100 percent of their plans.

From now to the end of the year, the problem that is posed for all party organizations in the armed forces is to positively carry out the party development work, in order to attain the quantitative, and especially the qualitative, norms of the 1980 party development plan. The places that have done a good job as well as those that have not must review their work and find the reasons for the good points and deficiencies. The party organizations and party bases have different circumstances and conditions, so the reasons for the good points and deficiencies are not identical. But one common problem that all of us can study together is cultivating the masses in order to create a source of party development.

That is a very important matter which greatly affects the quality and quantity of party members. In actuality, we see that in some units everyone who is not a party member is a Youth Union member and is of good quality, but because the party chapter lightly regards the cultivation of the masses in order to create a source of party development there is an attitude of "letting matters take their own course," so the party development work makes slow progress. On the other hand, there are units which have fewer Youth Union members but in which the party chapter takes the initiative and cultivates the masses, educating the Youth Union members to raise their over-all political quality while having plans to cultivate the outstanding Youth Union members to create a source for party development, and therefore have been able to admit many new, young, high-quality party members.

Clearly, in order to meet the quantitative and qualitative requirements of party development the party organizations must do a good job of the all-round cultivation of the masses outside the party, and particularly of those who are to be admitted into the party.

The important thing at present is that the party chapters must, by means of the "The entire Youth Union participates in party building "movement, continually cultivate the masses regarding communist ideals and their knowledge of the party, the political policies of the party, and the missions of the army and the unit. On that basis, they must have plans to assist and cultivate each category of the masses so that they may make steady progress, advance from the status of weak Youth Union member to that of good Youth Union member and from a good status to an outstanding status, and then endeavor to meet the party member standards in order to be admitted into the party.

The contents of mass cultivation, especially as regards people who are to be admitted into the party, cannot lack the challenging and cultivation of their all-round work ability, by means of such real troop activities as combat, work, study, and mass proselytization, according to each person's randk and capability.

The cultivation of the masses must be of high quality, with specific plans, programs, and measures which cover everything from categorizing the masses and assigning, and giving detailed guidance to, party members so that they can assist the masses to inspecting and supervising the party committees and evaluating the results of each period.

If a tree is to produce much fruit it must be tended very meticulously. If we are to have a rich, strong source of party development, we must continually cultivate the masses so that they can meet the party member standards. That is one of the key aspects of promoting the party development work under all circumstances.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' EXAMINES ROLE OF VPA IN TRAINING YOUTH

BK090838 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[NHAN DAN 9 October editorial: "Great School for Our Youths"]

[Text] Through various revolutionary stages, our armed forces, led and educated by the party, have always been a strong force against aggression and, at the same time, a training center for the heroic younger generations which are endowned with a noble fighting cause, closely attached to the people, and ready to sacrifice themselves for the fatherland's independence and freedom, for socialism and for the people's happiness. Uncle Ho's soldiers are today regarded by our people as one of the most beautiful images.

Following the achievement of total national independence and unification, an important number of soldiers and cadres have returned to their families and localities where they are continuing to foster the revolutionary nature of the armed forces in national construction.

A large number of new generation youths have enlisted in the armed forces in order to take up the noble cause of national defense from their fathers and brothers, thus contributing to building the economy and a new life.

The heroic qualities of the new generation combatants have been reflected in the fight against the Chinese aggressors and their lackey clique in Kampuchea.

Our armed forces' outstanding feats on the labor front have also been strikingly manifested, especially in the building of roads, the carrying out of farmland irrigation, the building of large-scale industrial projects and the developing of various state farms.

Inheriting the tradition of solidarity and coordination, various military units have joined with Public Security Forces in actively maintaining political security and social order and safety against negative phenomena in everyday life, economy and society. Units and individuals symbolic of the young generation's heroism in the new revolutionary state exist everywhere.

More than 160 comrades have been awarded the VPA hero titled; 7,000 comrades have been recognized as determined-to-win combatants and another 60,000 as emulation combatants. Some 81 percent of the youth union member population have been recognized as determined-to-win youths. These figures affirm the revolutionary nature of our country's young generation even though there are many shortcomings and weaknesses to be overcome by the ranks of the just-embarking-on-life youths.

The cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland requires us to continue to build the armed forces into a powerful, regular and modern army capable of performing the combat readiness task while engaging in productive labor for national construction. All youths reaching 18 years of age are dutybound to fulfill their military obligation. Leading a military life is a necessary condition for our youths to forge themselves into new men capable of exercising collective mastery over the country and society and into good combatants and honest laborers.

As the comrade general secretary of our party put it: The armed forces must genuinely become a great school with a great attraction for young generations to train youths into new men with good fighting and production skills, lofty idealism, good health, high discipline, dynamism, high organizational and technical abilities and a knowledge for cultivating scrupulous relations between men and for turning out good laborers and cadres for socialist construction.

Our army has formulated annual troop recruiting and replacement plans and adequate long-term training plans in order to strengthen their great and strong forces. Combat and combat support units, schools, training centers, research institutions and military production establishments are responsible for creating favorable conditions for the young combatants to live, fight, work, study and train most satisfactorily.

After completing their military service, these young combatants will become mature both politically and in the domain of combat abilities, and their production capabilities will be heightened, enabling them to continue to develop their role of collective mastery in all aspects of society.

Faced with the sinister schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with imperialist forces, our army, together with party organizations, administrative authorities and mass organizations, must carefully educate youths so they will be thoroughly imbued with the idea of struggle and the party's line and policies, be clearly aware of the guidelines and goals of action, uphold the spirit of collective mastery and the sense of organization and discipline, stand combat ready and work with enthusiasm.

Let each cadre and each combatant strive to study, acquire knowledge of military science, constantly enhance his organizational abilities, thoroughly understand techniques and nurture a love of the country and of socialism and pure international sentiments.

All military organizations are dutybound to care for and cultivate the nation's younger generation. Veteran comrades must correctly appraise the strengths, weakpoints, psychological and physiological characteristics, needs and aspirations of young combatants and cadres. The correct attitude is to love but not to spoil the young ones; to be strict and severe, but not to feel prejudice against them; and to carry out criticism in a comradely spirit while at the same time listening to others' criticisms in order to correct one's own shortcomings.

Each unit must pay great attention to the organization and management of troops and adopt measures to uphold the role of collective mastery of combatants, to ensure that the young combatants are truly a shock force in combat and labor.

Our army is strong and heroic and has gone through many ordeals. It has acquired high organizational skill and bears the nature of the working class. The army is always a many-faceted good school for us combatants, who are always ready to fight the aggressors and are resolved to successfully build a new and beautiful life.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH UNIVERSITY TRAINS RESERVE OFFICERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "University of Ho Chi Minh City Begins First Reserve Officer Training Class"]

[Text] The University of Ho Chi Minh City and the Military Administration School of Military Region 7 recently inaugurated the first reserve officer training course for students who were graduated during the 1979-1980 academic year and for a number of instructors teaching at the school.

Comrades Hoang Xuan Thuy, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; Major general Luong Van Nho, Deputy Commander of Military Region 7; and Le Quang Chanh, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, and large numbers of representatives of the provinces, the municipal sectors, and the organs and units in Military Region 7 participated.

The University of Ho Chi Minh City is one of five colleges in the southern provinces which have been assigned the mission of training reserve officers on an experimental basis. Many of the students studying in the reserve officer training course are demobilized servicemen who returned to study at the university. All of the students were selected after they graduated and fully met the political, cultural, and health standards.

5616
CSO: 4209

INDUCTEES LEAVE PHUC THO, THACH THAT DISTRICTS FOR ARMY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Though having to concentrate most of its cadres and party members on leading the people to fight storm No 4, to rapidly overcome its aftermath, to step up the 10th-month production season and to make preparations to readily implement the plan to evacuate the people from areas threatened by the flood, Phuc Tho District has recently continued to pay attention to guiding the troop recruitment for 1980 to make it highly successful.

The district military command has sent cadres to nine villages--where a number of youths have to join the army as the first batch--to work in conjunction with the local authorities to firmly grasp the number of recruits, to carefully examine individual cases and, on this basis, to indoctrinate, motivate and visit families whose members have been recruited for the army in order to instill enthusiasm into everyone.

Previously, the district had organized four phases of medical checkup to recruit male and female youths from many areas in the district such as Vong Xuyen, Thuong Coc, Ngoc Tao and Phung Thuong. As a result, Phuc Tho District was able to fulfill 100 percent of the set norm by handing over the first batch of female recruits on 29 July. This task has been satisfactorily completed by seven villages--Cam Binh, Xuan Phu, Van Nam, Phuc Hoa, Tam Thuan, Hiep Thuan and Ngoc Tao. The female recruits in this batch have good qualifications: 15 percent of them have the Grade 10 cultural standard and the remainder the Level II cultural standard; 2.5 percent are party members and the remainder members of the Youth Union.

Taking advantage of the outcome of and experiences from the current troop delivery, many villages have been holding meetings of male youths having passed recruitment tests and are making overall preparations to complete the current phase of troop recruitment.

While overcoming the aftermath of storm No 4 and stepping up production, Thach That District has actively carried out troop recruitment.

Under the motto that "the party provides leadership while cadres and party members set good examples, the people debate and make recommendations and primary party organizations and production units send off troops," the entire Thach That District has been zealously recruiting and delivering troops. Overcoming numerous difficulties within a short period of time, Thach That has carried out medical examinations and recruitment and made the exact number of qualified male and female recruits available.

To jubilantly greet the Vietnam-Soviet space flight, on 29 July, Thach That held a conference on the occasion of the first delivery of recruits for this year; 100 percent of the recruits arrived on time and were present. The recruit delivery festival took place in an enthusiastic and serious atmosphere and the delivery was carried out swiftly and neatly.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES HANOI YOUTHS TO JOIN THE ARMY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implementing Military Obligation"]

[Text] Defending the fatherland is both an honor to and a duty of the entire people, especially the youths. The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress points out that, while considering socialist industrialization a central task, it is necessary "to incessantly heighten vigilance, to constantly strengthen national defense and maintain political security and social order," "to associate national construction with national defense...to exert every effort to build a stable and strong all-people's national defense and to build the people's armed forces and a national defense industry in order to enable our country to readily defeat all attacks by the aggressors...."

Every year, we recruit troops with the main objective of replenishing the army with youths who are fully qualified politically, ethically and physically. Troop recruitment is an important part of the local military task which greatly contributes to building and consolidating a stable and strong national defense system and which consequently requires concentrated leadership and close guidance by party committees at all echelons and by the administration and mass organizations. Early this year, the various wards, districts and cities had completed the task of registering and managing the reserve troops to control youths within the age limit fit for military service and had cooperated with the sectors concerned in examining files and providing medical checkups. Now that time has come for handing over troops, it is necessary to reexamine documents to catch up with the actual situation and insure that troop recruitment be carried out according to the fixed criteria and the policy in force.

With their tradition of stanch fighting, the youths in the capital city are generally self-conscious and enthusiastic about fulfilling the duty to defend the fatherland. In this respect, negative manifestations are also unavoidable, however, Along with intensifying political and ideological education, the various agencies and mass organizations must emphasize the law on military obligation and sternly deal with the failure of a number of youths to self-consciously implement the induction order and with the bad example set by the attitude of certain cadres, party members and families whose relatives have to go and fulfill the military obligation....The delivery of recruits must be swift, neat and carefully carried out to meet both quantitative and qualitative requirements so that every Hanoi youth who joins the army will become a good combatant able to fulfill his mission.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

CAO BANG SECURITY EFFORTS--To date people's security teams have been formed by all 36 villages in Quang Hoa District, Cao Bang Province, with the local militia units acting as a core force. These units have also coordinated with other self-defense and army and public security units in carrying out patrol and sentry activities, keeping a close watch on illegal merchants along the border, and detecting enemy intelligence agents and commandos. Apart from helping the local authorities to keep a watch on strangers, the people in the Unine Border villages have devoted tens of thousands of workdays to building a border defense line. [BK080559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 80]

PUNISHMENT AGAINST GASOLINE THEFT--The Nghia Binh Provincial People's Court recently held a public trial against (Nguyen Van Thien) and (Pham Van Hung)--both attached to the Qui Nhon Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant [POL] Supply Station--and their accomplices on charges of stealing state property. On 6 March, using forged documents and a 12,000-liter tanker, the defendants calmly entered the POL Supply Station to steal gasoline for sale at several points along routes 1 and 19. When discovered by the authorities, they handed (Nguyen Thang Can)--a cadre attached to the Nghia Binh Provincial Material Supply Corporation--more than 7,000 dong to bribe the public security cadres responsible for the investigation of the case in an attempt to cover up their crimes. The court sentenced (Nguyen Van Thien) to 20 years imprisonment, (Pham Van Hung) to 19 years, (Nguyen Van Bang)--elder brother of the first defendant--to 18 years, (Pham Van Cam)--the tanker driver--and (Nguyen Thanh Can) to 12 years each, and the rest from 2 to 7 years. [BK091131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS MESSAGE HAILS SOVIET COSMONAUTS' SAFE RETURN

OW141031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] On 13 October 1980, Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, SRV acting president; Truong Chinh, SRV National Assembly Standing Committee chairman; and Pham Van Dong, SRV government premier, sent a congratulatory message to Comrades Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. The message reads in full as follows:

On the occasion of the successful realization by Soviet cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin of their long-term space flight and of their safe return to earth, we, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the National Assembly, government and people of Vietnam, convey to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers and people of the fraternal Soviet Union our warmest congratulations.

The Vietnamese people are very glad and proud of the Soviet cosmonauts' brilliant success in their space flight lasting 185 days and nights. The scientific and technical experiments as well as the successful docking of the Saluyt-6 orbital station with the space ships Soyuz-36, Soyuz-37 and Soyuz-38 carrying on board the messengers of fraternal socialist countries, including Comrade Pham Tuan, Vietnam's first cosmonaut, have made important contributions to the success of the intercosmos program for peaceful purposes.

This event of historic significance marked a new and important development in the conquest of nature for the benefits of man in the Soviet regime. At the same time, it has again affirmed the superiority of the socialist system, the economic might and the high level of science and technology of the Soviet Union, the mainstay of the world revolution and peace.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend our warmest congratulations to Comrades Popov and Ryumin and to all the Soviet cosmonauts, scientists, technical cadres and workers who have taken part in the realization of this successful flight.

May the fraternal Soviet people record many achievements in carrying out the important tasks set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress and in the current emulations to welcome the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at speeding up the building of material and technical bases of communism in the Soviet Union, thus making a great contribution to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

CSO: 4209

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PDRY AD HOC PARTY CONGRESS

OW111644 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 11--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam today sent the following message to the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee:

"On behalf of the Communist Party, the working class, and the people of Viet Nam, we would like to extend our warmest fraternal greetings to the ad hoc congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and through the congress, to the working class and the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

"Over the two years since the first party congress, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani and with the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the revolutionary forces and peace-loving people throughout the world, the Yemeni people have made big achievements in abolishing the vestiges of the old regime, building a new life, and taking the country to socialism while thwarting dark plots and manoeuvres of reactionary forces inside and outside the country.

"The Communist Party, the government, and the people of Viet Nam greatly rejoice at your brilliant successes and consider them as an important contribution to the common struggle of the Middle East peoples and the world people as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We wish you many new and still bigger achievements in your noble revolutionary cause.

"We wish the ad hoc congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party great success and the militant solidarity and friendly ties between our two parties and peoples further consolidation and development."

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW111746 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 11--General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, yesterday sent a message of greetings to his Polish counterpart, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

The message says:

"Beginning with the brilliant victory in Lenio, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, together with the Polish people the Polish People's Army conducted a glorious struggle in the war to liberate the country from the fascist catastrophy in the second world war and in subsequent has decades has made great achievements in national construction and defence. Today, the Polish People's Army has continued to grow and become the mainstay of the Polish people in the defence of socialist Poland and the gains of socialism in their beloved country. Together with the Soviet armed forces and armed forces of other Warsaw pact member countries, it has contributed to maintaining peace and security in Europe, thus actively contributing to world peace.

"The Vietnam People's Army sincerely hopes that the fraternal Polish People's Army under the leadership of the Polish United Worker's Party headed by Comrade Stanislaw Kania will develop its glorious revolutionary tradition, and together with the Polish people, overcome difficulties now facing the country and take the struggle for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Poland and for the noble ideals of socialism and communism to total victory.

"On this occasion, I would like to express the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese people and their army to the Polish people and army for their support and assistance fraught with proletarian internationalism to the Vietnamese people's past struggle for national liberation and their present efforts in national construction and defence.

"May the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries be further consolidated and developed."

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

YEARLY EXPORT PLAN TO BE FULFILLED BY HANOI CORPORATIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Le Ha, Director of the Hanoi Federation of Import-Export Corporations: "The Hanoi Federation of Import-Export Corporations Tries to Fulfill the Yearly Export Plan"]

[Text] The 1980 plan which has been entrusted to us calls for the exportation of a volume of goods amounting to 142 percent of that under the 1979 plan. This increase can be seen in the volume of principal export goods entrusted to us: 150 percent for embroideries and laceworks, 136 percent for woolen and kenaf carpets, 127 percent for goods made of rattan and bamboo, 250 percent for fresh flowers and a near 4-fold increase in on-the-spot export activities.

Over the past 6 months, our Federation of Corporations has tried to fulfill the indicated task despite numerous difficulties caused by fluctuations in prices, life and the market, by the situation of supply of raw materials, electricity and coal, by a shortage of houses, workshops, warehouses, transportation means and so forth. The export turnover for the first 6 months of this year is higher than that for the same period in the previous years--a 2.2-fold increase compared with the first 6 months of 1979 and representing 60 percent of the total 1979 yearly turnover. Compared with the first 6 months of 1979, there has been an increase in the export volume of many principal goods such as fresh flowers with 216 percent, rattan and bamboo works with 191 percent, kenaf carpets with 200 percent, embroideries and laceworks with 144 percent and thick wool carpets with 118 percent. We have thus contributed to providing employment for nearly 40,000 laborers engaged in the production of export goods, fulfilled our obligations with regard to the public fund and, for the benefit of the municipality, increased the accumulation of foreign currencies to an amount equal to that acquired throughout the year 1979.

The above-mentioned achievements are due to the thoughtful leadership and guidance of the Municipal Party and People's Committees and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to the attention paid by the administration and party committees at many levels to exportation, to the cooperation and effective assistance of various general corporations and sectors and especially to the efforts of industrial, agricultural, artisan industry and handicraft production installations.

However, beside these achievements, we still have many shortcomings and weak points. Many export potentials of the municipality have not yet been wisely exploited.

Our Federation of Corporations has started the plan for the last 6 months of this year with the objective of "comprehensively fulfilling and even overfulfilling the plan entrusted by the municipality." We will try to satisfactorily carry out the task of supplying raw materials to production installations, to strengthen organization, to improve management and the contract work system and to cooperate with other sectors such as the finance agencies, the Assocation of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives and the Price Commission in properly implementing Resolution No 2052/NQ of the Municipal People's Committee on the application of the policy toward certain export sectors, in reexamining certain irrational prices, in correctly carrying out policies designed to encourage exportation and, as an immediate task, in granting money awards to enterprises and cooperatives for their export achievements in 1979, in selling goods and materials as an encouragement to installations which sell agricultural products for export and so forth. We will reorganize and intensify on-the-spot export activities to collect foreign currencies and will prepare to carry out additional activities such as providing various types of service, receiving orders to supply goods to foreign agencies, conveying goods sent by overseas Vietnamese to their families, supplying goods to families of overseas Vietnamese who send foreign currencies home from abroad, and also taking in charge the task of building houses and selling goods and building materials to collect foreign currencies. We will also begin to locally export certain goods to directly receive foreign currencies for.the municipality's benefit--this task to be entrusted to us as a proxy who will either receive the general corporations' assistance or directly assume exportation. Using the foreign currencies received, we will carry out importation to promote the development of production, especially the production of export goods. We will also have to adequately prepare for the 1981 plan and the subsequent years' plans.

We believe that the 1980 plan entrusted to us by the municipality will certainly be satisfactorily carried out owing to the attention of the municipality and the ministry [of foreign trade], to the assistance of various sectors and agencies subordinate to the ministry and to the efforts of the laborers engaged in the production of export goods and of nearly 2,000 cadres and manual and office workers in the entire Federation of Corporations.

9332
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--Vietnamese and Algerian health ministers Vu Van Can and Abderrezak Bouhara on September 27 signed in Algiers an agreement on medical and pharmaceutical cooperation between the two countries. The signing came as a result of talks held between the two ministers during the Vietnamese minister's friendship visit to the Algerian Democratic and popular republic as guest of his Algerian counterpart from September 20-28. Also on September 27, Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani cordially received Vu Van Can. He praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and the friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries. He welcomed the results of the visit and expressed his wish for broader cooperation in many domains between Vietnam and Algeria. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 30 Sep 80]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA Oct 11--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent the following message to President Nguema Mbazogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea: "On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and in my own name, I would like to convey our greetings to your excellency, to the Supreme Military Council, and the people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. I wish your excellency good health." [Text] [OW111742 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Oct 80]

SYMPATHY FOR ALGERIAN QUAKE VICTIMS--Hanoi VNA Oct 13--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong have sent a joint message of sympathy to President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Ben Ahmed Abdelghani of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. The message says: "We have learnt with deep sorrow of the great losses caused by the recent earthquake to the people in El Asnam. On behalf of the people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and in our own names we would like to extend to your excellencies and to the people in the stricken area our best regards and deepest sympathies. We believe that under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the government of the Democratic and People's Republic the fraternal Algerian people will soon overcome the aftermath of the disaster." [Text] [OW131601 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 13 Oct 80]

GUYANA COUNTERPARTS APPOINTMENT--Hanoi VNA Oct 13--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent his warm congratulations to Forbes S. Burnham on his appointment as president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The message wishes the Guyanese people under President Burnham's leadership many successes in the struggle to defend their national independence and natural resources and to build a prosperous country. It also wishes for constant development of the friendship and solidarity between the Vietnamese and Guyanan peoples. Premier Pham Van Dong has also sent his congratulations to Guyanan Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid. [Text] [OW131633 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 80]

DAU TIENG PROJECT TOUR--Hanoi, VNA, October 2--The ambassadors and charge d'affaires of India, Egypt, Cuba, the FRG, Holland, Hungary, Japan, France, Sweden--all member countries of the policy commission and the food aid program to the world food program--and other representatives of international organizations have visited the Dau Tieng irrigation project in Tay Ninh Province, South Vietnam. The foreign visitors got first hand knowledge of the project and Vietnam's determination to finish the work. They also toured an area badly in need of water and asked the world food program to help build an extra canal system to make full use of the Dau Tieng Project. [Hanoi VNA in English 1645 GMT 20 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HANOI YOUTH UNION--In compliance with the movement to have the entire youth union engage in building the party, over the past 2 years the Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Youth Union has recommended tens of thousands of its members for party membership, of them 5,000 have been admitted to various party organizations. [BK111235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80]

CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ROLE OF HO CHI MINH CITY

BK141628 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[NHAN DAN 14 October editorial: "The Important Position and Great Potential of Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Summary] "As an industrial, cultural, scientific and technological center as well as a foreign trade center and a major communication center of the country, Ho Chi Minh City plays a significant role in solving the problems concerning our economy and daily life not only in the immediate future but also on a long-term basis, which will contribute greatly to the development of our country's economy and science and technology.

"By joining the surrounding provinces in gradually building a complete agro-industrial economic structure, the city will become a large economic center of our country, and by making itself economically strong and politically stable, the city will become a vital factor of our national defense and security. Therefore, it is necessary to point out the important position of this city in order to motivate our people throughout the country, especially all sectors at the central level and the local party organization and people's administration, to exert joint efforts and adopt effective measures to exploit its existing potential aimed at fulfilling all common tasks along with increasing production to stabilize and improve the city people's lives."

With their technical and professional skills, the city workers are fully capable of turning out large quantities of diverse and inexpensive products necessary for production and the people's livelihood as well as for exchange between the urban and rural areas and for export. The city industry encountered numerous weaknesses under the former regime, as it had to depend on foreign countries for supplies, raw materials, equipment and spare parts. However, with the material and technical bases which have remained intact since liberation, the city can exploit its existing production ability to advance its industry to large-scale production and reduce its dependence on foreign countries, thereby contributing to economic development in the country, in general, and the southern provinces, in particular.

Since liberation, by correctly implementing its guidelines, Ho Chi Minh City has been able to gradually transform itself from a consumption-oriented and dependent city into a production-oriented city with an independent economy. The city also has been able to improve and reorganize its economy and exploit its potential in industrial and artisan industrial and handicraft production.

"In the immediate future as well as on a long-term basis, by advancing in a correct direction, the city industry will be able to vigorously develop its effectiveness in support of agricultural development in the Mekong River Delta region and eastern Nam Bo and in the central highlands."

With its industrial and artisan industrial and handicraft production capabilities, with its potential for agricultural development in the eastern Nam Bo region and central highlands, and with its favorable conditions for the interchange of goods with foreign countries, Ho Chi Minh City will become an important import-export and foreign trade center in our country.

"The general guideline for Ho Chi Minh City is that, on the basis of combining all central level sectors and combining the implementation of the planning work--a key instrument--with the application of the goods-money relationship, we must expand the exchange of goods and business contacts between the city and the surrounding provinces along with stepping up foreign trade activities. To correctly implement this guideline, it is necessary to accelerate the collection and purchase of agricultural products, supply industry with raw materials and increase the source of export goods--including agricultural products from the surrounding provinces and industrial and artisan industrial and handicraft products in the city--in order to be able to import more supplies and spare parts for industry and production materials for agriculture in the region."

CSO: 4209

ANTINEGATIVISTIC MOVEMENT LAUNCHED IN INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Vu Ngoc Dan, of the Hanoi Industrial Service: "Countering Negativism in Materials Management of the Industrial Sector"]

[Text] The Hanoi industrial sector is conducting an antinegativist movement in state enterprises. The Industrial Service has appointed an inspection delegation comprising cadres from the inspection committee and various trade bureaus to inspect 10 enterprises, to assess the situation and to direct installations to implement antinegativistic measures in carrying out production and business activities.

After reading the enterprises' reports and inspecting certain units, the leading comrades unanimously noted that fairly many negative practices can still be found in enterprises, especially in the management of materials and property. Loss, deficit and waste of materials and products are still rather prevalent in the process of reception, transportation, preservation and utilization. After fighting negativism for several months, some installations have not yet met the fixed requirements. Concerning the examination and prosecution of cases of loss, efforts have been made only to solve the minor and blatant ones while the major ones have not yet been dealt with firmly. At present, there still are 12 enterprises in the industrial sector which have suffered relatively heavy losses of property but the solution of these cases has long been postponed. Moreover, some enterprises have sustained such losses many times.

On 25 May, the Industrial Service held a conference to sum up the movement, to review the remaining shortcomings and to set forth measures to continue its implementation. The principal measures are:

--To consolidate and strengthen the enterprises' protection forces, to organize regular patrols and to mount permanent guard in order to protect enterprises day and night.

--To consolidate warehouses and to reinforce material means such as warehouse doors and locks, walls, hedges and shields.

--To strictly apply systems and regulations enacted by the state concerning the entry, exit and preservation of materials and goods.

The above-mentioned administrative measures are very indispensable and important because they are aimed at strengthening the management of materials and goods. However, they must be accompanied by economic measures in order to encourage positive aspects and to develop the spirit of voluntary struggle against negative manifestations. May we suggest the following economic measures:

--The technical bureau of each enterprise must help its director determine a norm of material deficit for each product or product item. Such norm must be made known to the producer and to the supply and consumption agency for use as a basis for distributing materials and collecting products.

--The factory must fix a time limit for the supply and consumption bureau and the production unit to settle accounts concerning materials and products every week, month or quarter. On the basis of the quantity of materials supplied and the volume of products collected, any unit which has economically used materials will be granted a money reward commensurate with the saving value. On the contrary, any unit which has exceeded the deficit norm in using materials will be liable to a penalty proportional to the excess; this penalty will take an appropriate form ranging from divestment of the "Progressive [Unit]" title to imposition of a fine inflicted in case of abnormally great deficit (and deducted from the monthly salary).

To properly implement this measure, the factory must set forth a rational norm for material deficit. If the norm is too generous, it will likely fail to inspire a sense of the need to economically use materials but will create gaps for the development of material waste and loss and induce the factory to commend and reward unworthy persons. Since coal, firewood, gasoline and oil are fuels which can be wasted during the production or transportation process, it is also necessary to fix specific deficit norms for each bakery, kiln and vehicle and to allot fuels according to production or transportation plans and involving periodic settlement of accounts.

So far the enterprises subordinate to the Industrial Service have often failed to pay attention to the need to soundly manage fuels, to set forth deficit norms and to fix account settlement periods. Generally speaking, whenever a loss of materials and property is detected, the enterprises have cooperated with security agencies in tracking down dishonest elements and have simultaneously looked for internal shortcomings and neglects so as to be able to devise preventive measures. However, economic problems have not yet been duly resolved in many localities. Decree No 49-CP of the Government Council on physical responsibility for state property points out that "those cadres and manual and office workers who, while performing production or other tasks, cause damage to the state property through lack of responsibility or violation of labor discipline shall indemnify the public fund for such loss...." It follows that if the culprits in cases of loss of materials or property have not been or cannot be found out, the persons in charge of these goods will be considered as having failed in their duties and must, therefore, compensate for the loss and will also be liable to administrative and disciplinary action. The fact that certain enterprises have not yet dealt with cases of property loss and claimed damages under the pretext that the culprits have not yet been uncovered although these incidents occurred a year or more ago is proof of incorrect application of the state system. In this connection, these enterprises should have taken into account the circumstances surrounding the property losses including the places and dates and should have held a meeting with the agencies concerned to examine these cases, to determine responsibilities and to demand indemnification by those agencies or individuals who caused such losses through lack of responsibility or violation of labor discipline. In view of the great discrepancies between the state prices for materials and commodities and the current free market prices, it is necessary, when assessing the indemnities to be paid, to use the free market prices in order to effectively reduce thefts of state materials and property. It has been found that the materials and property belonging to certain enterprises have been left unattended on roads and in open fields without anyone taking responsibility for them. If these commodities are lost or wasted, responsibility cannot be laid on anyone. This constitutes a shortcoming in the management of materials and property which must be promptly corrected.

The antinegativistic struggle in the process of materials and property management is part of the overall antinegativistic movement. Everyone must broadly play his role as socialist collective owner, display a high sense of responsibility and firmly struggle against negative practices in order to strengthen the management and preservation of state materials and property.

9332
CSO: 4209

MECHANIZATION OF CROP GROWING IN MEKONG DELTA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 pp 59-66

[Article by Le Nhat Quang: "Mechanization of Crop Growing in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Conditions and Needs

As early as at the beginning of the 19th century our ancestors had launched a large-scale offensive for the exploitation of the Mekong River delta. By now, nearly 200 years later, what man, with manual technique and feudal small-scale agricultural production relationships, could exploit from Nature has been exploited: nearly 2 million hectares of cultivated land each year providing one crop that relies on the rainy season.

In many aspects, the Nature here has been and will be the superior conditions for agricultural production: the land is flat and there still are millions of hectares of land that can continue to be opened for crop growing; light intensity, the hours when sunlight is available and average temperature allow year-round crop growing; very few storms with strong winds (in the last few decades there were only 2 storms with winds blowing at the top speed of 23 meters/second), average rainfall of 1,800-2,000 millimeters per year, but very few heavy rains accumulating over 100 millimeters. But a few other factors, particularly the natural water system, are major obstacles: as elevation is only 1-2 meters, hence very small difference in terrain altitudes above sea level, the rate of water drainage in the rainy season is so slow that many large areas are submerged in depths of a few meters and for as long as 2-3 months. In the dry season, salt water moves very deeply inland and also drains very slowly.

This water system, which has repeated the same cycles for a long time, has turned a large part of the land swampy, saline and heavily acid and alkaline. (According to Ministry of Agriculture reports, of the 4,041,000 hectares of natural land in the Mekong River delta 1.7 million hectares are acid and alkaline; 1 million hectares are saline; 1.3 million hectares are normally submerged in water of considerable depths and for long periods of time, with only 680,000 hectares getting some alluvial deposit.) That was the great obstacle that had forced the previous generations, under the conditions of manual technique and small-scale agricultural ownership relationships, not to move forward as far as they could.

The key problem of the offensive to conquer Nature in the Mekong River delta today is, therefore, to improve the natural water system.

However, because of its complex nature and large scope, to improve the natural water system can only be the combined results of the scientific and technical revolution and a high degree of socialization and centralization of production or, in broader terms, the results of the process of carrying out simultaneously the three revolutions in agriculture.

The conference on "Planning for Agricultural Development in the Southern Provinces," held in Ho Chi Minh City in 1976, affirmed that in the period of transition to socialism, the Mekong River delta would have the ability to strive to grow crops in 3 million hectares of land, including over 2.4 million hectares of rice crop rotating with either subsidiary food crops or short-term industrial crops (800,000 hectares with 3 crops/year + 1,500,000 hectares with 2 crops/year + 150,000 hectares with 1 crop/year; a total of over 5.5 million hectares of grain crops and short-term industrial crops), 100,000 hectares of long-term industrial crops, 100,000 hectares of fruit trees and 94,000 hectares of ponds and lakes in which fish and shrimp would be raised.

That plan for agricultural development on the one hand was based on the three revolutions being carried out simultaneously and, on the other hand, was an important objective of the process of organizing the implementation of the three revolutions. These interrelationships have been binding them in the entire transition to socialism.

This article examines one of these relationships, a specialized topic in the entire program of broad and rich studies of agriculture: the question of mechanization of agriculture, mainly mechanization in crop growing.

In the Mekong River delta, mechanization of agriculture not only is an urgent and immediate need but also can develop quickly on a large scale under favorable conditions, because:

After 30 years of war, the size of the herd of draft animals has been seriously reduced to the point that they could provide draft power for only about 20-25 percent of the cultivated area (according to "Report on a study of draft power in the southern provinces," Ministry of Agriculture, 1976). Consequently, as an immediate step to stabilize production and the standard of living, at least in the soil-preparation program, mechanization for a larger part of the cultivated area must beconsidered the most urgent need.

Although the need for construction of water conservancy works involves another field of investment, the different kinds of large tractors used in agricultural production can and must actively take part in the construction of level 3 canals and ditches. Experimental work in many places in the region has shown that a tractor working with a machine to dig level 3 ditches could replace 200 laborers doing the work manually. The digging and maintenance of the network of level 3 ditches require the most labor from farmers because after every rainy season they normally have to dig again, or at least to dredge the existing ditches. The network of water pumps is by itself a part of the mechanization of agriculture. In the land that has considerable slopes (normally in the midlands and highlands), this water pump network is normally used for watering. Here drainage, if it is ever needed, can be easily done without any pumps. In the Mekong River delta, with almost negligible slopes in vast stretches of land tens of kilometers long, a network of water pumps connected to reinforce one another is very much needed for both watering and drainage. For watering, we can use the network of "floating" ditches to reduce the number of key pump stations, but for drainage we cannot help using several pumps that reinforce one another. Here drainage is an important intensive-cultivation measure, for we must wash away the acidity and salinity from ricefields several times a year (before the day of liberation, almost all of the medium-size irrigation networks were equipped with small pumps. But with such flat land and the system of small land ownership, the acid water drawn from the ricefield of a farmer having a pump to use was dumped into that of a farmer having no pump in his possession!). In addition to the network of water pumps being coupled with specialized-use motors, the pumps that are mounted on pneumatic tires and are of the 48-52HP size can all be pulled by tractors to work at the rate of 1,000 cubic meters/hour for watering, and mainly for drainage.

As to the need for effective use of the water conservancy system, if water conservancy opens up the possibilities for intensive cultivation and increases of crops and cultivated areas, the mechanization of agriculture will make these possibilities come true. In the areas of tame land, we used to grow only one crop, with the crop season being possibly extended within some definite time limits; for some productive jobs, we had to widely use motorized moving power. As we grow more crops, we not only increase the cultivated areas but also shorten the crop-growing seasons, hence a greater need for motorized moving power. For the new economic zones, this motorized moving power naturally plays a key role, particularly in land-opening and ricefield-rebuilding jobs. The parallel and mutually-supporting relationship between water conservancy in and mechanization of agriculture in the Mekong River delta obviously is an outstanding one that should be organized and achieved in a synchronized manner right in the early period of the development of agriculture.

As to the need for redivision of labor, with millions of hectares of land that can be opened, hundreds of thousands of hectares of short-term industrial crops that can be rotated with grain crops, hundreds of thousands of hectares of ponds and lakes and hundreds of thousands of hectares of fruit trees, there is within agriculture itself in an entire region the capability of redivision of labor for millions of working people. This characteristic is both a condition and a requirement for the mechanization of agriculture.

The results of the experiments in the years of 1976-1977 as obtained by the organs (of the Ministry of Agriculture) that studied the mechanization of agriculture affirmed that if the large machines now existing in the delta, mostly the ones imported from the Soviet Union, were fitted with additional secondary equipment made by our country's industries, we could attain rather high economic and technical norms as we pulled the machines that were used to dig ditches, to open new land, to make sweet potato beds, to pump water and to plow and harrow in both dry and wet ricefields (see the Ministry of Agriculture's "Reports at the Scientific and Technical Conference on Tools and Mechanization of Agriculture among the southern provinces and held in Ho Chi Minh City in November 1977).

The above-mentioned technical achievements are very significant: they affirm the ability to widen both the space and scope of the mechanization of agriculture and, on that basis, the ability to fully use and raise the power and efficiency of machinery to effectively serve the needs of intensive cultivation, multicropping and land opening in the Mekong River delta.

Guidelines and Steps

Before the liberation, two conditions -- one objective and one subjective -- had existed: the American aid and the herd of draft animals in rural areas having sharply decreased in size; the need for washing away the soil acidity and salinity had been very great and permanent; the mechanization of agriculture in the Mekong River delta, primarily of soil preparation and watering and drainage, had been developed unusually fast. Within 5-6 years (1969-1974) a number of tractors totaling about half a million horsepowers had been imported. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's investigation data, by 1976 there remained enough good tractors totaling about 350,000 horsepowers. However, because the relationships about private ownership of land and machinery were limited, agriculture was in a standstill: generally still one crop per year was grown in the existing land area. (The small peasants did not want, nor have the ability, to invest in opening new land, improving ricefields and doing water conservancy work in order to practice multicropping and intensive cultivation at a high level. The owners of machinery did not want to be hired to work in the difficult ricefields as they were afraid of little income, damage to their machines, etc.)

Thus, as we consider the delta as a whole, the mechanization of agriculture can develop its effects on improving agriculture only within the very close interrelationships with the large-scale establishment of agricultural cooperatives and use of water conservancy. And as we consider individual enterprises (state-operated cooperatives or state farms), the mechanization of agriculture is closely linked with reorganizing their production in the direction of the socialist large-scale production.

In the Mekong River delta, the type of wet rice-growing specialized enterprises is very common. When the rice-growing process has been mechanized, even only in the most important programs like soil preparation, pumping, use of insecticide and threshing, the size of the agricultural enterprises must be large enough to effectively use (by fully using the capacity and raising the efficiency of machinery) a system of machinery that allows the organization of a production structure based on both specialized and intensive cultivation and combined business; an increase of the initial sources of capital in two ways, concentration and accumulation; and the gathering of a labor force capable of quickly accumulating in the form of live labor, for the purpose of building the initial material and technical bases of the large-scale production and gradually achieving a redistribution of labor, etc.

The size of agricultural enterprises and the economic and technical conditions arising from it are, on the one hand, the results of the shifting from manual to mechanical techniques and, on the other, the conditions for a fruitful application of scientific and technical progresses, including the use of machinery.

The new economic zones, which were organized from the very beginning in a concentrated manner and on a large scale, mainly in the form of state farms, where the state has invested in the mechanization of many programs, are also the places that attract hundreds of thousands of working people in the delta.

Although the question of reorganizing agriculture is not within the realm of study of this article, the generalized facts mentioned above are also necessary. Our actual experience has shown that a plan for organization of mechanization of agriculture is always linked with a plan for reorganization of agricultural production suitable for it.

Furthermore, the plan for organization of mechanization of agriculture must also be based on the state of its own strength today and its ability to supplement it in the future.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture's investigation data*, as of March 1977, the draft power of animals and machines (only the good ones were counted) of the entire delta consisted of 133,700 horsepowers as provided by the draft animals and 355,342 horsepowers by tractors, with the state-owned tractors providing 28,681 horsepowers and privately-owned motors, no matter how small and used to operate pumps and small junks suitable for family-based production, over 1 million horsepowers. In the new situation, depending on actual conditions, a number of localities were able to use only a small number of those machines to pull the ones that served production and public activities, for the supply of spare parts and fuel was very difficult.

As to the force of privately-owned tractors, there were many things that deserved attention: out of the 75 percent of all tractors being imported between 1969 and 1974, 67 percent were large-size tractors, which mainly were imported after 1970. There were so many models and sizes of tractors (87 models and sizes manufactured by 8 countries) and they were so unevenly distributed. However, a study of statistics showed the following brands being imported in relatively large numbers: Someca, Fiat, Renault, Massey-Ferguson, John Deere and Kubota Yanmar. As to their distribution, 5 provinces had a shortage of draft power and 4 provinces had more draft power than they needed, with the province having the highest excess of more than 24,000 horsepowers being An Giang and the province lacking the most draft power, nearly 20,000 horsepowers being Cuu Long. Even in the provinces that had some excess draft power there were districts that were very much short of it. For instance, Hau Giang Province had an average of 49.1 horsepowers for every 100 hectares of cultivated land, but its Vinh Chau District had only 6.5 horsepowers, Thanh Tri District 7.1 horsepowers, etc.

---

* Source: Report on the results of an investigation of the southern provinces' power of machinery and needs for spare parts -- Ministry of Agriculture, 1977.

The tractor owners had a large body of operators and repairmen: more than 23,000, including nearly 20,000 operators, or an average of 3 operators and .4 repairmen for every 4-wheel tractor.

As to the state-owned tractors, mainly the large ones (there were by the end of 1976 650 large tractors and 20 small ones), a large number of them was acquired after the day of liberation, but distribution was far from rational. The sector of state farms and army-operated farms was given only 61 tractors (too few for the areas assigned to those farms); the rest was distributed almost at will to the provinces in the delta. An Giang Province which had an excess of more than 20,000 horsepowers was given 4,300 additional horsepowers, but Tien Giang Province which was short of 18,600 horsepowers was given only 1,110 additional horsepowers. (According to data released by the General Department of Technical Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization, at the end of 1978 the delta as a whole was given 2,000 additional large-size tractors, but their distribution remained as irrational as before.)

The above-mentioned characteristics of the situation point to the fact that as we organize the achievement of mechanization in agriculture, particularly in the early period, we must attach great importance to the task of reorganizing the existing mechanized force in agriculture. Thus the plan for mechanization of agriculture in the Mekong River delta in the period of transition to socialism, as it is suggested as follows, can be divided into two steps.

The first step (1980-1985)* concentrates all forces on trying to maintain and exploit all kinds of still-usable tractors in the agricultural machinery group sector, at the same time to invest in reinforcing the force of state-owned agricultural machinery in areas of concentrated cultivation and to replace the horsepowers of the tractors being eliminated and discarded every year. It is determined by the draft power need of agricultural production, the conditions and characteristics of the existing agricultural machinery force and the economy's ability to provide capital for investment and import of machinery.

---

* We think that the period of transition to socialism in agriculture in the southern provinces begins when there is the movement for socialist transformation in agriculture. Thefore, let us understand that the time of the first step (1980-1985) as mentioned in this article does not mean that the period of transition begins in 1980 (Le Nhat Quang).

According to the data of the General Department of Technical Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization (Ministry of Agriculture), the average need for draft power in the Mekong River delta is about 25 horsepowers per 100 hectares of cultivated land. The existing herd of draft animals provide a total of about 130,000 horsepowers, just enough to take care of 25 percent of the total area, and about only 20 percent by 1985 due to an increase of the total area of cultivated land. Thus from 1980 to 1985 the mechanized draft power must take care of 75-80 percent of the total area of cultivated land (about 2 million hectares). To ensure the fulfillment of this task we need right away about 400,000 horsepowers of mechanized draft power.

But at the end of 1978 there were more than 400,000 horsepowers of tractors in the entire delta, with more than 300,000 in the privately-owned sector. Had we had good maintenance and full use of those tractors we could have had more horsepowers than we would need with what we had. Another fact that deserves our attention is that three-fourths of the privately-owned tractors were imported in the early 1970's, which means that most of them are still usable for a number of years. These characteristics affirm the extremely important role of the force of privately-owned tractors in the next few years; consequently, to concentrate on organizing its exploitation is the focal point of step one, with the following major factors:

- Socialist transformation, turning the privately-owned machinery into collective possessions, moving from scattered individual business to collective and concentrated business. At present, we are carrying on this transformation in the form of agricultural machinery collectives or groups. However, the privately-operated machine repairs installations need to achieve socialist transformation at an early time and in a higher form. For ordinarily one cannot manage, or will encounter very many difficulties in commanding and managing, a producing process if one cannot control it, or at least the material forces that are decisive for this process. (Naturally, the job of commanding and managing production also includes a number of other tasks and needs.)

In reality, if we can control spare parts and fuels, we can not only maintain the agricultural machinery but also control the agricultural machinery groups and put them into the state plan orbit. At present, spare parts are the most important factor affecting the repairs and full use of tractors of all kinds. Since the state has concentrated on the management of spare parts, it must also concentrate on managing the repairs installations. With the existing machinery and repairmen, the private repairs installations can and must be assembled "to move straight" to the form of state-operated business on the district scale.

On the basis of the transformed production relationships, we must redistribute the areas of activities for different agricultural machinery groups in a rational manner in order to overcome the poor distribution of machinery that used to happen. To suit the situation and common level of management today, we should redistribute the areas of activities within every province and take districts as basic units. The provinces that have an excess of draft power must try to maintain the force of machinery groups and to adjust and redistribute the areas of concentrated and stable activities for these groups. The districts that have a large excess of draft power must organize additional agricultural machinery groups to solely serve the districts in the province that are short of draft power according to contracts and under the common provincial leadership. The areas of activities of these special groups must also be concentrated and stable. By 1985 in the provinces that have excess draft power, careful calculations must be made before providing them with additional tractors, which must equal the number of horsepowers that are eliminated and discarded each year. In the provinces that are short of draft power, beside their agricultural machinery groups a number of district state-operated machine and agricultural machinery repairs stations must be established, first of all in the ones that are short of draft power. However, the shortage of draft power in the districts is actually not the same. Therefore, it is not necessary for every district to build one station for itself, but instead a station located in a certain district can serve 2-3 adjacent districts. We must avoid the division of state-operated machinery forces by averaging, i.e., letting every district have its own station which, in this case, will be too small to permit organization of rational cooperation and division of work on the basis of technical needs, or will lack room to operate, hence, a waste of power and efficiency of equipment.

The district state-operated machine and agricultural machinery repairs stations should be uniformly equipped to ensure improved mechanization of the soil preparation program (including making furrows), with about 70-80 percent of the cultivated areas enjoying stability; to use tractors to pull level 3 ditch-digging machines, water pumps and means of transportation to the highest degree in accordance with the needs of production, if fuel is sufficiently supplied; and at the same time to take care within the district of repairs of agricultural machines of all kinds.

Subordinate to the stations are tractor units having enough tractors of the types that are suitable for the needs of cooperation and division of work within themselves and the needs of agricultural production commensurate with the volume and kind of work in the areas assigned to them. Here the assigning of stable areas of operation to tractor units are advantageous in many respects. In the Mekong River delta alone, since the large ricefields are separated by an extensive network of canals that prevents transportation of machinery, this question of stabilizing the areas of operation of these units is even more necessary.

The insecticide-spraying, grinding, cutting and rice-threshing programs will be carried out by agricultural production collectives or agricultural cooperatives with machines selected from among the small-size machines that are still being used by families in rural areas.

State farms and new economic centers should organize their own tractor units. Here synchronized mechanization will be achieved at a faster pace than in the agricultural cooperative sector.

At present, in many cases, the policies that deal with machine owners and mechanics at the time they join the collectives with their machines have a decisive significance. Naturally, the principle is to correctly resolve the relationships among the three interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals, or machine owners and mechanics, but as it happened, this principle was not always correctly and readily understood at the time it was put into the policies and implemented. A small mistake in such policies could reduce by tens of percent the rate of mobilization of the still-in-good-conditions machines. When machine owners join the collectives, we should let them continue to use and maintain their machines. They are to receive wages and to collect the capital depreciation allowance for every hectare of land in which the state plan is fulfilled; as a result, their income will be even higher if they overfulfill the plan and keep their machines in working conditions beyond the specified useful life. The "control of machine prices" policy based on values that is being implemented in a number of localities has more or less adversely affected the efforts to encourage the development of the values of use of privately-owned machines. With a limited degree of understanding, quite a few machine owners have taken their machines apart to get hold of parts that they would sell and thus to avoid "price control," or after that "price control" measure has been taken against their machines, they would no longer take good care of the latter in the capacity of their owners as they had done in the past.

If we can maintain good organization and management on the basis of having a series of rational policies, by 1984-1985 the useful life of the machines that are used in the agricultural machinery groups will come to an end. Between now and then, the areas of operation of these machinery groups will keep decreasing; on the other hand, the state-operated machine stations will develop and the areas of their operation will increase accordingly.

The second step (from after 1985 to about the late 1990's) concentrates on building and developing the state-operated agricultural machinery forces and the agricultural machinery teams and units in agricultural enterprises, thus basically completing the synchronized mechanization of agriculture.

After step one, after the relationships have been established as an orderly thing, some facilities (buildings, shops, etc.) have been built by the machinery groups and cadres and workers have been selected from the groups and further trained, the state-operated machinery forces will develop in a favorable manner. At this time the extending of the machinery forces seems to have to solve only two remaining primary problems: to acquire new machines and to organize the replacement of the collective ownership relationships by the state ownership relationships. Besides the state-operated machinery force, depending on the actual conditions of the cooperation and division of work between the cooperatives and the district machine and agricultural machine repairs stations, every agricultural cooperative has its own machinery team or unit that is directly responsible for the management and use of unremovable machines and a number of small tractors being used in the areas where the larger tractors cannot operate or operate not so profitably. The economic, technical and social conditions that continuously develop in the first step allow us to achieve in the second step stable mechanization in 75-80 percent of such programs as soil preparation, new land opening, making of furrows and digging of level 3 ditches; 100 percent water pumping; 70-80 percent rice threshing; 100 percent grinding and cutting; 100 percent transportation of agricultural products over long distances (by land and river routes); and 80-100 percent supplying water for cleaning purposes for domestic animals and their pens and stables in animal husbandry enterprises.* This does not include the full use of the agricultural machinery forces in food processing and building materials production.

With the degree and scope of agricultural mechanization as mentioned above, the second step can be considered the one that basically completes the mechanization of agriculture (primarily crop growing) within the entire delta.

The purpose of our investment in agricultural mechanization, as we said earlier, is to exploit to a higher degree the natural, economic and social potentials of the Mekong River delta on the basis of the socialist production relationships, or in other words to build a socialist large-scale production agricultural region, with the formula of combined investment: combining new equipment with full use of the existing forces, and combining invested state capital with the best exploitation of the source of capital from the collectivized peasants in the forms that are suitable for the transitional period. According to that purpose and formula, the calculation -- even a rough calculation -- of the capital to be invested must come from the realities, including the hidden ones.

Our investment plan relies on three principal sources of capital:

- Accumulation from production and initial capital acquired from concentrated production.

- Accumulation primarily by live labor as provided by collectivized peasants.

---

* These percentages are calculated on the basis of these documents:

1. Plan for potential agricultural development of the Mekong River delta (Ministry of Agriculture -- 1976).

2. Need for draft power of the Mekong River delta for its agriculture (General Department of Technical Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture, 1977).

3. Report at the southern provinces' Scientific and Technical Conference on Tools and Mechanization of Agriculture, November 1977 (Ministry of Agriculture).

4. Draft plan for technical equipment and agricultural machinery for the Mekong River delta (General Department of Technical Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture, 1978).

- Accumulation from foreign trade and loans from abroad, mainly from the fraternal countries.

All sources of capital are divided into three parts put aside for:

- Getting synchronized and balanced machinery and the overall organizational system that serves technology, management, training, etc.

- Building the "infrastructure."

- Building the industry that manufactures tractors and agricultural machinery.

(This article does not deal with the share of capital to be put aside for this industry, for the scope of activities of this industry is beyond the responsibility of the delta.)

Everybody knows that the third source of capital (foreign exchange) is now very limited; the first source of capital in the beginning does not amount to anything much if it relies only on accumulation from production. Consequently, all basic production units must soon extend the scope of their activities in a rational manner to create favorable conditions for increasing the initial capital source relatively quickly: to concentrate on production in proportion to the degree of extension and at the same time to concentrate the important source of capital that is labor.

By concentrating production capital and labor on a large scale, the agricultural enterprises can immediately develop themselves on two counts:

- To organize large-scale labor cooperation on the basis of division of labor aimed at achieving a production pattern of both intensive and specialized cultivation and total development, at the same time to concentrate efforts on building the "infrastructure" for mechanization, use of water conservancy, etc.

- To acquire and use machinery in a number of key programs in production in accordance with the need for intensive cultivation and multicropping.

Gradually the strength of manual construction work partially combined with machinery will step by step raise the agricultural labor productivity, on that basis gradually raise the source of capital from production and create the premise for mechanization of agriculture.

The actual experience of the northern provinces has shown that almost all progressive agricultural cooperatives, after having extended the scope of their activities in a rational manner for about 3-5 years and relied first on their own efforts, succeeded in basically completing the building of their "infrastructure."

Normally, in the initial period, the capital needed to acquire machinery is provided by the state. In the actual situation in the Mekong River delta, in this period there is no need to invest in new machinery yet, but investment is largely for the import of parts, which are used to keep the existing machines in operating conditions, hence considerable savings of capital. However, parts are difficult to import and cost a lot of money (costs of parts normally account for 50-80 percent of overhaul expenses for tractors). Thus it is necessary to rationally use the capital invested in importing parts.

Almost all the groups' tractors do need a last overhaul, but we can try to import only the parts for overhaul for some of the models that exist in large numbers. According to calculations by the Ho Chi Minh City Center for Study of Farm Machinery, about 8 million dollars are needed and the plan for import of parts can be greatly fruitful if it is carried out as early as possible, for any excessive delay will reduce its meaning and also lead to waste.

From 1980 to 1985 every year we need to invest in about 60,000 additional tractor horsepowers (1,200 tractors of an average of 50 horsepowers each) to replace the ones that are eliminated and discarded by the groups because their useful life comes to an end. According to current prices, the capital needed to invest in 1,200 new tractors and accompanying equipment each year amounts to about 40 million dong (20 million for tractors and 22 million for accompanying equipment).

Let us assume since we have no firm basis -- at a level that some comrades believe is too high -- that the capital invested by the state to assist farmers in building the "infrastructure" is 3 times that invested in machinery, the total annual capital investment will be about 160 million dong. Considering the economic importance of the object of investment and the ability to provide capital of our economy, we certainly think that the above figure is acceptable.

We believe that the purpose of investing in the mechanization of agriculture primarily is to obtain an overall result of strategic nature. First of all, the mechanization of agriculture is the material framework of large-scale production in agriculture. Machinery, with higher degree of socialization and technology, makes the relationships in the large-scale cooperation and division of work in production become a technical necessity. The realities of the northern provinces' agriculture further clarify Marx's argument to the effect that the large size of enterprises and their cooperative and work-division relationships are more or less coincidental and subjective if they are not based on technology and machinery. This aspect of efficiency can hardly be calculated by plain arithmetic as it is used in accounting and financial affairs, but it is an extremely important aspect of efficiency.

Even in regard to the direct production processes, very many aspects of the role of agricultural mechanization are quite great, but they can be correctly evaluated only if we consider their overall economic result. For instance, the role of machinery in speeding up and raising the quality of opening new land to develop new economic zones: only by using machinery in the more important production tasks can we achieve multicropping and the direction of large-scale concentrated production and specialized cultivation.

The realities of our country's agriculture show that the agricultural machinery forces have many times fought against floods and droughts and have destroyed harmful insects for tens and hundreds of thousands of hectares of land which had been threatened by "total losses." In the capitalist countries these opportunities certainly would be the right ones for machine owners to force farmers to work and to reap excessive profits. But for us, on the contrary, to save crops the socialist state even adopted the policy of paying "compensation for losses" (collecting fees for work done by machine below production costs) to farmers. Naturally, the greater the areas where the "saving" was made were, the larger the payments of "compensation for losses" would be. The state also paid such compensations to farmers in connection with the use of machinery for soil preparation, opening of new land, etc. so as to encourage them to grow crops on schedule, to practice multicropping and to open new land.

In all of the above-mentioned cases, only when things were viewed perspectively could we see all of the great economic and social effects of the mechanization of agriculture.

We must, of course, emphasize that we could not tolerate the shortcomings that have persisted in many years in connection with organizing unbalanced investment, management, etc. For instance, within only less than 2 years a district misused and caused the breakdown of 19 of 20 brand-new tractors; the average soil-preparing capacity of a large tractor in the entire delta was only 70 hectares per year as compared with the rated capacity of 240 hectares, while some tractors have scored as much as 400-600 hectares/year. We could not tolerate ourselves any more as some tractor stations still let unit leaders, even tractor operators, do everything by themselves: signing contracts with farmers, operating tractors, collecting money, etc.

The agricultural machinery sector (let us temporarily call it sector) must still strive hard to achieve the practical economic and technical norms so as to fully use the power of machines, to develop their efficiency and to lower costs.

In the Mekong River delta, since there is a shortage of draft animals, the density of the working population per unit area is relatively low and the terrain and land are favorable, the ability to strive to end the situation in which compensations for losses have to be paid to agricultural machinery is something near reality.

Let us consider soil preparation alone, if the rated average capacity of 240 hectares of cultivated land and the useful life of 10 years as an average for a large tractor are reached, it will have worked 2,400 hectares of cultivated land, which if the crop is grain and the average rice yield is 2.5 tons/hectare will have yielded 60,000 tons. In the past, with crops being grown manually, the soil-preparation expenses as paid by farmers usually accounted for 30 percent of the total costs per unit area. Today, it is certain that farmers are willing to take 5 percent of the above-mentioned yield to pay for the soil-preparing work done by machine, or 300 tons of paddy, equivalent to 200 tons of rice, at a value of about 40,000 dollars -- 4 times the price of a large tractor, twice the investment in a tractor and all of the basic accompanying equipment. That is only one task. Tractors also fulfill many other production tasks and thus are capable of not only avoiding payment of compensations for losses but also making profit, although doing business for profit is not the major requirement of this field of investment.

It is obvious that, with regard to effects and from a perspective view, under the conditions of agriculture being reorganized, the mechanization of agriculture plays a decisive role in the exploitation of the natural, economic and social potentials of the Mekong River delta, turns the norms that are extremely important for the entire national economy in the "plan for potential development of agriculture in the Mekong River delta" into reality and puts an end to the period of transition to the building of the socialist large-scale production in agriculture within the entire delta. And, from a narrower view, as a factor in the expenses for production of agricultural commodities, the mechanization of agriculture in the Mekong River delta has the capacity to attain high efficiency.

Naturally the degree of development and efficiency greatly depend on our efforts to organize their achievement, particularly to improve the systems, means of management and economic policies, for the purpose of encouraging cadres and workers (including the machinery groups) to fully use the power of machines, to raise efficiency and to prolong the useful life of machines, and at the same time on the reorganization of agricultural production in the direction of the socialist large-scale production.

5598
CSO: 4209

DISHONEST PRACTICES IN ICE SALE IN HANOI UNCOVERED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 3

["The Consumer's Notebook" Column: "Retail Sale of Ice"]

[Text] If electric power generation is abundant, the distribution of ice will raise no problem because beside the state-operated installations which are the main suppliers of this good, there are so many individual households that own ice-making apparatuses. Due to the current power shortage, the volume of production has decreased while the consumption requirements remain high. As a result, the distribution situation is rather tense.

The sight of "lightning" shady dealings can be seen daily in the vicinity of the Ice Factory or in the adjoining desert streets. When the ice-carrying vehicles arrive at high speed, some people have been waiting on the roadside. Ice bars are immediately unloaded by means of hooks and cut into two or three sections which are subsequently put into bags and carried away on motocycles and bikes. Stacks of money are furtively handed and these people vanish! Thus, the ice intended for the people's use has been turned into a profitable commodity for speculators.

At the Ice Factory, there are two retail sale places to serve consumers but they have practically become profit-making places for traders. These persons jostle and abuse one another in buying. After buying, they sell and buy again until there is no ice left. By that time, they have made a profit of tens of dong each.

Because of the above-mentioned two selling methods, ice does not reach consumers at the directed price. If consumers want to buy from underhand dealers, they will have to pay three or four times as much.

For the people's benefit, the ice management and distribution agencies and market management cadres must reexamine the sale of ice bars and cubes and supervise the activities of servicing teams in order to devise rational distribution measures.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

INSUFFICIENT VEGETABLE SUPPLY TO HANOI PEOPLE REVEALED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by "Nguoi Tieu Dung" [Consumer] in "Consumer's Notebook" Column: "Vegetable Purchase"]

[Text] Recently, the volume of vegetables--mainly bindweed--sold daily by state stores has somewhat increased but many people still have to buy them at high prices on the open market.

Though 300 tons of fresh vegetables are barely sufficient to meet the daily need of our municipality, the average daily supply is only 200 tons. Moreover, vegetables are not equally allotted to vegetable shops and the distribution method is still replete with shortcomings. While certain persons, households, agencies and units can buy vegetables almost every day because they are near selling places or are in good terms with shops, others cannot.

In addition, vegetable distribution has also been influenced by the raising of tens of thousands of hogs in the urban area of the municipality. If one passes by vegetable shops, one can see persons buy huge bunches and even bagfuls of bindweed surely not to be eaten at their home meals. Under the pretext of buying "on behalf" of their collectives, some people bring home baskets of vegetables...to feed hogs. On their way home, a number of state store employees also carry large bunches of vegetables!

The vegetables sold at state stores are dirt cheap indeed! To maintain such low prices, the state has had to invest a large amount of grain and goods with the peasantry. Trying to cut down the people's vegetable ration...to raise hogs and hence make private individual profit is mere selfishness. On their part, the state store will show a lack of responsibility if they supply vegetables to those buyers who will use them to feed hogs and if they fail to provide enough vegetables for the people.

Over the past few days, vegetable shops have applied a new distribution method but, in some areas, there still are poeple who buy bagfuls of vegetables to feed hogs. To put an end to this bad practice, not only must buyers display a high sense of responsibility but the shops must also reconsider their distribution method to make sure that vegetables are delivered into the consumers' hands. On their part, the cadres and personnel of state vegetable shops must set better examples in buying vegetables.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH RICE--This year Nghe Tinh has planted rice on 150,664 hectares, with the summer-fall rice accounting for nearly 15,000 hectares. This is the largest rice acreage ever achieved by the province. Along with reaping the summer-fall rice, which has already been completed on 5,000 hectares, local cooperatives are intensively caring for the 10th-month rice. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 22 September Dong Thap Province had reaped 28,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing more than 50 percent of the planned acreage. Along with reaping rice, peasants in the province are actively fulfilling their grain obligation or selling surplus paddy to the state. To date Dong Thap has collected nearly 58,000 tons of grain produced in the summer-fall crop season. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 80]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Ben Tre Province have sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 47,000 hectares or 90 percent of the planned area. They are now concentrating manpower on transplanting this rice on the remaining 5,000 hectares in September. [BK080559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 80]

LONG AN RICE--By mid-September Long An Province had sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 1 million hectares or 90 percent of the planned norm. All localities in the province had harvested more than 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing some 30 percent of the cultivated area. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 80]

PHU KHANH WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Phu Khanh Province is expected to grow 36,000 hectares of rice and 25,500 hectares of subsidiary and short-term industrial and food crops in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season, an increase of nearly 5,000 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop season. To achieve the set targets, peasants in the province are striving to secure enough fertilizer, materials, seeds and draft power along with accelerating soil preparation so that crops can be grown on schedule. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 80]

BINH TRI THIEN 8TH-MONTH RICE--Heavy downpours in late September have submerged 15,000 hectares of ripening 8th-month rice and damaged a number of houses and water conservancy projects in Binh Tri Thien Province. The provincial party and people's committees have assigned cadres to various localities to supervise the task of dike building and accelerate the pace of rice harvesting to minimize the damage caused by the floods. Thanks to this prompt action, peasants in the province have to date harvested 25,000 hectares of rice and are preparing land for the coming winter crop. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80]

BEN TRE RICE HARVEST--Peasants in Ben Tre Province have harvested more than 20,600 hectares of early 10th-month rice. Various districts are mobilizing manpower to accelerate the pace of harvesting in order to prepare land for the coming winter-spring crop. [BK080559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 80]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Long An Province has harvested almost 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 50 percent of the cultivated areas. The province is striving to deliver to state granaries about 65,000 tons of paddy for this summer-fall crop. [BK080553 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 80]

SONG BE 10TH-MONTH CROPS--As of 25 September Song Be Province had planted 95,130 hectares of 10th-month rice and subsidiary and industrial crops. This figure represents 91 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of 6.6 percent over the same period last year. Along with planting the 10th-month crops, peasants in the province are intensively reaping summer-fall rice on the remaining area. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 80]

HA NAM NINH WINTER CROP--The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial People's Council recently met to discuss measures to accelerate the winter crop cultivation, striving to achieve a highest possible rice output to make up for the areas of 10th-month rice destroyed by waterlogging. The council decided to motivate all cooperatives and families of their members and other organs and enterprises in the province to expand the winter crop area to 52,000 hectares or more. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 80]

HAI HUNG WINTER, WINTER-SPRING NORMS--The Hai Hung Provincial People's Council recently reviewed the implementation of the state plan over the past 9 months and set forth the norms and measures for the cultivation of the winter and winter-spring crops. The council decided to grow winter crops on 70,000 hectares, with such grain crops as potatoes and sweet potatoes accounting for 64 percent of the total acreage, and winter-spring crops on 138,800 hectares, with rice accounting for 112,000 hectares. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 80]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 4 October Tien Giang Province had reaped nearly 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing 67 percent of the cultivated area. As of the same date the province had collected some 11,500 tons of paddy, thus fulfilling 23 percent of the grain collection norm for the summer-fall crop. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80]

DONG THAP RICE--By late September Dong Thap Province had reaped summer-fall rice on more than 74 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2 tons per hectare. To date such districts as Hong Ngu, Tam Nong and Chau Thanh have almost completed the harvest of the summer-fall rice and sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on more than 108,000 hectares. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Hau Giang Province has almost completed the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on 330,000 hectares, with the local state farms claiming credit for 16,000 hectares. Meanwhile, Thot Not, My Xuyen and Vinh Chau Districts have overfulfilled their transplanting plan by 2 to 12 percent. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80]

GIA LAI-CONGTUM CROPS--Gia Lai-Congtum Province has planted 107,000 hectares of 10th-month grain crops, including more than 70,000 hectares of rice, 10,000 hectares of corn, 19,000 hectares of manioc and 7,200 hectares of sweet potatoes. The province is now concentrating efforts on caring for these crops against insects, blight and drought. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 80]

THANH HOA WATERLOGGING--Some 52,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Thanh Hoa Province have been submerged as a result of heavy downpours on 6 and 7 October. Thanks to prompt action various sectors concerned, in just 1 day the province was able to drain water from the affected areas, thus saving nearly 10,000 hectares of rice from waterlogging. [BK091131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80]

NGHE TINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Nghe Tinh Province has sown 10th-month rice on 150,664 hectares this year. Production establishments in the province are concentrating on caring for rice, especially for the 10,000 hectares of rice recently saved from being destroyed by waterlogging in the wake of typhoon No 4. [BK111235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80]

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Minh Hai Province has thus far sown 10th-month rice on 280,000 hectares or 98.2 percent of the planned target. Thus, Minh Hai has become one of the southern provinces having the largest 10th-month rice acreage since the liberation. It is the province's policy to have all of its subordinate public agencies and military units engage in the reclamation of wasteland for grain production. [BK111235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80]

PIG-BREEDING CENTERS--Hanoi VNA October 4--Vietnam now has 10 central and 130 provincial pig-breeding centers and 66 artificial insemination establishments. The state-run centers produce more than 0.8 percent of the country's total breeding pigs. This, however, accounts for a quick increase in the number of young well-bred pigs [of] imported and domestic breeds. The number of such pigs in the Red River Delta alone has increased substantially. In the Mekong River Delta, many state run pig breeding centers and have been built to gradually improve the pig herd in the region. The "Dong A" and "April 30" establishments (respectively in Song Be and Tieng Giang Provinces) have supplied local production establishments with young pigs of full-blooded yorkshire, landrace and duroc breeds. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0234 GMT 4 Oct 80]

SOUTH FISH CATCH--Hanoi VNA October 6--The state-run fishing enterprise in Kien Giang Province on the western coast last month netted 206 tons of fish and shrimps, an increase of 44 percent compared with July. Fishermen in the central coastal province of Thuan Hai in September sold the state 646 tons of seafood, twice as much as the previous month. With state loans, local fishermen have acquired more boats, nets and equipment. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0232 GMT 6 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONTINUED POWER CUT-OFF TO ENTERPRISES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Aug 80 p 4

["For the Readers' Information" Column: "Power Cut-off to Enterprises"]

[Text] The Electricity Service wishes to announce that, due to the still insufficient source of power and to the continued need to fight waterlogging, the Electricity Distribution and Management Service will continue to implement the notice on power cut-off to enterprises from 3 to 10 August 1980.

9332
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INSUFFICIENT COAL SUPPLY TO HANOI GLASSWARE ENTERPRISE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by "Tho Xay" [Builder]: "From Enterprises to Work Sites: Right or Wrong?"]

[Text] A half-year has gone by but materials have not yet been supplied to manufacture many products mentioned in the plan such as flashlights, hurricane lamps, aluminum kettles, bicycle spokes and hubs and so forth. Moreover, the principal targets for material supply have not been appropriately determined and consideration has not been given to important products. When it was still affiliated to the Ministry of Light Industry, the Hanoi Glassware Enterprise was an important recipient of coal supply but has no longer been considered so ever since it came under the management of the Hanoi Municipality although it has continued to manufacture goods to serve Pharmaceuticals Enterprise 2. Meanwhile, Pharmaceuticals Enterprise 2 is still considered an important unit. Nevertheless, since the Hanoi Glassware Enterprise no longer ranks as an important recipient of coal supply, it has been unable to fulfill the plan and the production norm for the first 6 months of this year. Consequently, Pharmaceuticals Enterprise 2 has also failed to fulfill its production plan.

Is such determination of principal targets for material supply right or wrong?

9332
CSO: 4209

BIM SON CEMENT PLANT NEARS COMPLETION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by "P.V.": "The Bim Son Cement Mill Construction Site Completes More Than 80 Percent of the Installation of Steel Structures and Industrial Equipment"]

[Text] The Bim Son Cement Mill is one of the largest plants of our country's construction materials production sector. The mill consists of 62 principal project items. The volume of equipment, machinery and stell structures that must be installed amounts to 30,000 tons. The volume of production line No 1 amounts to 20,000 tons, including many pieces of equipment that weigh hundreds of tons, and some of the equipment must be raised 50 to 60 meters.

With the all-out assistance of the Soviet technicians and the spirit of socialist cooperation of the construction enterprises, machinery installation combine No 45 of the Ministry of Building has come forth with many innovations and overcome difficulties in order to place the machinery on their bases and install it accurately and safely. Many of the project items have been completed 5 to 7 days before the deadline. To date, after more than a year of construction, machinery installation combine No 45 has completed the installation of 8,4000 tons of steel structures, 8,500 tons of industrial equipment, and 325 tons of electrical equipment, and has laid 25 kilometers of electric cable in the mill area. Thus it has completed more than 80 percent of the installation steel structures and industrial equipment of production line No 1.

Machinery installation combine No 45, achieving accomplishments to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the nation's founding, is giving rise to a seething emulation movement among the cadres and workers, has concluded an emulation agreement between the SoViet technicians and the enterprise's cadres and workers, and is determined to complete five key project items -- the crushing area, kiln No 1, two 160-ton speed reduction containers in the crushing complex, more than 500 tons of metal structures in the coal-storage building, and large transformer No 2, with a capacity of 40,000 KVA -- in order to turn them over on schedule, contribute to increasing the construction rate and, along with the other units, endeavor to bring production line No 1 into production by the end of this year.

5616
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL AID TO KAMPUCHEA--Ben Tre Province recently sent cadres and technical workers to help its brotherhood province of Kandal in Kampuchea build two sugar mills and one candy factory. The Ben Tre provincial cultural and information sector has also helped this brotherhood province build a 400-seat movie theater. Cooperation on the economic field has now been exchanged between Ben Tre and Kandal aimed at improving the people's livelihood in each province. [BK091131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80]

THUAN HAI ELECTRICITY--With the help of the Southern Electricity Generating Corporation, the Thuan Hai Provincial Electricity Management and Distribution Authority has put into operation two 4,200-kw generators, thus bringing the province's total power output to 7,500 kw or one-third more than the previous output. [BK111235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80]

THUAN HAI POWERPLANT--Hanoi VNA October 7--A 2,100-kw electric power station has been commissioned in Phan Thiet town of the central coastal province of Thuan Hai. This is the third station of the same category installed in the southern provinces. The installation of the Phan Thiet station has increased the aggregate electric capacity of Thuan Hai Province to 4,200 kw. In the last quarter of this year, Thuan Hai's electric output is expected to reach 3 million kwh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 7 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP PROCESSING IN PAST YEARS REVIEWED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 pp 52-53

[Article by Hoai Nam-Anh Do: "About Processing of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Excerpt] Our people had long known how to process subsidiary food crops, but since processing was done mainly in simple forms, manually and in small volumes within individual families, largely as a self-supplied and self-sufficient activity, the quantities of subsidiary food products and commodities had remained negligible. After 1960, processing subsidiary food crops showed new progress and for the first time became a movement in many localities, particularly the ones that grew lots of subsidiary food crops.

In the 1963 manioc-growing season, the provinces that grew this crop sold to the state about 7,600 tons of sliced manioc, an achievement that had not been made in the previous seasons. In 1964, the state again was able to purchase 15,600 tons of sliced manioc. Twenty-seven villages in Thanh Son District (Vinh Phu Province) once sold to the state 500-600 tons of dried manioc. Son Duong District (formerly Tuyen Quang) whose achievements were the selling of 920 tons of sliced manioc in 1972 and 1,700 tons in 1974 led all of the highland districts in terms of the quantities of manioc sold to the state. The quantities of dried manioc that Phu Ninh District (Vinh Phu Province) sold to the state from 1960 to 1963 were equal to 1,876 tons of paddy. In 1964, it sold 1,088 tons of sliced manioc and 374 tons of manioc flour. In many villages where there had been grain shortages in the past, now thanks to increased production and processing of subsidiary food crops, the people not only had enough to eat but also were able to maintain a reserve, with over 90 percent of the farmers' families having either repaired or built their own houses. In 1962, some families earned as much as 1,315 dong from manioc alone. Tam Da Village, again thanks to stepping up the movement to rougly process manioc, was able to triple its grain production between 1960 and 1966. On the basis of properly resolving the grain supply problem for human beings, the village also put aside an important part of its subsidiary food crops for the development of animal husbandry. The number of hogs was increased from 789 in 1961 to 1,074 in 1965. The amount of money obtained from the sales of dried manioc in 1967 was 2.5 times larger than the sales of paddy and 10 times the receipts of all sectors and occupations combined.

At the same time, in the past years, the network of state-operated subsidiary food crop-processing industry, which mainly turned fresh manioc into flour, was gradually set up and developed. In addition to the 4 mechanized processing facilities capable of processing 4,000-6,000 tons of fresh manioc each season, between 1972 and 1976 the state built 2 additional mechanized processing plants and 61 semimechanized processing plants. In the late 1975 manioc-growing season, those 61 plants processed 30,000 tons of fresh manioc (equivalent to 10,000 tons of paddy) and produced 5,500 tons of flour. In 1978, the capacity of 62 manioc starch-making facilities in the North was 80,000-100,000 tons of fresh manioc per season. The eastern Nam Bo provinces had about 180 private production installations, with a total processing capacity of 180,000-200,000 tons of fresh manioc per season. Throughout the country in 1978 only 75,000 tons of fresh manioc were processed into starch. The rate of retrieving starch was 18 percent, with the costs amounting to about 1,000 dong/ton of grade-one starch.

Although progress was made in the processing of subsidiary food crops, the results generally were poorer than our needs and producing capacity. These facts can prove that point:

- With both the state-operated processing force and the processing force among the people being included, even in the best year we were able to process only about 20-25 percent of the purchased subsidiary food crops, 5-8 percent of the total harvested crops. Since the larger part of these crops was consumed while they were fresh, a lot of waste and rotting resulted from poor transportation and storage. Once up to 50 percent of a sweet potato crop in eastern Nam Bo, which was harvested during the rainy season, became rotten before any processing could be done.

- The network of state-operated processing installations in recent years, in spite of more attention paid to its development, still remained small, was playing only a supporting role for harvesting in the crop seasons and satisfied only a small part of the needs of industrial sectors for raw materials. Although the processing activities among the people showed some development as compared with previous years, that development was far from regular, continuous and steady, nor did it grow into a movement in all of the subsidiary food crops-growing localities.

- Processing primarily did not go beyond slicing and making flour. Some localities did try to make ordinary foods out of the subsidiary crops, but since their work remained a single-handed activity and involved small quantities, with irregular quality and high costs, those foods were not commonly included in the people's daily meals.

Those facts negatively acted on production and the purchases of subsidiary food crops. In the last few years, as the volume of grain production had not increased as quickly as the population had, the average per capita grain allocation did not increase. The grain commodities purchased by the state were not enough to supply to nonproducers. A state of emergency in grain production and supply occurred, mainly in the nonproductive sector of agriculture, and adversely affected the standard of living, particularly that of the population of cities and industrial centers. It was because of the tense grain-supply situation that the pace of development of the economic sectors was slowed down. That situation was, to quite a large extent, due to the fact that we had not yet processed and used all of the subsidiary food crops of all kinds.

Why is the processing of subsidiary food crops being the weakest link in the entire subsidiary food crop and grain picture in many localities?

In our opinion, from a subjective standpoint, there are these basic reasons:

- Subsidiary food crop production still remains divided and bears a character of a heavily self-sufficient and self-supplied activity within families and cooperatives. Areas, productivity, yield and volume of production are not stabilized from one year to another. About manioc production in the North alone, according to data released by the Statistics General Department, in 1974 as compared with 1964 the area was reduced by about 35,000 hectares, the crop yield 40 percent and the volume of production 35 percent. In 1975 as compared with 1974 the harvested manioc crop showed a decrease of 60,000 tons of fresh manioc. The overall volume of production of corn, potato and manioc converted to paddy equivalent in 1974 was about 39,000 tons less than that in 1970. From 1977 on production was somewhat better. In 1978 the total subsidiary food crop area in the country was very close to 920,000 hectares, with the volume of production totaling 4,589,701 tons of fresh tubers. As compared with 1977, the volume of production of sweet potato increased by 117,200 tons, manioc by 818,831 tons.

The fact that the volume of production of subsidiary food crops fluctuated and for several years showed a decreasing trend was one of the reasons that adversely affected their purchases. In the years before 1974, the quantities of manioc purchased were only about 3-8 percent of the total harvested yield. Some provinces like Bac Thai, Nghe An and Hoang Lien Son in those years were able to get only 1 percent of the total yield, in spite of the fact that they grew a lot of manioc. About sweet potato, the quantities purchased in 1964 amounted to only 1.8 percent of the total yield, in 1968 .3 percent, in 1970 .5 percent and in 1972 .5 percent. The province that purchased the most each year was able to get only 3-3.5 percent of the total yield. In 1978, which was the year in which the purchases of subsidiary food crops were the highest ever, only 130,659 tons in paddy equivalent were purchased, or 7 percent of the total yield. While production and crop purchases remained in such conditions, it was an inevitable fact that the processing of subsidiary food crops remained weak and undeveloped.

- As to the processing job itself, what is most common is small-scale production, manual technique, simple form and work being done by the people. Because of a lack of division of processing work among the state-operated installations, cooperatives and cooperative members' families, many state-operated installations, after their construction had been completed, did not have enough raw materials to operate normally, while in many other locations manioc was not harvested and processing had to be constantly put off. Generally speaking, a semimechanized manioc-processing installation would need at least 500 tons of fresh manioc per crop season. But since the planning for raw materials-producing zones had not been done properly and the contracts on buying and selling of raw materials were not seriously carried out, each year the highest rate of use of the producing capacity of such installations was only about 30 percent. Quite a few processing plants operated for only 2-3 months a year. Because of their location -- too far from subsidiary food crop-growing areas -- the production of nearly 30 feed processing plants encountered very many difficulties and failed to affect strongly and effectively the development of the animal-raising sector. What was common in many state-operated processing installations was work being done at a slow pace and frequently interrupted, low rate of flour production and high costs of processed products.

Productivity in processing among the people is low. Drying, which mainly relies on sunlight, further prolongs the processing cycle. In eastern Nam Bo, as the harvest of sweet potato is right in the rainy season, rough processing of the crop by the people encounters many difficulties. In the North, since the time to harvest and process manioc and potato coincides with the rice harvest, many localities have lots of manpower problems. Processing subsidiary food crops has not yet become a common habit among the people, particularly the people living in the areas that grow a lot of subsidiary food crops.

- In many years, proper importance was not yet attached to processing subsidiary food crops. A common failure of the society as a whole, first of all of the directly concerned sectors and echelons, has been not to link together production, processing, transportation, storage and distribution of these crops, nor to make them encourage one another to move forward. Quite a few localities, in spite of the fact that they failed to maintain a grain supply balance, did not even try to step up the production and processing of subsidiary food crops, which they still considered a secondary grain that they had to use as the last resort -- in the case they could not get central support in terms of rice and wheat flour supplies. Also because proper importance had not been attached to the production, purchase and processing of subsidiary food crops, we lacked a number of clear and rational policies to encourage them. Our purchase prices have not yet ensured the concentration of an absolutely larger share of subsidiary food crop commodities in the hand of the state, nor have they encouraged all localities to actively process subsidiary food crops, to include them in their crop allocation scheme and to turn them into popular, attractive and convenient foods for the people.

5598
CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION OF BAI BANG PAPER MILL SAID NEARLY COMPLETED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by "P.V.": "Bai Bang Paper Mill Construction Project in Vinh Phu Completes 80 to 90 Percent of Its Project Items"]

[Text] The Bai Bang Paper Mill in Vinh Phu is one of the large, modern projects Sweden is helping us build. The project consists of 180 large and small project items and has a designed capacity of 55,000 tons of paper a year. At present, after nearly 5 years of construction, the construction site of the Bai Bang paper mill has completed 80 to 90 percent of its work. Recently, during an emulation campaign celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of our country, the site turned over and brought into operation a water drainage system, pipelines to bring in water for production and consumption, and a system of underground and above-ground electrical transmission lines. The construction of the electricity, pulp, and finished product departments is 70 to 90 percent complete.

During the recent period, due to good production organization and management and solicitation of innovations, labor productivity at the construction site has been rather high. The site has neatly organized each task, set definite deadlines for each specific task, and combined close inspections and trial operations with the implementation of a system of awards and punishments for each production unit. Therefore, labor productivity has nearly doubled. In constructing the site, the construction units used the innovation of pouring concrete for the foundation and for the floors simultaneously, therefore attaining high productivity while assuring quality and creating a better bond between the foundation and the floor. The site's technical machinery workers came up with the innovation of putting cranes on the concrete floor to install machinery in high, complicated positions, and attained good results. The road-building workers rationalized their work, from the asphalt-cooking process to the asphalt-spreading process, so on the average the spread between 2,500 and 3,000 square meters of asphalt a day, which exceeded the norm by between 200 and 500 square meters, while meeting technical standards.

At present, the Bai Bang paper mill construction site is continuing to increase its production rate to compete in achieving merit to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, on 2 September.

5616
CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

HCM CITY INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS--Hanoi VNA October 7--In the first 9 months of this year, the output value of handicrafts in Ho Chi Minh City reached 634.3 million dong including more than 76 million dong worth of exports. The city now has 184 small industry and handicraft cooperatives, 2,313 production collectives, 396 private workshops and more than 10,000 private establishments with a total work force of 150,700, 31.4 percent of whom are working in the private establishments. In the third quarter of this year jobs were created for more than 4,400 people in the small industry and handicraft sector. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 7 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

HANOI CITES 'NHAN DAN' ON TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

BK110524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[NHAN DAN 11 October editorial: "North-South Cargo Transportation"]

[Summary] "Among the domestic transportation routes, the north-south route plays a most important role. Large quantities of goods have been transported along this route to directly serve the production and welfare of various regions, including many large cities and densely populated areas.

"Over the past 9 months, despite remarkable efforts, the transportation of goods on this route has failed to achieve the planned target due to many objective difficulties such as a shortage of material and technical bases, instability in the flow of goods, a lack of means of transportation and packing materials, and complicated changes in weather conditions."

There have been many shortcomings in organization and management: the combination between the purchase plan and the transportation plan has not been synchronized, and a state where goods have been waiting for means of transportation and vice versa has been commonplace.

Between now and the end of the year, the volume of goods transported in the north-south and south-north directions will be very great. These goods will include production materials, grain and consumer goods. Therefore, both the transportation sector and other sectors owning goods must exert greater efforts if the transportation task is to be fulfilled.

"In order to achieve the above goal, it is necessary to, on the one hand, satisfactorily manage, utilize and maintain various means of transportation and, on the other, quickly overcome all shortcomings and delays in unloading, loading and removing goods from unloading sites, ports, railroad stations, warehouses and storage yards. It is also necessary to rationally organize the transportation of goods from different points to those assembly areas convenient for further transportation in larger carriers.

These tasks require the active participation of the local transportation sector and the increasing use of rudimentary and partially mechanized means of transportation.

The incentive policy toward transportation workers, especially those workers who perform hard work, must be widely applied through the granting of piecework and incentive pays for increased productivity.

"Fully exploiting the existing production capacities of both the forces of manpower and means will be the most positive way for our transportation sector to overcome its present difficulties in fulfilling its planned mission."

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

ROAD WORKERS REPAIR STORM DAMAGE IN BORDER AREA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 80 pp 1,4

[Article by Tran Vu: "Communication Workers, Troops, and People in Quang Ninh Border Area Cooperate Closely to Fight Storms and Floods, Assure Communications"]

[Text] Typhoon No 4, which came ashore in the border area in northern Quang Ninh Province with very strong winds and very heavy and prolonged rain rain, caused a good deal of serious damage.

The roads, bridges, and buildings of the communications sector were especially hard hit. Many bridges collapsed and on many segments of road more road bed than ever was washed away. The houses and camps of Road Maintenance Unit No 2 and Construction Corporation No 4 were 100 percent destroyed, resulting in damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dong

With a spirit of fighting floods and storms as if they were fighting the expansionists, during and after the storm the worker units of the communications sector cooperated with the local troops and people in quickly repairing the damage that had held up traffic. Most praiseworthy were the workers of the Ba Che road maintenance area, who coordinated closely with the troops in the area, the workers of the Binh Lieu area, and the people of the ethnic minority groups, and carried out a rational division of labor, so within only a short period of time many installations were restored, many detours and temporary roads were built, many landslides were cleaned up, many bridges were repaired, and Route 10B was reopened to traffic in the shortest possible time.

5616
CSO: 4209

HANOI PEOPLE RELOCATED IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Municipal Committee for the Building of New Economic Zones recently organized the transfer of 37 households comprising 171 persons and 90 laborers to the Lam Dong New Economic Zone for construction purposes. In this transfer, Dan Phuong District led with the largest number of households and people (19 households), following by Gia Lam District with 5 households, Ba Dinh Ward with 5 households, Hoan Kiem Ward with 4 households, Tu Liem District with 3 households and Hoai Duc District with 1 household.

To help these households and cooperative members and to set their mind at ease so that they would enthusiastically go and build new economic zones, the Dan Phuong District Party Committee and People's Committee gave 200 dong to each household as an extra money to be used in building houses. In addition to other standard allowances granted by the state, each household member received 200 kgs of paddy and 100 dong. The district people's committee also sent eight cadres including a district party committee member to accompany these people to help them build houses and perform production tasks.

9332
CSO: 4209

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROJECTS--Hanoi VNA 27 Sep--In the past 5 years, the Sub-Institute of Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City has carried out 31 research projects in service of the national economy. Most of these projects concerned the use of solar energy, the production of semiconductor photoelectric batteries, and catalysts for the petrochemical industry. In agriculture, the institute completed a survey on the chemical composition of the Mekong Delta region. Besides, it obtained good results in research on the resistance of different varieties of rice to saline soil, the culture of tissues and cells in vegetative propagation and regeneration of many plants including potatoes, pineapples and sugarcane. The institute has produced microbiological insecticide (bacillus thuringiensis), driers using solar energy with a capacity of 10 tonnes per day, and various electronic meters to measure the earth's magnetic field and electric conductivity of water. The institute is staffed by more than 350 cadres, almost 230 of them holding university degrees. [Hanoi VNA in English 0246 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220 END

JPRS 76685

23 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2221

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76685

23 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2221

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Problems in Troop Recruiting Resolved in Tieng Giang Province
(Nguyen Khac Xue; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 8 Sep 80) 1

History of Vietnamese General Staff Related
(Hoang Van Thai; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Sep 80) 4

Cooperation Between Main-Force Units, Militia Stressed
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Sep 80) 10

Improvement of Command Cadres, Organs Urged
(Le Trong Tan; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Aug 80) .. 12

Improvement of Military Technical Management Urged
(Hoang Van Thai; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Aug 80). 18

Improvements Needed in Workers' Inspection Units
(NHAN DAN, 11 Sep 80) 29

Attempt To Flee Country Thwarted
(NHAN DAN, 11 Sep 80) 32

Theft of 300 Tons of Grain Goes Unsolved
(Xuan Truat; NHAN DAN, 11 Sep 80) 33

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Party Development in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province
(NHAN DAN, 7 Sep 80) 34

Ha Son Binh Accepts New Party Members
(NHAN DAN, 10 Sep 80) 35

Briefs
Nghe Tinh VCP Membership 36

AGRICULTURE

Role of Trade Unions in Southern Agricultural Development Discussed
(Dan Tam; NHAN DAN, 26 Aug 80) 37

Crop Statistics for 10th-Month Rice Given
(NHAN DAN, 11 Sep 80) 41

Thai Binh Reports on Winter Crops
(NHAN DAN, 10 Sep 80) 43

Editorial Discusses Allocation of Winter Crops
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 10 Sep 80) 45

Waterlogging Hampers Crop Production in Ha Bac Province
(NHAN DAN, 9 Sep 80) 47

Minh Hai Province Reports on Grain Crop
(NHAN DAN, 6 Sep 80) 49

State Rice Farms Constructed in Mekong Delta
(NHAN DAN, 8 Sep 80) 50

Ha Nam Ninh Works To Save Flooded Rice
(NHAN DAN, 12 Sep 80) 53

Briefs

Nghia Binh Cooperativization 54

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

New Power Plants Put Into Operation
(NHAN DAN, 11 Sep 80) 55

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Over 470 Kilometers of Highway 279 Opened
(NHAN DAN, 7 Sep 80) 57

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Proscribed Literature Readily Available
(Ba Tra; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 6 Aug 80) 58

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 60

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi Review of Events for 16 May-15 June 1980
(VIETNAM COURIER, Jul 80) 65

PROBLEMS IN TROOP RECRUITING RESOLVED IN TIENG GIANG PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Khac Xue: "Several Experiences in Troop Recruiting in Tien Giang Province"]

[Excerpt] During these historic days of August, the people of Tien Giang Province have been filled with revolutionary spirit as they bid their sons farewell on their way to protect the fatherland. Everywhere one goes in all districts and cities, from the coastal area of Go Cong to the villages along Route 4 and the new economic zones bordering Dong Thap, one notices an atmosphere of excitement and intensity as the people bid farewell to youths going to join the army. Compared to previous years, there has truly been a change in troop recruiting activities in Tien Giang this year.

Tien Giang has been simultaneously carrying out troop recruitment, the recruitment of labor, the transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce and the transformation of agriculture while mobilizing all the people to fulfill their grain obligation; in this work, troop recruiting is the important link because, if carried out well, it will have a major influence upon every aspect of social life. The mobilization of youths to fulfill their military obligation involves the mobilization of manpower, the mobilization of the most precious assets of each family. This job must be performed well in order to create the conditions for stimulating their performance of other jobs. In past years, many efforts were made in troop recruiting by Tien Giang but the province always failed to meet requirements. These difficulties were partially the result of ineffective leadership and limited awareness on the part of the masses and partially the result of sabotage, rumors, distortions and the provocation of youths by the enemy by means of many sophisticated and crafty tricks. Under these conditions, the fear of sacrifices and the desire to take life easy had more than a small influence upon some youths. There was also one shortcoming that must be pointed out, that is, the failure on the part of a number of cadres to set a good example by abusing their authority or position or relying upon relatives to find ways by which their sons could avoid their military obligation. The people, cadres and party members who raised questions were suppressed and threatened. There was also one locality that used administrative measures to bring pressure to bear upon the masses.

Lieutenant Colonel Ba Khoi, deputy commander of the Tien Giang military command, stated: "The difficulties in troop recruiting in the past were due to the failure on the part of Tien Giang to build the revolutionary-offensive spirit of the masses and tap their love of their homeland. Military recruiting was only being carried out by the local military agency. Any participation by the government and the role played by the mass organizations were only symbolic in nature. This time, we have considered the directive issued by the premier concerning military recruiting to be a law with which there must be strict and resolute compliance."

Party Members Go First

After listening to the report by the military command on troop recruiting in 1980, the standing committee of the provincial party committee convened a meeting to discuss and establish guidelines and issue a specific resolution. The various members of the standing committee were sent to the various districts to disseminate the resolution of the provincial party committee on military recruiting. The commander of the provincial military agency worked with and supervised Cai Lay District. They assessed the situation each day, reported it to the Secretariat of the provincial party committee and made suggestions concerning ways to provide guidance. Each deputy commander was put in charge of one district and kept in close touch with a few villages. Deputy Commander Lieutenant Colonel Le Quang Cong went to the three villages of Phuoc Tay, My Thanh Trung and My Thanh Dong to guide the movement. These are three villages that were weak and deficient in the past. In these villages, some very lively and beneficial meetings were held between the masses and cadres. In the atmosphere during these days of August of a "Dien Hong Conference," of "all the people discussing the affairs of state," the residents forthrightly expressed their opinions and evaluated each and every cadre and party member in terms of who was setting good examples, who was not and who had committed shortcomings. This was an opportunity for the masses to fully express their thoughts. It was also an opportunity for each cadre and party member to appropriately evaluate their achievements and shortcomings and, on this basis, establish their responsibility for setting examples by encouraging their children to eagerly leave to fulfill their obligation to protect the fatherland.

Fair Troop Recruiting in Exact Accordance with Policy

Being fair and complying with policies in military recruiting have a very large motivational impact. Persons eligible for deferments must be carefully evaluated and deferments must be granted in exact accordance with the spirit of the directives of the Council of Ministers and the instructions provided by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. When we went to

Cai Lay District, the members of the district party committee told us about the case of comrade B., the secretary of the P. Hamlet Party Chapter. Because he wanted his son to remain at home, comrade B. declared that his eldest son was younger than he actually is. The residents of the hamlet contributed constructive opinions but he still tried to defend his actions. When he failed to change his mind after being reminded, the district party committee was forced to remove comrade B. from his assignment. In the face of constructive, sincere and resolute criticism, comrade B. admitted to his shortcoming, apologized to the masses and agreed to have his eldest son leave to fulfill the obligation of youths. In Phu An Village, there was the case of the family of Mrs. T. whose 18 year old son left school and went to the city to find work. The agency of C.B. District did not adhere to principles and, instead of conducting a detailed inspection, certified that her son was a student in vocational training at a time when the necessary changes in their census registration and grain ration coupons had not been made. Through forthright struggle, neighbors pointed out this mistake and, as a result, Mrs. T. no longer dared to ask that her son be deferred any longer. At the same time, the transportation Bureau of C.T. District forwarded to the military agency papers certifying that a number of 18 year old youths were captains on ships working on the rivers. These improprieties should not have been tolerated by the military agency.

Compared to Cai Be, Cai Lay District has surpassed its quota by slightly less (Cai Be by 46 percent and Cai Lay by 9 percent); however, the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial military agency still consider the movement in Cai Lay to be more comprehensive and stable. Because, in addition to military recruiting, Cai Lay has also done a good job of rounding up the youths who failed to obey the military obligation law in the various phases of troop recruiting. Cai Lay has performed this job in a rapid, systematic, urgent and thorough manner. The purchasing of grain has also exceeded norms and been completed ahead of schedule.

It must be pointed out that, in the course of carrying out the policies mentioned above, the various party committee echelons and the military commands on the various echelons of Tien Giang Province have encountered more than a few difficulties as a result of resistance by a number of negative, degenerate elements. The province's population of more than 1,257,000 consists of dozens of ethnic minorities and many religions of various types plus a number of personnel of the old puppet army and puppet government who have refused transformation, thereby making the situation increasingly complex. However, every negative manifestation has been repulsed. As a result of organizing and guiding military recruiting in a fair, reasonable manner complying with policies, the military recruiting movement of Tien Giang has developed smoothly. In practically every district, hundreds of fervent requests have been received to be allowed to join the army and fulfill the noble obligation of youths to bear arms in defense of the fatherland.

2809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HISTORY OF VIETNAMESE GENERAL STAFF RELATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "Commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Founding of the General Staff (7 September 1945 to 7 September 1980): President Ho Chi Minh and the Organization of Military Command"]

[Text] The organization of military command is a very great strategic-military problem for a nation. Only the organization of appropriate military command can assure that command is unified, centralized, uninterrupted, continuous, prompt, and comprehensive, and only thereby can there be developed combined strength with which to fulfill the nation's political responsibilities.

According to their special characteristics and political systems, individual countries have their own methods of organizing military command. But no matter what the political system, in organizing military command the ruling class must always ensure that it can tightly control the armed forces. Therefore, the armed forces are an instrument of violence for achieving class dictatorship. Without control of the armed forces, the political administration cannot be controlled. The proletarian class realized at an early date that it was necessary to have an army in order to control the political administration, and that the party must control leadership of the army.

Lenin said that "In order to defend the political administration of the workers and peasants in order to oppose the thieves, i.e. the landlords and bourgeoisie, we must have a powerful Red Army." (1) "We must defeat not only the White Guard but also world imperialism. We must defeat the enemy, and we will defeat them. We will defeat not only them, but even more fearsome enemies. If we are to do so, it is most essential that we have the Red Army. I hope that every organization of the Soviet state always places the matter of the army in the front rank. Now, when everything is clear, the matter of war has become a matter of strengthening the army. That is a foremost concern." (2)

In order to tightly control the Red Army, Lenin placed the army under the leadership of the army under the leadershio of the Bolshevik Party, and organized a General Staff to command the army.

That absolutely does not mean that the army alone can do everything or propose everything. Lenin always regarded the popular forces, especially the workers and peasants, of whom the Red Army was the hard-core force and which was placed in the fore, as the forces which decided the winning and maintaining of political power.

President Ho Chi Minh always firmly grasped those viewpoints of Lenin. He always realized that it is necessary to rely on the peerless strength of the entire population, and that at the same time it is necessary to build powerful armed forces to serve as the hard core so that the people can win and keep political power. Those forces must be absolutely and directly led by the Vietnam Communist Party in all regards.

Immediately after our people took political power throughout the country, President Ho posed the necessity of organizing command and leadership organs for the armed forces.

On 7 September 1945, only 5 days after the Declaration of Independence, President Ho decided to set up the General Staff. He said that "We have just won independence and freedom. The entire nation is positively building the Liberation Army and self-defense forces in order to, along with the people, maintain peace and freedom. In accordance with the instructions of the mass organization, the General Staff is hereby established to command the army throughout the nation.

"The General Staff is the secret military organ of the mass organization and and is the headquarters organ of the army. It has the mission of building a strong army, skilfully training troops, clearly understanding ourselves and the enemy, using clever stratagems, and organizing command that is unified, secret, responsive, accurate, and prompt, in order to defeat all enemies.

"We are not experienced, do not know much about staff work, and are experiencing difficulties, but if we go all-out to work while studying and are determined we can overcome all difficulties and create a strong, skilled Vietnamese staff for the army, one that is worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic, and indomitable Vietnamese people, in order to defend the independence of the homeland and the freedom of the people."

During the first days of the democratic republican regime, Uncle Ho ordered the formation of the Political Department -- which later was later developed into the Political general Department -- to do the party work and political work in the army, and of the Quartermaster Bureau -- which later became the Rear Services General Department -- to meet the army's material needs.

In October 1945 the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and President Ho decided to divide our country into combat zones -- now military regions. Bac Bo was diveded into military zones 1, 2, and 3; Trung Bo was divided into military zones 4, 5, and 6; and Nam Bo was devided into military zones 7, 8, and 9. Hanoi, the capital, was made a special zone directly under the Central Committee.

In January 1946, Uncle Ho and the Party Central Committee decided to set up the Central Military Party Committee to help the Party Central Committee guide the military work of the entire nation, and to lead the party organizations in the army.

Uncle Ho and the Party Central Committee assigned trustworthy cadress -- including many party members with years of seniority -- to head the staff, political, and quartermaster organs, and to lead and command the military zones and detachments of the Liberation Army.

Thus in a very brief period of time President Ho and the Party Central Committee the most basic, greatest problems regarding the organization of military command, in order to assure that the party can exercise absolute, direct leadership in all regards over the armed forces.

During the General Uprising of August 1945, every place mobilized the people to arise and gain political power and organized self-defense and Liberation Army forces. In many places the armed forces were led by party cadres, but in some places they were led by bad elements. The task of unifying the command of the armed forces was very urgent, but at first difficulties were encountered because the above-mentioned situation easily led to the phenomena of localism, partialism, dispersion, and division, which often occur in the course of revolutions.

However, in our country during that period President Ho promptly organized the military command and leadership in order to achieve unified command and firm control of the army.

The general Staff, as called for by the instructions of President Ho, was rapidly formed and promptly took firm control of the army throughout the nation.

The Political Department immediately began to build up the party organization within the army. Many party members and Youth Union members were assigned to the units. Many people matured in the army and were admitted into the party. The party committee echelons began to be formed.

During the very first days of the democratic republican regime, President Ho and our party carried out a very fierce struggle to maintain political power and to maintain the right to lead and command the army.

The Chinese nationalist expansionists sent in 200,000 troops to accupy the northern part of our country and exerted the greatest possible pressure to force us to reserve the important positions in the Government, especially in the Ministry of National Defense, for their lackeys, thus creating conditions for them to control the army and proceed to overthrowing the people's regime.

Although we allowed the "Vietnamese Nationalist Party" and the "Revolutionary Party" -- lackeys of the Chinese -- to control some ministries, we adamantly refused to allow them to control the Ministry of National Defense. We agreed to assign the position of Minister of National Defense to a patriotic figure, but stipulated that the Ministry of National Defense was responsible for military personnel and for materiel. Command of the army was assigned to the "Resistance War Council" (called in brief the "Military Council"). The Chairman of the Military Council was comrade Vo Nguyen Giap. Although Vu Hong Khanh was Vice-Chairman, the staff organs of the Military Council -- the General Staff and the Political Department -- were controlled by our party.

The self-defense forces were still part of the Viet Minh Front, i.e. they were led by the party.

Due to its clever method of resolving the problem, in actuality the party continued to lead and command the armed forces, which were a sharp instrument for maintaining political power and waging the sacred resistance war against the French colonialist aggressors.

In November 1946, when the troops of Chiang Kai-shek had to withdraw, their lackey armed forces were eliminated and the "Revolutionary Party" and "Nationalist Party" were expelled from the government. President Ho and the Party Central Committee decided to combine the Ministry of National Defense and the Military Council into the Ministry of National Defense - High Command so that our party could exercise complete leadership, command, and management, and meet the army's material needs.

That signified a great victory in the consolidation and strengthening of the party's leadership over the army, in order to mobilize the entire population to participate in the national resistance war.

In Nam Bo, after we won political power there were deficiencies in the organization of our armed forces. Some units were controlled by the other factions, and other units were controlled by the religious sect reactionaries, Trotskyites, and intelligence agents. The Communist Party was not yet able to firmly control the armed forces. That led to the situation of the resistance war not being carried out resolutely in some places. Some units were defeated, and some elements even surrendered to the enemy.

Our party had to promptly uncover and correct that situation. At the Nam Bo Party Cadre Conference held at Thien Ho on 25 October 1945, comrade Le Duan criticized those mistakes and emphasized that the party must firmly control the army. The Party Central Committee decided to keep the comrades who had just been released from prison on Con Dao in Nam Bo in order to strengtnen the party's leadership of the various sectors, especially of the army. Furthermore, President Ho's orders to divide Nam Bo into three military zones, assign cadres who had been resolute in resisting the French to head them, and gradually eliminate the bad elements, speculators, and vacillators from the army were promptly carried out.

Therefore, the resistance war in Nam Bo was able to develop solidly.

From the foregoing, it is clear than in order to ensure absolute, direct leadership of the armed forces in all regards, it was necessary not only to have strong party work and political work, but also to have a staff organ that was strong and was killed at organization, training, and command. The staff organ was a military organ of the party, of the proletarian class, and of the "mass organization," as Uncle Ho had directed.

Engles realized that it was necessary to have a General Staff of the proletarian class. He said, "It is necessary to immediately equip the whole proletarian class with rifles, carbines, artillery; and it is necessary to oppose the restoration of specialized militia units used to oppose the workers. In places in which that cannot be done, the workers must seek ways to organize independent proletarian militia units, with commanders and commands they themselves select, which do not answer to the state administration but take orders only from the local Revolutionary Councils set up by the workders." (3)

Under the specific historical ciscumstances of our people's revolutionary struggle President Ho, on the basis of those immortal thoughts of Engles, promptly and effectively organized and created the General Staff of the People's Army.

Throughout the past 35 years, our General Staff has been an effective staff organ, the command organ of the Commander in Chief, the Political Bureau and the Central Military Party Committee. It fully executes all resolutions, orders, and directives of the Political Bureau and the Central Military Party Committee.

The staff organs that have beeen organized at the various echelons are effective command organs which assist the party commissioners and the commanders.

Although at first we knew nothing about staff work because our colony had been a disarmed colony for a long time and did not inherit the staff of the former regime the cadres, carrying out the directives of President Ho, went all-out to learn on the job, and the system of staff organs gradually came of age. We developed from a staff organ of guerrilla war to the staff organ of an army composed mainly of infantry which defeated the French imperialists, and then became the staff organ of an army made up of many modern combat arms and armed forces branches; which defeated the imperialist ringleader -- the U.S. -- and the expansionists within the Beijing ruling circles.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and President Ho, and under the direct leadership of the Central Military Party Committee, our system of staff organs matched wits with the experienced, cunning, wily staff organs of the powerful French and U.S. imperialists and reactionaries and the Beijing expansionists, and won glorious victories over them.

At present, our people's armed forces, implementing the resolution of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, are taking a great leap forward on the path of building a professional, modern army with rational organization; voluntary, strict, iron discipline; and modern weapons and equipment. They are mastering military science and technology and gaining a firm grasp of the strategy and tactics of people's war to defend the homeland, in order to smash all plots of the enemy aggressors, defend every inch of the sacred soil of the socialist Vietnamese homeland, fulfill their international obligations, and contribute worthily to the revolutionary undertaking of the world's people, as Secretary General Le Duan directed on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the army. That task emands that the staff organs firmly grasp the characteristics and requirements of the new situation; grasp the political and military lines of the party, grasp modern military science and technology, and rapidly improve their work method and work style in order to meet the requirements of people's war to defend the homeland in the new phase.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the day President Ho ordered the setting up of the General Staff, our staff organs at the various echelons, along with the entire population, pledge that they will correctly carry out the thoughtful directives and teachings of our beloved Uncle Ho, exert themselves in study, and continually raise their levels, in order to be worthy of being the secret military organ of the "mass organization," the headquarters organ of the army, and build a strong army, train troops skilfully, clearly understand the enemy and ourselves, employ clever stratagems, and organize uninterrupted, secret, responsive, prompt, and accurate command, in order to build staff organs that are strong and skilled, and are worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic, and indomitable Vietnamese people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol. 41, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, p.437.

2. Lenin, "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p.156.

3. Marx and Engles, "Letters From the Central Committee to the Allies of Communists," in "Complete Works," Vol. 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p.122.

5616
CSO: 4209

COOPERATION BETWEEN MAIN-FORCE UNITS, MILITIA STRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity and Cooperation Between the Main-Force Troops and the Self-Defense Militia"]

[Text] Our people's armed forces have very fine traditions, are always united, cooperate closely, assist one another, and create conditions for one another to brilliantly fulfill the missions assigned by the party and state.

Today, the enterprise of defending the homeland and our country's socialist construction demands that we build both a powerful, regular modern standing army and extensive reserve forces, which are well organized and trained and have increasingly greater combat strength. In the battlefield position of people's war to defend the homeland, large numbers of self-defense militia in all parts of the nation play a very important strategic role. Building strong self-defense militia forces is not only the direct responsibility of the party committees, governmental administrations, military organs, and people in the localities, and is also the permanent responsibility of the regular troops stationed in the locality.

The main-force units stationed in the localities, whether at the front or in the rear, must have specific plans for participating in the development and consolidation of self-defense militia in the hamlets, villages, construction sites, enterprises, and organs in their area of operations. In places in which the self-defense militia are still weak, the regular units stationed there may assign cadres who are skilled in leadership, organization and command, and who are well prepared, to work with the local cadres in developing and training the basic units of the self-defense militia.

The commanders and staff organs of the regular units are responsible for taking the initiative in helping the cadres commanding the self-defense militia draft or supplement operational plans, coordinating the operational plans of the regular troops with those of the self-defense militia, and guiding the self-defense militia in attaining combat readiness and in organizing independent combat maneuvers or maneuvers coordinated with regular troops in accordance with the plans that have been drafted.

Positively participating in the training of self-defense militia is a responsibility of the cadres commanding regular units stationed in the localities which cannot be taken lightly. The most important thing is to concentrate on improving the ability to organize combat command of and the contents and methods of training, the base-level self-defense militia cadres, so that they may rapidly assume responsibility for commanding, managing, and training their units.

If they are to do a truly good job in assisting in the training and development of self-defense militia, the units must reach agreement with the local military organs regarding contents and plans for assigning people to assist each self-defense militia unit. The local military organs in the provinces and municipalities assigned missions to the regular units and organs under their control and guided them in carrying out their work, while taking the initiative in setting specific requirements for the regular units operating in the localities, organizing conferences or short courses, and improving the work contents and methods of the regular cadres and troops who are assigned to help the self-defense militia units. At regular times, or after a particular task has been carried out, the cadres commanding main-force units and local military organs organize critiques of the tasks that have been carried out in order to improve quality and work efficiency.

To do a good job of helping train and develop the self-defense militia is to contribute in a practical way to increasing the strengthe of national defense by all the people at the basic level, increasing the strength of local people's war and, along with the main-force units creating the great combined strength of people's war to defend the homeland.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND CADRES, ORGANS URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 6-11

[Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan: "Raise the Command Organization of the Command Cadres and Command Organs of the Units"]

[Text] In improving the quality of the troops, improving the quality of the command cadres and command organs, especially raising the command organization level of the commanders and command organs of the units, is especially important. Only skilled commanders can develop the greatest possible strength of the units in the strong battlefield position of people's war to defend the homeland. In actuality, it is clear that in some cases a unit retains the same personnel, organization, and material bases, but the mere change of command cadres brings about an important new transformation throughout that unit.

On the basis of the present requirements and missions, and the actual level of the cadres, in raising the command organization level of the command cadres and command organs of the units we must concentrate on improving their ability to organize command of coordinated combat by combat arms and armed forces branches on all scales, especially on medium and large scales, in order to strongly and promptly counterattack the aggressor troops as soon as they transgress the territory of our homeland.

In war to defend the socialist homeland, our soldiers and people must retaliate for the aggressive attacks launched by enemy troops against our country from across the border, just as soon as they start a war, in the border area, on the islands, and along the coast of the homeland. In that time and space, the fighting between ourselves and the enemy takes place in an urgent, fierce, and complicated manner, and has decisive significance with regard to the over-all development of the war. The main-force units of the combat arms and armed forces branches must coordinate closely with one another, in order to create great strength with which to strongly and promptly retaliate against aggressive attacks by large enemy forces from many directions. Therefore, the command cadres and command organs at all echelons must be skilled at organization and command at their echelon and understand the organization and command of the upper echelon; victoriously fight coordinated combat arms and armed forces branches battles and campaigns on medium and large scales as soon as the enemy troops set foot on the border area, sea islands, and coasts of our country; fiercely intercept and fight the enemy, divide and surround them, strike large-scale annihilating blows against them, and smash their aggressive attacks.

On the basis of firmly grasping our army's basic guidance thoughts and principles regarding coordinated combat in war to defend the homeland, the commanders and command organs of the units must firmly grasp the missions, functions, and principles of using and coordinating the combat arms and technical armed forces branches. They must understand the basic techniques and tactics of artillery, tanks, the various kinds of infantry combat vehicles, the various kinds of combat aircraft, the various kinds of antiaircraft artillery and missiles, the various kinds of ships and boats, the facilities for assuring mobility and command, etc. That is necessary if they are to rapidly and accurately organize coordination in battles and campaigns of all scales, fully develop the strength of the combined units, armed forces branches, and combat arms, and of the various kinds of modern weapons and technical equipment in the course of battles and campaigns. Those cadres and organs must be skilled at the methods of organizing coordination with the participation of many armed forces branches and forces. The methods of coordinating in map exercises, on sand tables, and on real battlefields; coordinating according to the missions, objectives, times, and locations; coordination among the combat arms and armed forces branches; coordination with the local armed forces in accordance with the basic battle or campaign, etc., must be applied flexibly and creatively, in a manner appropriate to the missions and within the allowable time. At the same time, the command cadres must know how to apply those methods in order to maintain and rapidly restore coordination among the armed forces branches, the combat arms, and the other forces in the developmental process of campaigns and battles. The command cadres and command organs must be trained very specifically and meticulously regarding matters related to the techniques of large-scale coordination, such as pointing out objectives to one another, reporting positions and situations, calling in fire, deciding on signals of the various kinds, assuring coordinated communications, determining mobility roads, organizing traffic control on the roads and at the truck depots, etc.

The command cadres and command organs of the units must train in order to exercise correct, prompt, uninterrupted and continuous command under all circumstances. They must be capable of collecting, analyzing, and acting upon accurately and promptly a very great volume of information in the course of battle, especially during the first days of a war. They must know how to make accurate decisions, while at the same time rapidly organizing the scientific and prompt implementation of those decisions, in a manner appropriate to the urgent development of the combat situation on the battlefield. The commanders and the command organs must be able to organize strong, clear command systems on a large scale and covering a large area, by combining the information facilities and modes. Training must also be given in the methods of relaying operational orders and directives so that they can be relayed accurately, clearly, specifically, and promptly to many different locations, combat arms, and forces.

The coordination of the combat of modern armed forces branches and combat arms under fierce, complicated conditions demands very good ability to assure rear services and technical facilities. The units fight continually and consume increasingly greater quantities of weapons, amunition, food, and materiel. Therefore, the command cadres and command organs must be able to organize a strong, complete, and unified system to assure rear services and technical facilities. That system must have large supply reserves that are sufficient to assure continuous consumption, in order to maintain continuous fighting strength at the front and also have reserve forces and strong mobility in order to promptly provide reinforcements for the battles and campaigns at the important fronts, and complete and convenient supply, repair, and transportation bases. That demands that the command cadres and organs commanding the units continually improve their theoretical knowledge and ability to organize in order to assure rear services and technical facilities in modern warfare.

The commanders and command organs must be able to skilfully organize and command coordinate combat by combat arms in all types of terrain and in many different directions, all at the same time In war to defend the homeland, coordinated combat arms battles and campaigns may take place in the mountains, along the coast, at sea, and on islands, in order to promptly counterattack the enemy as soon as they launch aggressive attacks against the territory of our homeland. In the developmental process of a war, coordinated combat may take place in the mountains, in the lowlands, and in the area of cities and towns. Sometimes coordinated combat may take place on many different kinds of terrain in the same strategic area. The organization and command of coordinated combat have different requirements in each type of terrain. Therefore, the command cadres and command organs must have basic knowledge of the organization and command of combat on all kinds of terrain, not only on the mainland but at times simultaneously on the land, at sea, and in the air. They must be capable of organizing the good implementation of the tasks of studying and preparing the battlefield, preparing forces, and the various aspects of assuring materiel, in order to utilize such armed forces branches and combat arms as artillery, tanks and armor, anti-aircraft missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, the various kinds of combat aircraft and warships, combat engineers, etc., in order to develop high effectiveness and strong combat strength on all kinds of terrain and in all kinds of weather, in areas in which the road networks are very poor, etc.

The combat missions of the main-force units in war to defend the homeland demand that the command cadres and command organs truly master the use of various kinds of modern weapons and technical equipment in every kinds of terrain. With regard to each different kind of terrain, the command cadres and command organs must have methods for utilizing the armed forces branches and technical combat arms, have ways to rationally deploy coordinated formations, have methods for effectively commanding coordinated combat, and have methods for assuring the mobility, rear services, and technical facilities, so that the units can fight continually with the greatest possible strength.

The command cadres and command organs must be able to skilfully organize and command the various tactical and campaign forms in war to defend the homeland.

The cadres must be educated so that they can be capable of organizing and commanding coordinated combat arms battles and campaigns; achieve high combat effectiveness in counterattacks, in attacks, and on the defensive; annihilate the enemy troops as soon as they arrive; and stoutly defend the nation's rear area. The commanders of troops, units, and combat arms must know how to use combat arms and armed forces branches in each tactical and campaign form in each combat mode, and many combat forms at the same time, in order to create the greatest combined strength with which to smash the strategic and tactical measures taken by the enemy and echieve increasingly higher combat effectiveness.

The basic requirement of coordinated combat in counterattacks and attacks is to create a great assault force, strong firepower, and a high degree of mobility in order to attack and counterattack the enemy troops with the greatest strength and at the greatest rate of speed, and annihilate large segments of the enemy troops in the briefest period of time. While on the defensive, the coordinated combat of the units must meet the requirements of solid, positive defense, taking the initiative in fighting the enemy from afar, defend the battlefield under all circumstances, closely combine defense with offense and offense with defense, continually counterattack and attack the enemy troops, and rapidly change over to counterattacks and attacks in order to completely annihilate the enemy. On the basis of the above requirements, we must train the command cadres and command organs to firmly grasp and victoriously implement the principles of coordinated combat, utilize the armed forces and combat arms, organize the combat formations and coordinated combat, organize command, and assure the aspects, in order to be appropriate to each combat form.

One of the special characteristics of war to defend the homeland is that the units must fight continually on a large area with many combat stratagems and many new campaign forms. Therefore, the command cadres and command organs at the various echelons must be able to combine the operational form to another. That is a matter of closely combining counterattacks with attacks and defense with offense, and of changing over from defense to counterattacks and attacks. On it is a matter of changing from assaults to encirclement, and vice versa, of changing over from attacking and counterattacking the enemy while the enemy are maneuvering to attacking them while they are in fortified defensive networks, etc. The units must also effectively use the various tactical and combat forms against enemy troops landing from the sea, opposing enemy troops attacking with airplanes or missiles, landing by air, etc.

The correct, creative utilization of the tactical forms and the formula of coordinated combat arms operations in order to win victory in battles and campaigns is a result of the very great subjective efforts of all command cadres and command organs. For that reason, it is necessary to continually educate the cadres and improve their organizational and command ability. It is necessary to mobilize on the part of cadres a spirit of wanting to study military, political, military scientific-technical, and other subjects, closely combining the training mission with combat, and unit training with tactical and campaign training, on the part of command organs and command cadres.

One of the very basic requirements is that the command cadres and command organs must be capable of organizing and commanding close cooperation with the on-the-spot forces of local people's war. In people's war to defend the homeland, we must closely combine war fought by main-force units and local people's war. That combination is manifested in a very rich, lively, and specific manner in both battles and campaigns. Only by achieving that combination can the main-force units develop their strength.

Therefore, the command cadres and command organs must fully understand the functions, missions, organization, combat capability, tactical form, combat stratagems, etc., of the local armed forces. They must have complete and profound understanding of those basic matters. When they have a mission in a certain area, province, municipalities, and districts, the commanders and command organs commanding units must take the initiative in studying and gaining understanding of the combat missions of the localities; the defensive and offensive plans, and the operational plans, of the local armed forces; the terrain, difficulties, and advantages of the localities, etc. On that basis, the commanders and command organs of units must take the initiative in unifying the combat plans of the units and those of the local armed forces. The important matter is that the unit commanders must be resolute and responsive in coordinating actions, and closely combine the activities of the local forces in each area and in each location, according to the specific objectives and circumstances, in order to create the greatest strength with which to fight the enemy and fulfill missions.

In the course of campaigns and battles, the unit commanders and command organs must promptly report the situation, and their decisions and actions, to the local armed forces; promptly act to provide effective aid and assistance so that those forces can operate effectively. They must fully utilize and fully develop the advantages of local people's war in the deployment of formations, in utilizing forces, in utilizing combat stratagems and the various types of campaigns, in assuring rear services, in assuring technical facilities, etc.

The unit command organ is the center for organizing coordinated combat among the forces, combat arms, and armed forces branches; it organizes the implementation of the combat decisions and coordinated combat orders of the commander. The ability to grasp the principles of coordinated combat, the level of basic and all-round understanding of modern military science and technology; good staff skills, and professional work styles and methods are the factors which determine the quality of the work of unit command organs. Therefore, in addition to training command cadres we must pay all-out attention to training the command organs. Skilled command cad cadres must build strong command organs.

The command organ cadres must be trained comprehensively, basically, and systematically regarding our army's coordinated combat system. The cadres in charge of specialized sectors of the command organs must firmly grasp the functions, missions, and specialized contents of the sectors which they head, such as the operational, military intelligence, communications, artillery, combat engineer, and other sectors, etc. More than anyone else, those comrades must truly become skilled "specialists" regarding organization, coordination techniques, and the use of modern weapons and technical equipment in order to help the commanders react and command accurately and rapidly. The cadres in each sector of the command must be trained meticulously, in order to grasp and expertly carry out their functions and missions in close relations with the other cadres and elements. Training must also be given to achieve professional expertise in preparing documents and organizing the various steps of preparing for and carrying out combat, inspections, supervision, and assisting the units, in accordance with unified programs, contents, and requirements.

Each sector, as well as the command organs at each echelon, must create good work practices and a scientific work order, in order to be appropriate to the laws of organizing and waging modern campaigns and battles. Combined combat arms and armed forces branches operations demand that all activities of the command organs must be highly accurate, planned, scientific, urgent, and specific. We must oppose careless, arbitrary, and scattered working methods, which easily result in mistakes, confusion, and duplication, in coordination among the combat arms and armed forces branches, and avoid unnecessary losses. Therefore, it is necessary to train the command organs at the various echelons so that they may have good, unified work practices and assure that the command organs always make recommendations that have sufficient objective bases and are capable of organizing combat accurately and urgently, in a manner appropriate to the intentions of the commanders, fully understand the situation of troops in combat, and guide, inspect, and supervise the troops in carrying out all orders and instructions of commanders strictly, specifically, and accurately.

5616
CSO: 4209

IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 12-22

[Article by Major General Hoang Van Thai: "Improve the Effectiveness of Military Technical Management"]

[Text] For many years now military technical management, because of the development of military science and technology, and because of the increasingly larger-scale utilization of relatively modern and modern weapons and technical facilities, has become a very important matter in increasing the combat strength of our armed forces. It is an indispensable part of military management.

Our army's management work and system of technical organization and management have become increasingly complete and have begun to operate efficiently. However, that is a major problem, one with a scientific nature, that must be continually perfected and made more effective. The greater the effectiveness of technical management, the greater role the material-technical bases will be and the more positively they will contribute to increasing the combat strength of our armed forces.

I. Firmly Grasp the New Characteristics and Requirements of Military Technical Management

The most outstanding characteristic is that the scope of military technical management has been greatly expanded because of the strong development of our armed forces' organization and equipment. At the same time, the quality of military technical management must be continually improved, because the material-technical bases that must be managed include many different kinds of equipment, weapons, instruments, and war facilities, and those of which that are modern account for a rather large and increasingly greater percentage.

With regard to the regular troops, the scope of technical management has been expanded in comparison with the years of the anti-U.S. war. With regard to reserve forces and the militia and self-defense forces, that scope of management has been expanded even more. If in the past we paid much attention to technical management in the regular army, today we continue to do so and do a better job, but at the same time we must realize that technical management in the reserve forces and the self-defense militia has become a very great, permanent task. It is evident that our ability to maintain, repair, and produce many types of modern equipment, weapons, and instruments is still limited. Therefore, it is even more important that there be a new transformation in our way of considering the objects, contents, and methods of organization and management, and must also pay attention to improving the troops' scientific-technical and military technology knowledge. We must create a corps of cadres, enlisted men, and technical personnel who are capable of fulfilling the missions and responsibilities of the technical sectors. We must strictly implement the orders and regulations, and professionalize the management activities in order to improve the effectiveness of management and rapidly study and apply the regulations, systems, and policies so that they may be appropriate to management in each force, each type of troops, etc.

Another characteristic, and also a new, very important requirement, is that the military technical management work must serve the great task of consolidating national defense and preparing to victoriously wage people's war to defend the homeland against the Chinese aggressors, in alliance with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries. The great task of consolidating national defense by all the people and people's war to defend our homeland has many points in common with, and also many points that are different from, the previous liberation wars. Today, our military art must undergo very rich developmental steps. Those matters must be fully understood in the military technical management work.

The war which we must carry out in the new period, if the enemy foolhardily starts one, will be a people's war to defend the socialist homeland under the conditions of our people having gained mastery over their entire country. It has new, very demanding requirements, but there are also new, very great capabilities in the sphere of assuring military technology. With our technical equipment we are capable of detecting the enemy from afar, setting up a strong battlefield position, and rapidly moving forces to the battlefield, over different kinds of terrain, communicate and command under all climatic and weather conditions, etc. Those technical facilities are extremely valuable and must be well managed in order to fully develop their use in the enterprise of defending the homeland.

Military technology must help our armed forces achieve mastery and attack, attack and achieve mastery, throughout the nation and in each locality, especially in the strategic areas, in order to assure that our armed forces are deployed not only in advantageous areas but also in areas with many difficulties. It must assure that the various kinds of campaigns -- attacks, counterattacks, and the defensive -- of the main-force units, the local people's armed forces, and the mobile and on-the-spot forces. With regard to the main-force units, it is necessary to pay attention to assuring the uniformity of technical equipment and improving the troops' mobility. But with regard to the local armed forces in the defensive zones and strongpoints it is also necessary to continually assure a very high degree of technical combat-readiness, pay attention to maintaining weapons and equipment, and promptly study and improve equipment so that it is appropriate to the requirements of combat.

We must concentrate on the matters necessary to assure technical equipment, stockpile technical equipment, and organize the truly rational use of weapons and technical facilities, in order to maintain a high degree of combat readiness and contribute positively to further improve the solidity of the defensive system and assure sources of prompt supply for combat. We must do a good job of maintaining, using, and restoring the existing weapons and technical facilities, and positively manage the national defense industrial system, in order to assure a basic, long-range source of supply of weapons and technical facilities for national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland. We must assure that the military technical activities go in the right direction and that plans be drafted to build up the economic, military, and scientific-technical potential of the nation, that national defense be closely combined with the economy and the economy with national defense, and that both the immediate requirements and the long-range requirements of the enterprise of building and defending the homeland be met.

Therefore, from grasping the objects of management and carrying out the contents of management to applying the management methods we must fully understand the military science and technology of people's war to defend the homeland, and assure that we can build, consolidate, and develop the powerful battlefield position of people's war effectively under the different conditions, in order to contribute to building and developing the greatest posible combined strength with which to defeat the enemy under all circumstances.

II. Correctly Determine the Objects of Management and Implement in a Balanced Manner the Contents of Management

The military material-technical bases, and the system of equipment, weapons, and war facilities of the armed forces are very important objects of military technical management. But they are not the only objects. The most difficult objects of management, with the most complex relationships, are the people and organizations that directly maintain technical facilities, the forces which engage in technical research, maintain technical facilities, and use technical facilities in the armed forces. Those objects are the forces which directly implement the management contents and assure the ultimate effectiveness of the military technical management work. Therefore, in collecting, analyzing, and acting on information in management, first of all it is necessary to collect, analyze, and act on information regarding the latter objects. Military technical management must enter more deeply into the people using technical facilities and the technical organizations, in order to attain the goals and requirements that have been set.

In accordance with their functions and missions, everyone using technical facilities and all technical organizations have a certain operational environment and are affected by that environment. The principal environment of the broad masses of cadres and enlisted men -- the people who directly use technical facilities in combat -- is the battlefield, during life-or-death combat with the enemy troops. The principal environment of the comrades engaged in scientific-technical research consists of the schools, institutes, research bases, and research laboratories. As for the people who maintain technical facilities and repair weapons and equipment, the principal environment consists of the defense workshops, stations, enterprises, and factories. In such environments each force, cadre, and enlisted man learns, accumulates experience, and creates strengths in their spheres of activity, but also reveals weaknesses and deficiencies, including professional weaknesses, which we must be concerned with overcoming. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly categorize, and enter deeply into the characteristics and roles of, each objective, in order to set forth directions and implementation measures for each requirement and for all requirements of military technical management.

Military technology is continually developing. That is manifest even in our own armed forces. Due to that development, the technical level of today cannot be sufficient for all future periods Success in using technical facilities by one force or another in one instance or another does not necessarily mean success for all forces in all instances. A technical innovation for coping with a certain enemy in a certain war may not be sufficient to cope with other enemies in other wars. Therefore, when examining the objectives and collecting, analyzing, and acting on information in the various spheres of military technical management, it is necessary to be extremely objective, comprehensive, meticulous, and specific, with truly ample evaluation of the strengths, weaknesses, capabilities, and fortes of each force, and we must always adhere closely to the new requirements of the military technical work in national defense by all the people and in modern people's war to defend the homeland.

With regard to all forces, whether they are engaged in research in military science and technology, or maintain or use technical facilities, the cadres, enlisted men, workers, and personnel who are directly involved with technology and are engaged in technical management in our armed forces, must be trained in accordance with the common requirements. They must be fortified with regard to revolutionary thinking and sentiment and have the necessary knowledge in many fields. They must also be tempered in actual combat. All must sincerely love our regime, love their compatriots and comrades, love research, go all-out in serving the troops, and diligently undertake political, military, and military science and technology training. Tehy must hate ignorance, disorganization, indiscipline, and arrogance, deceit, and laziness, which exert an adverse influence on technical research and on the maintenance and use of technical facilities.

The actual operations of our armed forces increasingly demonstrate that military technical management is a matter of science, technology, and art, that it is a leadership and command task at all echelons and a common task of the army, not merely of the technical sectors. It must be tied in with political and military management, be tied in with military training and political education, and create a good state of mind and good traditions for the troops.

The over-all contents of military technical management are manifested in many respects: being informed of the quantity and quality of weapons and equipment, organizing and managing technical maintenance, managing the use of technical facilities, technical research, and national defense production.

In managing material-technical bases, no matter at what level, all units m must have definite, accurate knowledge of the quantity and quality of their equipment, by means of all organizational measures, in order to assure that their weapons and equipment remain in good condition and in a high state of combat readiness. Modern military technical facilities consist not only of individual items but also of combined systems, and there is an increasingly closer tie between weapons and equipment on the one hand and combat-support technical facilities on the other hand. Therefore, in managing material-technical bases we cannot pay attention only to combat technical facilities, equipment, and weapons, but must also do a good job of managing combat-support technical facilities and support equipment. The complicated nature of maintenance in our country's tropical environment must be fully realized, and on that basis it is necessary to study, guide, and organize ways to keep all types of technical facilities from being downgraded for a long time, extend their lives, and, when required by the fighting, rapidly bring them into use with a low failure rate and with good quality. The dynamics and creativity of the management of material-technical bases are also manifested in thorough understanding of the nature and military art of war to defend the homeland, and in researching in order to contribute to completing technical equipping and technical utilization in the most appropriate, beneficial manner.

The management of technical support requires first of all that we promptly recognize the new requirements regarding the storage, maintenance, and repair of military weapons and equipment that are posed by the nature and level of the equipment of the armed forces, the army's use of that equipment in combat readiness and combat, and the special characteristics of war to defend the homeland. It must contribute positively to the process of creating, maintaing, and consolidating a balance between the use and repair of weapons and equipment, and between the consumption and supplying of material-technical means, on the basis of the conditions and capabilities of the nation and the army. Therefore, in management there must be full evaluation of the tasks involved in producing spare parts and equipment, and in repairing weapons and equipment. We must further the rapid improvement of the production and repair capabilities and quality of the national defense enterprises and factories, and assure that they contribute positively and in a timely manner to improving the technical facilities of our armed forces. We must also enter into the spheres of organization, division of labor, and decentralization in all storage, maintenance, repair, stockpiling, and supply systems of the units, combat arms, armed forces branches, and the various kinds of troops in the rear and at the front, in order to assure that our armed forces in the various areas, directions, and localities, especially on the front lines of the homeland, have sufficient high-quality weapons and technical facilities with which to defeat the enemy troops under all circumstances.

The management of weapons and technical facilities use is a sphere of management which is tied in very closely with the enlisted masses, with the large and small collectives, the units and localities, and the forces engaged directly in combat and serving combat. Management must be able to grasp the strengths and weaknesses in activities involving the use of weapons and technical facilities by each component, combat arm, armed forces branch, force, and type of troops, and by that means contribute to setting forth guidelines for the most rational and economical utilization, and supervise the process of implementing those guidelines. The effectiveness of management lies in the fact that it furthers the use of weapons and technical facilities in correct accordance with their specifications, capabilities, and intended use, raises their utilization the status of an art, and assures that all tuilization processes are very effective, highly efficient, very economical, and not wasteful. Managing the utilization of weapons and technical facilities is a task that is intimately related to troop management. In the course of actual combat it contributes directly to setting forth the education and training requirements and contents, in order to improve the combat skills, and military and technical levels, of the troops. It promptly uncovers, and points out to the units and localities, negative phenomena in the use of weapons and technical facilities, and struggles resolutely against, and takes all steps to stop, those phenomena.

The management of military science and technology must develop the capabilities of the research cadres and technical personnel, arrange for the masses to enter deeply into military science and technology, positively get military science and technology onto the right track, in accordance with plans that have been decided upon, and increases the guidance and effectiveness of the research processes. A very basic matter with regard to management is guiding all research activities in the right direction and in accordance with the viewpoints toward scientific-technical development that were brought forth during the Fourth Party Congress, thus contributing effectively to effectively carrying out the scientific-technical revolution in the armed forces. It must assure the necessary level of concentration on research in order to grasp the enemy's technology, fully utilize the capabilities of our technology, resolve the problems regarding maintenance, repair, and the production of spare parts for the existing weapons and technical equipment, and produce appropriate weapons and war facilities in order to defeat the war of aggression of the Chinese reactionaries. It must carry out research projects, strengthen the scientific information work, carry out scientific-technical cooperation, and create for us increasingly strong military scientific-technical potential, in accordance with the long-range requirements of the enterprise of building and defending the homeland. It must develop, build, and perfect research organizations and bases, and the regulations and policies regarding research, so that they may be appropriate to the regulations of the state and our army's organization, equipment, and missions, in order to create conditions for research management to be put solidly onto the right track.

Management of the production of equipment, weapons, and military technical facilities is a common task of the socialist state, is carried out under the unified guidance of the Council of Ministers, and is intended to heighten the responsibility and capability of all economic and industrial sectors, in order to produce weapons and equipment for the armed forces. Therefore, management of the national defense production bases requires very great efforts, first of all the fulfillment of plans with regard to both quantity and quality. Therefore, management must take the initiative in creating a strong transformation in all spheres. It must meet the requirements regarding the product quality of military technical facilities and achieve, gradually and solidly, standardization, specialization, and cooperativization, in order to resolve problems regarding the production and repair of weapons and technical equipment. It must endeavor to improve labor organization, improve techniques, apply new technology, and pay adequate attention to the economic aspects of national defense activities, in order to increase the effectiveness, and assure the economic efficiency of national defense production bases.

The process and results of the achievement of the above contents are interrelated and affect one another. Those interrelationships become even closer and that mutual influence becomes even stronger as the armed forces become larger, as their equipment is strengthened, as the national defense requirements become higher, and as the scale of fighting becomes greater. Therefore, at present, now more than ever, those management contents must be implemented in a truly harmonious, balanced nature. The real effectiveness of each of those contents is judged in the over-all context of all the management contents. Any delay in achieving one of those contents can reduce the over-all effectiveness of management.

None of those management contents can be achieved by any one force or component alone but can only be the result of a sense of responsibility and ability to act on the part of all sectors, echelons, units, combat arms, and armed forces branches in our armed forces. However, although each echelon and unit has its own sphere of authority and responsibility, on the basis of the specific situation and mission, during each period of time they concentrate on individual problems and contents.

Therefore, it is necessary to view the over-all management situation, point out the correct aspects that must be continued, promptly uncover the mistakes that must be rectified and, in the course of actual management, concentrate on the most important areas in order to create a transformation in management and improve its effectiveness.

III. Do a Good Job of Applying the Management Measures

The creative application of management measures, especially the organizational-administrative measures and the use of scientific knowledge and technical facilities in management, has a direct role, like that of an effective tool, in strongly affecting the objectives and in fulfilling the contents and requirements of management.

Strengthening the organizational-administrative measures is very essential at present, for our armed forces have greatly developed with regard to both organization and equipment, and are undergoing professional, modern development and carrying out a movement for the entire army to act in accordance with orders. We must stabilize and consolidate the technical organizations and organs so that they may be appropriate to the new situation and missions of the revolution and the army. Those organizations and organs, no matter whether at the strategic, campaign, or tactical level, whether in the infantry or in the technical combat arms and armed forces branches, and whether of the regular army or the local forces, are organized in accordance with the requirements of the missions. It is necessary to clearly determine their functions, missions, responsibilities, and relationships, and to supply them with the facilities they need to operate. If that is to be accomplished, we must be concerned with creating and cultivating a corps of technical cadres and personnel to keep up with the new requirements of the missions. They must be well-qualified and capable and represent the different sectors and professions, with appropriate ratios among the research, repair, storage, maintenance, and weapons and equipment sectors, so that the cadres may be fully qualified to operate effectively in the new situation. In that regard, we must not limit ourselves to organizing units, raising levels, improving skills, etc., but also resolve problems regarding systems and policies in a fundamental, comprehensive manner, in order to, by that means, create stable, powerful, long-range technical forces for our armed forces.

Since military technical management is a whole system of activities which includes many contents, objectives, and relationships, and important matter is the maintenance of managerial unity by means of division of labor and decentralization with regard to each content and all contents of management, thus assuring that each echelon, sector, combat arm, and type of troops operates with the greatest possible capability in order to meet the requirements of their missions and operational characteristics. Division of labor and decentralization carried out in the spheres of utilization, maintenance, technical research, etc., must be intended to increase the effectiveness of management. We must develop the responsibility of each organization and component and create increasingly greater ability to act independently in resolving problems regarding storage, maintenance, repair, etc., according to the level of each sector and echelon. We must fully utilize the capabilities and strengths of each organization and component in the resolution of military technical problems shared by the entire army. On that basis, we must improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the technical work in the armed forces, and avoid duplication, taking roundabout ways, or failing to fully utilize the capabilities and capacities of people and technical facilities.

The time has come when we must undergo a strong transformation along the lines of planning, standardization, and specialization in all spheres and contents of military technical management.

In order to get military technical management activities onto a professional footing, we must first of all promote the fulfillment of missions and responsibilities of each sector, echelon, and person; stress management by means of regulations, systems, and stipulations; and promulgate, and implement throughout the army, regulations regarding technical maintenance, technical research, the management of national defense enterprises, etc.

Commanders, from the strategic echelon to the campaign and tactical echelons, have responsibilities and authority toward military technical management, although to differing degrees and with differing contents and spheres. Those responsibilities are manifested in continually grasping the quantity, quality, and operational situation of the existing technical facilities, and in the education, training, guidance, and organization of the cadres enlisted men, and units under their command so that they maintain and effectively use weapons and equipment. They are also manifested in guiding activities regarding the stockpiling and supplementation of materiel and equipment, regarding the recovery and repair of weapons and facilities, regarding the carrying out of technical research, etc. Therefore, the good fulfillment of responsibilities is a very basic matter. At many echelons in the army, commanders have technical assistants. The responsibility, ability, and strengths of those comrades must be developed.

All technical organizations and organs, and all technical cadres and personnel, whether in the research, storage, repair, or development sector, have their responsibilities. If they do a good job of fulfilling of those responsibilities, they will not only stimulate the technical activities but also serve as staffs for the commanders with regard to the military technical work, and therefore increase the over-all effectiveness of military technology.

In fulfilling their responsibilities regarding military technology, first of all soldiers must maintain and treasure the equipment, not allow weapons to become damaged or lost, or fall into the hands of the enemy, diligently study tactics and techniques, and use weapons and equipment expertly and with high effectiveness.

With regard to each good point and deficiency regarding the maintenance, storage, repair, and use of weapons and equipment by the troops, as well as technical research, it is necessary to determine which person, unit, echelon, organization, or sector is responsible. We cannot allow the echelons, sectors, units, and forces to lean on one another or blame one another. Those which make accomplishments must be rewarded, and those which make mistakes must be punished. We should not have the attitude that it doesn't matter whether something is done or not, or whether a job is done well or not.

Each unit, echelon, and or organization must do a good job of implementing the regulations, systems, and stipulations regarding military technical management, in a manner appropriate to their functions and responsibilities. There must be regulations, systems, and rules regarding the storage, maintenance, and repair of weapons and equipment. There must be regulations, systems, and rules regarding material-technical stockpiling, the use of combat facilities, and the maintenance of the ratios of combat-ready weapons under the different circumstances, and requirements regarding each type of weapons and equipment in a state of combat-readiness must be set. In addition to the carrying out of combat-readiness, the implementation of the above regulations, systems, and rules both contributes to assuring that the troops always take the initiative and help allow the management of weapons and technical facilities to be carried out effectively under all circumstances.

In addition to the organizational-administrative measures, it is necessary to positively utilize scientific knowledge and the technical facilities in military technical management activities. Since our army now has a large quantity of modern technical equipment and the system of military technical organization, the use of scientific knowledge and technical facilities in management is an urgent matter. By means of ordinary, primitive measures it is impossible to correctly and rapidly grasp the quantity and quality of the technical equipment of the units and the various kinds of troops, and it is impossible to monitor promptly and fully the military technical situation of the combat arms, the armed forces branches, the system of workshops, stations, and warehouses, and the activities of those systems.

Today, with the development of science and technology and the invention and manufacture of modern machinery, many countries have organized automated command systems and systems for guiding the rear-services work, and have built bases for and used modern equipment for investigating, probing, and communicating. Increasingly greater use has been made of mathematics, cybernetics, and mechanical, electro-mechanical, and electronic equipment in the management organs, such as electronic desk computers, rapid printers, etc. That has brought about great results in calculating, designing, construction, troop strength management, the management of equipment, materials, technical facilities, and finance, and in other professional tasks.

Therefore, in order to increase the effectiveness of military technical management under the conditions of our armed forces having developed into a vast system, we must enter into the use of scientific knowledge and technical methods in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology, and cybernetics, as well as geology, geography, meterology, and psychology in military science and art, etc., in all spheres of researching, manufacturing, maintaining, and using technical facilities, and managing material-technical bases. We must build and consolidate bases for management, investigation, and measurement, and use with increasing effectiveness such specialized technical facilities as computers, measuring equipment, inspecting equipment, etc., in military technical measurement. Raising the scientific-technical levels of the cadres and enlisted men and the technical personnel and technical management organs, along with ensuring that they have professional, strict, and accurate work styles, has become very important.

Of course, the application of the above-mentioned knowledge and technical measures cannot be on a wide scale, but must be done step-by-step, from a sow level to a high level, in a manner appropriate to the equipment and missions of each echelon, sector, combat arm, and armed forces branch. At the same time, we still pay all-out attention to methods with which we have long been accustomed, and utilize those methods creatively and effectively under the new conditons.

In some respects, military technical management still manifests the nature of economic management activities, especially in the spheres of production and repair. Therefore, the application of economic measures and economic levers, and the gradual implementation of economic accounting in each sphere, at levels appropriate to the missions and all-roung conditions of the national defense enterprises and factories and of the research bases and the research work, is also necessary to increase the effectiveness of military technical management.

At the same time, it is necessary to pay adequate attention to educational measures and to do a truly good job of the education work, in order to create and develop a spirit of mastership, a sense of responsibility, and consciousness on the part of cadres, enlisted men, technical personnel, and technical organizations.

Each of those kinds of measures has its uses. Any one type of measures alone cannot bring about the desired results in military technical management. Therefore, it is necessary to widely apply and closely combine those measures in order to create a combined strength to increase the effectiveness of military technical management.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN WORKERS' INSPECTION UNITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "Workers' Inspections"]

[Text] Workers' inspection units were only established and began operating in late 1979 and early 1980. After performing only several simple jobs, these units achieved practical results and were welcomed by the masses. The decision to establish workers' inspection units was consistent with the interests and aspirations of manual workers and civil servants.

Formerly the mass inspection organization, the inspection units of workers have been given more specific authority and tasks by the government. Under decree number 182-CP, these units have the authority to request that the person in charge of the unit or an individual at the place being inspected supply necessary information on the situation, data and documentation and respond to the questions raised by the inspection unit. The unit has the authority to request that the person in charge of the unit immediately suspend the distribution of products that have clearly lost their quality, immediately rectify actions that are contrary to policies and regulations and replace scales and measuring devices that are not accurate; it also has the authority to propose commendations and awards for units and individuals that perform their task well or disciplinary action against units and individuals that purposely violate policies.

Inspections are an activity by which manual workers and civil servants participate in being the masters of society and have the purpose of helping to stop negative phenomena in distribution, circulation and the support of everyday life. To date, 24 provinces and municipalities have organized 327 worker inspection units consisting of more than 2,000 members. Participating in these units are professional cadres of the various sectors, activists in the worker control committees at installations, persons who participated in the former mass inspection organizations and a number of retired cadres who possess zeal, professional qualifications and pure qualities and have the trust of the masses.

The units have the task of inspecting the mode of distribution, the weighing and measuring practices, the spirit of service and so forth at counters, stores, a number of installations producing and processing wheat, train ticket counters, drug dispensaries and the medical examination clinics of the commerce, food, public health and communications-transportation sectors.

Through the inspection of more than 500 stores, the inspection units of workers have helped to uncover more than a few positive factors while exposing negative factors for the purpose of struggling to overcome them. Also through their scheduled and unscheduled inspections, these units have gained much experience regarding work methods, how to organize inspections, the job of conducting inspections and so forth. For example, inspection units discovered that the Quan Lau and Cua Dong Grain Stores in Vinh City had allowed cadres and personnel of the stores and within the sector to purchase 100 percent rice while cadres and workers of the other sectors had to purchase from 80 to 100 percent wheat. The Minh Khai Bicycle Store in Hanoi allowed personnel of the store to purchase all eight of the minibikes that the store had on sale and 78 of the 80 bicycle tires it had on sale. Inspections of grain stores have shown that overweighing is universal. Through an inspection of 18 grain stores in Ho Chi Minh City, 15 stores were found to be shorting customers. An inspection of three bakeries in Ho Chi Minh City showed that the average loaf of bread was 30 to 35 grams lighter than it should have been; the Nam Thanh Bread Installation, which was delivered 832 kilograms of wheat flour, pilfered 115 kilograms. The inspection of a number of facilities within the public health sector showed that the sugar and milk of patients are not managed or used in accordance with principles and regulations. In 1979, the Phan Thiet Hospital in Thuan Hai sold 1,950 kilograms of patients' sugar to the Pharmaceuticals Corporation and to cadres and personnel of the hospital. The hospital also declared that it had installed additional beds and accepted additional patients when it had not in order to obtain products from the state. The inspection units have also inspected eight bus depots. It is common practice for personnel to slip tickets to the guard and driver to be sold at black market prices. Ticket personnel and drivers transport and sell tickets to very many persons in their own families, an average of 4 to 7 persons per trip, once as many as 28 persons. A number of busses in the southern provinces are supplied with fuel and oil by the state, but as soon as these busses leave the depot, the driver charges 13 to 15 dong for tickets that should sell for 1.80 dong.

The inspections conducted at the counters and stores mentioned above show that there are still many instances of distribution that is haphazard, that is neither fair nor reasonable and that is contrary to principles and regulations, thereby creating unnecessary difficulties in everyday life.

The workers' inspection units are welcomed and supported by the masses in all localities.

In a short period of time, the inspection units in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi conducted inspections many times at many stores and promptly uncovered many serious violations. Although only recently established, the inspection units of Nghe Tinh, Haiphong, Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Thuan Hai have recorded many good results. The workers' inspection units of Me Linh, Hoai Duc and Dong Anh Districts in Hanoi, the 4th Precinct and Go Vap District in Ho Chi Minh City and the Hong Bang unit in Haiphong are also units that have been welcomed by the masses. The units that operate well are those that have made thorough preparations, from the time they were first established, in every area from the selection of members to professional training and the organization of their operations.

There are still some localities that do not attach importance to the activities of the inspection units, that have done a perfunctory job in everything from disseminating policies and holding discussions among the various sectors to establishing units and creating the conditions needed for their operation. A number of provinces, although they have organized inspection units, only concerned themselves with these units at the outset; these particular units were organized in a form for form's sake manner and consist of too many persons (20-30) from many different agencies, consequently, it is very difficult for them to operate. Of the localities that have not organized units, some places do not have the necessary cadres but there are also places that have the necessary conditions but have not organized units.

The activities of the units are still restricted to the narrow scope of several simple matters. The large stores, the level II corporations and the housing distribution agencies are not being inspected. Many serious violations in the use, management and distribution of commodities and socialist property have been uncovered, but they either have not been promptly prosecuted or have been prosecuted slowly and unsatisfactorily.

The organization of the activities of the inspection units must be reviewed in order to gain experience. The Control Commission and the related sectors must coordinate to promptly act upon the proposals made by the inspection units and harshly deal with violations. A plan must be adopted for guiding the units in inspections concerning more complicated matters; at the same time, it is necessary to research and establish a system of training and awards for individuals and collectives and necessary to provide the units with the equipment needed for their operations.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ATTEMPT TO FLEE COUNTRY THWARTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Punishes Gang That Stole Ship in an Attempt To Illegally Flee the Country"]

[Text] The Quang Nam-Da Nang People's Court recently held a public trial of Huynh Van Hong and his accomplices for the crime of stealing a ship and attempting to flee the country illegally.

Huynh Van Hong, from Da Nang, and persons named Tan, Thao and Trinh stockpiled weapons and paid Huynh Chi 650 dong to take them out to sea. When they came upon the ship of Mr. Duong Chau from Nai Hien Dong Ward, they boarded his ship, threatened him with guns and knives and then tied him up. They forced Trung (the captain of the vessel) to cut the anchor line but he then jumped overboard and swam to shore. They fired at him but missed. Then, Hong forced Chau to operate the ship under his direction. That night, taking advantage of a weakness on the part of his captors, Chau went down to the engine room where he dismantled the fuel system and then he and his son swam to shore and reported the incident to the local authorities.

In court, Hong and his accomplices confessed to their crime.

Born in 1952, Huynh Van Hong, alias Ho Em, was formerly a soldier in the puppet armored service and all of his accomplices fought as mercenaries for the Americans and puppets killing their compatriots. After liberation day, they were reunited with their families by the revolution so that they could earn a living. However, they refused to accept transformation, continued to live an extravagant, decadent style of life, organized the illegal use of weapons and plotted to steal a ship and flee overseas.

On the basis of the law and their crime, the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences: Huynh Van Hong was sentenced to death; Nguyen Van Trinh, Huynh Chi, and Huynh Ngoc Tam were sentenced to 18 years, 6 years and 2 years in prison respectively.

7809
CSO: 4209

THEFT OF 300 TONS OF GRAIN GOES UNSOLVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Xuan Truat, the Ministry of Food: "Barges Involved in the Theft of Grain Must Be Pursued"]

[Text] A flotilla of four barges bearing the numbers 763 Hanoi, 05, 777 and 696 Haiphong entered the port of Bach Dang to be loaded with grain for shipment to various localities. According to regulations, when the persons in charge of means of transportation take on cargo, a person representing the owner of the cargo must be present to supervise the loading and issue a written order to the person in charge of the means of transportation telling him where to deliver the cargo. Ordinarily, if the port of Bach Dang has three or four conveyor belts in operation per shift, there are enough persons representing the various parties to provide supervision. This time, however, for some unjustified reason, the port doubled the number of conveyor belts and no one was there representing the parties to provide supervision. Taking advantage of this loophole, barge number 763 took on 895 bags of wheat flour, barge number 05 took on 1,108 bags, barge number 777 took on 1,922 bags and barge 696 took on 342 bags (the 70 kilogram type). The four barges took a total of 4,267 bags or nearly 300 tons of grade 1 flour. After taking on their cargo, the persons in charge of the means of transportation should have obtained transportation orders permitting them to transport the cargo to a specific destination before weighing anchor. However, before the barges were even loaded to capacity, all four of them left in search of a place to sell the flour. When this was discovered, the Haiphong Level I Grain Receiving Corporation sent official letters to the concerned river transportation installations and sent cadres to these installations many times but has found no trace of the four barges mentioned above.

It is suggested that the responsible agencies in Hanoi and Haiphong actively track down these barges in order to reclaim the 300 tons of grain for the state and prosecute this theft under the law.

7809
CSO: 4209

PARTY DEVELOPMENT IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Accepts Many Outstanding Manual Workers and Youth Union Members into the Party"]

[Text] The party organization of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has routinely attached importance to the quality of party development, considering it to be one of the primary prerequisites in evaluating and recognizing basic party organizations and chapters as strong and pure organizations and chapters.

Over the past 7 months, the party organization had accepted nearly 1,000 new members, nearly as many as were accepted during all of 1979. The party organizations of the Hoa Tho Textile Enterprise, the Southern Region Highway Department, the port of Da Nang and so forth have accepted nearly 50 new party members who are manual workers. The party organizations of Duy Xuyen, Hoa Vang, Dien Ban and other districts have accepted into the party more than 400 outstanding Youth Union members at agricultural cooperatives.

As a result of starting to attach importance to party development, Quang Nam-Da Nang has increased the number of installations that have party organizations by 24, 12 of which are production units at agricultural cooperatives, 10 of which are general schools, 1 of which is a fishing cooperative and 1 of which is a ward. The party organizations of these installations have begun to mobilize the people to carry out the political task of the unit. However, the province still has nearly 400 production units at agricultural cooperatives and dozens of artisan and handicraft installations that have no party members. Party members who are teachers only constitute .001 of the total number of teachers at general schools and many schools have no party base.

7809
CSO: 4209

HA SON BINH ACCEPTS NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 80 p 1

/Article: "Ha Son Binh Province Closely Links the Issuance of Party Membership Cards to the Performance of the Political Task"/

/Excerpt/ The Ha Son Binh party organization has issued party membership cards to 527 basic party organizations, the equivalent of 44 percent of the basic party organizations and 33.7 percent of the party members within the province. The issuance of party membership cards has been carried out in a thorough manner, with importance attached to quality, to promptly correcting the tendency to place heavy emphasis upon numbers during the first phase within a number of units. The installations that were issued membership cards were inspected and the qualifications of their members were examined through the performance of their political task. The party committees of Ung Hoa District, Lac Son District and Ha Dong City have sent cadres to help the basic party organizations and have mobilized the masses to participate in party building. Of the 1,186 cases in which the masses requested that the qualifications of party members be re-examined, conclusions were reached in 892 cases and various forms of party disciplinary action were taken. The issuance of membership cards to fully qualified party members and the expulsion from the party of persons who have degenerated and become deviant in the party organizations of Ung Hoa, Chuong My, My Duc, Thanh Oai and so forth have had the effect of stimulating the performance of the political task. At these places, the movement has been strengthened, grain and food obligations have been performed better and so forth.

Ha Son Binh Province has also accepted 986 new party members, thereby increasing the fighting strength of the basic party organizations.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH VCP MEMBERSHIP--during the last two phases, the Nghe Tinh party organization issued party membership cards to 46,446 party members, 30 percent of the total number of party members within the province; of this number, party members in the countryside constituted 50 percent, party members in enterprises constituted 15 percent, party members at agencies constituted 10 percent and party members in the various sectors constituted from 2 to 5 percent. The districts that issued membership cards to a high percentage of their party members are Nghi Loc, Cam Xuyen, Dien Chau, Quy Hop and Ky Son. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 80 p 1/ 7809

CSO: 4209

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 80 p2

[Article by Dan Tam: "Trade Unions and the Transformation and Development of Agriculture in the South"]

[Text] Bringing the peasants of the south onto the path of collective production and enabling agriculture to advance step-by-step to large-scale socialist production is a great mission for the entire party and our entire population, and at the same time is the direct responsibility of the working class and the trade unions. The trade union echelons of the southern provinces have regarded the task of transforming and developing agriculture as one of their basic, direct, and permanent responsibilities.

Enabling the workers and civil servants to fully understand the policy of transforming agriculture and campaigning for families to participate in agricultural cooperativization:

The workers and civil servants in the south play an important and direct role with regard to the great task of agricultural cooperativization. They both guide implementation by the villages and hamlets and campaign for their families and relatives to carry out the policy of transforming agriculture. (According to over-all data, about 70 percent of the workers and civil servants have families in the rural areas or have ties with the rural areas.)

During the first days of 1980, and especially during the recent period, in many areas in the Mekong Delta the trade unions, faced with the prospect that many production collectives were in danger of disintegrating, encouraged the workers and civil servants to explain the situation to their families, and to encourage their families to persistently and resolutely participate in building and consolidating the production collectives, in order to rapidly manifest the superiority of the collective way of production over the individual way. But the trade unions have not yet enabled the workers and civil servants to profoundly understand the necessity of cooperativizing agriculture in the south of our country, and the decisive role of the proletarian state and the working class with regard to advancing the peasants to socialism. Therefore, many cadres and civil servants have not yet strictly and promptly implement the stands and policies, and some families have not been exemplary in carrying out the policy of transforming agriculture and the private tractor forces.

The movement has begun to effectively influence a number of principal technical measures of agricultural production.

Before the liberation middle peasant households worked more than 30 percent of the cultivated land or hired rich peasants to work it with machinery. After the liberation, the state set up a number of state-operated tractor stations and units in each province, but because agriculture has not yet been cooperativized most of them have not proved effective: their productivity is low, the plowing and harrowing costs are high, and the area plowed and harrowed is smaller than that plowed and harrowed when the tractors were privately owned. Nearly all of them have been operated at a loss, and some have even had to be disbanded.

In order to overcome that situation and gradually create incentives for the tractor collectives to work for the state, the trade unions in each province concentrated their guidance on creating a tractor station or unit in order to gain experience. In addition to teaching and activating the concept of collective mastery, the trade unions, along with the management organs, have paid attention to creating conditions for attaining the economic-technical norms, by such tasks as setting and attaining the norms regarding the productivity and quality of soil preparation and the consumption of fuel, signing contracts with the villages and hamlets regarding the location and extent of soil preparation, and being concerned about the living conditions of the tractor workers.

After a period of construction some state-operated tractor stations and units -- such as the Dien Ban (Quang Nam-Da Nang), Le Ninh (Binh Tri Thien), Cu Chi (Ho Chi Minh City), Northern Phu Khanh, and other tractor units, and recently the My Xuyen (Hau Giang), Giong Rieng (Kien Giang), and other tractor stations -- have rather strong movements.

However, the economic effectiveness of the state-operated tractor stations and units is still below that of the privately owned tractors and the tractor collectives. One of the reasons is that organization and management are not yet unified and cooperativization is still narrow in scope and is not yet stable, so it has not created an appropriate area of operations for the tractors. A number of upper-echelon leadership cadres have used tractors arbitrarily (such as assigning tractors to transport bricks, tile, earth, and rock with which to build houses while the soil-preparation season is in progress, ordering that large tractors be sent to areas in which tractors cannot operate, and even using tractors to plow their own fields).

Although its supplies of chemical fertilizer, insectivides, and gasoline and oil for agricultural machines are very limited, every year the state sets aside large amounts for the southern provinces. But because the organization of distribution is not yet good, and especially because distribution in the villages and hamlets is still lax, materials have been obtained by corrupt people and sold on the outside. The trade unions have organized seminars to discuss ways to overcome that situation, and have organized a movement to transport and distribute those materials on schedule and directly to the peasants. The next step is to assure that the people receive sufficient fertilizer and truly use it for cultivation. The trade union in Ben Thu District (Long An) coordinated with the Youth Union, the agricultural supplies stores, and the village and hamlet production management committees, and discussed and implemented a plan to make public the quantities of fertilizer and POL assigned to each village, hamlet, and production collective, so that the peasants could monitor the situation. Therefore, the long-stading situation of collusion and "leaking" was considerably improved.

The after-hours production of machinery and agricultural implements, the training of tractor drivers and repairmen, and the organization of teams of workers to repair agricultural machinery for the production collectives and cooperatives, and to help plan production and rural construction, which have become voluntary tasks on the part of cadres and workers, have been organized by the trade unions and specialized organs in many enterprises, organs, and organizations. The vinapro factory in Bien Hoa, in addition to producing and supplying good internal combustion engines for agricultural machinery, set up an agency in a Mekong Delta province to repair agricultural machinery and a mill which husked paddy for the peasants.

A movement for workers and peasants to cooperate in developing agriculture has been launched in some districts.

The district is the place where agriculture and industry are combined and is the echelon which directly manage and guide agricultural production, so in the long run the district trade union must be the echelon which organizes the movement for workers and civil servants to serve agricultural production. But at present, with regard to district echelon in general and the district-level trade union in particular are undergoing the process of construction. Many districts do not yet have conditions for organizing district-level trade unions. And in the districts in which they have been organized they are still very new and weak. Recently, however, such districts as Trieu Hai in Binh Tri Thien Province, Go Cong in Tien Giang Province, Phuoc Van in Nghia Binh Province, Dien Ban in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Ben Thu in Long An Province, etc., have begun to unite the workers and civil servants of the sectors and units in the district into a combined strength, and have combined that strength with the agricultural production units in the district in order to concentrate on performing some key technical tasks in accordance with the agricultural production seasonal schedule, such as organizing activities and transportation, distributing fertilizer, purchasing grain, preparing the soil, broadcast-sowing rice, etc. In some districts (such as Dien Ban, Phuoc Van, etc.), the trade unions have mobilized the scientific-technical cadres and workers to work with the peasants in creating "high-output industrial-agricultural fields," in order to gain experience in applying advanced production techniques, in applying industrial management methods to agriculture, and in organizing the movement to combine workers and peasants in accordance with the viewpoint of two classes producing one product.

Although the results that have been attained are only initial ones, they have had the great significance of creating consciousness and guiding the thoughts and acts of the workers and civil servants of the echelons and sectors toward serving the foremost economic task -- transforming and developing agriculture and tieing in the activities of the organs and enterprises with the political tasks. Furthermore, they have gradually enabled the peasant class to realize the role of industry and industrial workers toward the peasants, and have mobilized the peasants to enthusiastically fulfill their obligations toward the state, thereby further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance in the socialist revolution.

5616
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

CROP STATISTICS FOR 10TH-MONTH RICE GIVEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Two Million Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand Hectares of 10th Month Rice Planted by 5 September, Which Represents 84 Percent of the Planned Quota and an Increase Compared to the Same Period of Time Last Year; the Northern Provinces Concentrate on Cultivating Their 10th Month Rice and Preparing for the Winter Season; the Southern Provinces Sow Their Crops Rather Rapidly"]

[Excerpt] As of 5 September, according to the Statistics General Department, the entire country had planted 2,796,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 84 percent of the planned quota and an increase of some 300,000 hectares compared to the same period of time last year. The northern provinces have transplanted 1,189,000 hectares, 90 percent of the planned quota (minus the rice that was killed by flooding). The two recent tropical depressions caused heavy rains over a broad area and brought additional flooding to some land under the cultivation of rice, primarily in the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa and Hanoi. These places are now retransplanting the rice that was lost.

The various localities are accelerating their cultivation and fertilization efforts, concentrating both their labor and fertilizer on these jobs, and preventing and controlling pests and diseases in order to achieve the highest possible rice yields. Fields of rice that have been promptly weeded are doing well.

Together with cultivating and fertilizing 10th month rice, the various localities are intensifying their preparations for the winter season in an effort to compensate for losses during the 10th month season.

This year, the provinces of the South have sown their crops rather rapidly, having transplanted 1,607,000 hectares of 10th month rice, the equivalent of 80 percent of their planned quota and an increase of some 400,000 hectares compared to the same period of time last year. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 1,398,000 hectares, 80 percent of their planned quota; Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has exceeded its planned quota by 44 percent; the provinces of Lam Dong, Dong Thap and An Giang have completed more than 95 percent of their planned quota; and the provinces of Song Be, Tay Ninh, Long An, Kien Giang and Minh Hai have completed from 82 to 89 percent of their planned quotas. The provinces of Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have transplanted their crops the slowest.

The southern provinces have harvested 220,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which represents 39.6 percent of the area planted and a slower rate of harvesting compared to the same period of time last year. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 178,000 hectares, 36.5 percent of the rice transplanted; among these provinces, the provinces of the Mekong River Delta have harvested 154,000 hectares, 35.4 percent of their planned quota, with many places achieving high yields.

7809
CSO: 4209

THAI BINH REPORTS ON WINTER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Thai Binh Province Expands the Amount of Area under the Cultivation of Winter Potatoes"]

[Excerpt] With the determination to achieve yields of more than 30 quintals per hectare during the 10th month season, the collective farmers of Thai Binh Province are devoting their efforts to cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice crops, especially the main rice crops transplanted after the flooding. By the end of August, the various agricultural cooperatives had completed the first phase of weeding 10th month rice, 56 percent of which had been weeded for the second time. The districts have also guided the cooperatives in building additional embankments to retain water in high areas and combat waterlogging in lowlying fields while inspecting fields, grading the rice crop, establishing cultivation regulations suited to each plot, raising the degree of uniformity of the crop, applying additional manure and actively preparing fertilizer and seed for the winter crops.

To date, in addition to applying an average of nearly 7 tons of good livestock manure per hectare, Thai Binh has also applied 4,392 tons of nitrogen and 1,815 tons of human wastes to poorly developed rice and rice transplanted after the start of autumn.

As regards the winter season, the cooperatives have propagated more than 500 hectares of 3-month sweet potatoes and about 100 additional hectares in order to have enough plants to put 6,000 to 7,000 hectares under the cultivation of winter sweet potatoes. The cooperatives have begun to inspect the more than 6,000 tons of western potato cuttings of collectives in order to spray them for aphids; at the same time, plans have been adopted for purchasing additional potato cuttings from cooperative members to insure that 19,000 to 20,000 hectares of potatoes are planted. The province's seed corporation has distributed hundreds of tons of vegetable, soybean and corn seed to collective units.

Ha Son Binh Province is making every effort to cultivate the rice crops that have been transplanted while preparing 40,000 hectares for winter crops, including 20,000 hectares of western potatoes. During this winter season, the province will be planting a variety of western potatoes from the GDR, one that has a yield twice as high as the local variety. The cooperatives have discussed plans for loaning cropland to cooperative members so that everyone can prepare seed and fertilizer. In the districts of Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai and Thuong Tin, the early 10th month rice fields that are about to head or are heading have been loaned to cooperative members to plant sweet potatoes.

7809
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ALLOCATION OF WINTER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Winter Crop Structure"]

[Text] In agriculture, the establishment of the allocation of crops is of important significance in helping to determine the final results of each production season. An efficient and scientific allocation of crops creates the conditions for highly developing the potentials that lie in arable land and labor, developing upon the favorable factors of the climate and weather and taking advantage of the strongpoints of each type crop, thereby providing a high yield and total output per unit of land.

The first prerequisite to establishing an efficient allocation of crops is to correctly implement the guidelines and task of the plan. The allocation of winter crops must meet three requirements: increasing the sources of grain and food for humans, increasing the sources of feed for livestock and increasing the sources of agricultural products for exportation, with the first requirement being the most important.

In view of the fact that land conditions vary in production, the allocation of winter crops cannot be the same for each area. The realities of the past 9 winter production seasons have shown that we can establish a general allocation of crops for the northern provinces. All areas attach important to the production of grain crops; however, in the lowlands, western potatoes are the main crop because they are suited to the fertile fields in this region and require much fertilizer. The midland provinces, the provinces of northern Trung Bo and the provinces in the humid mountainous area should raise many sweet potatoes, which are a crop that is easily planted and is suited to the various types of sandy soil. River silt field areas can expand the cultivation of corn and so forth. Soybeans are a food product crop of value that can be planted on a larger scale in many areas. Duckweed is a principal green manure crop in the winter season that must be developed.

Winter crops can be divided into two groups based on climatic conditions. One group consists of crops of tropical origin planted when the weather is still warm, such as corn, sweet potatoes, soybeans, garlic, watermelons and so forth. If planted late, these crops cannot be harvested. The other group consists of plants of temperate zone origin that can be planted when the weather is becoming cold, such as western potatoes and winter vegetables and beans (kohlrabi, cabbage, green beans and so forth). Winter crops must be short-term crops of high economic value and must be scientifically arranged by planting season in systems of rotation cultivation, companion crops or overlapping catch crops so that one crop creates favorable conditions for the development of the following crop.

The allocation of crops must be based on the overall capabilities and conditions of each place and a full calculation of the practical economic returns that can be expected.

The allocation of winter crops is related to the allocation of 10th month and spring rice crops. The expansion of early 10th month rice plantings through the use of short-term varieties (which are transplanted in June and harvested in September) and the use of short-term, late spring rice varieties (which are transplanted in February and harvested in May) provide 5 months for the production of winter crops and the winter season is divided into many different phases, thereby helping to make the allocation of crops more diverse.

This year, some 10th month rice fields were transplanted late and this will affect winter crop production, especially the production of some early crops. By keeping abreast of the situation surrounding each planting of rice and each field, every cooperative should take the initiative and promptly establish its allocation of winter crops and formulate a strict planting schedule.

7809
CSO: 4209

WATERLOGGING HAMPERS CROP PRODUCTION IN HA BAC PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces Take a Variety of Steps To Insure that All Land Available for Winter Crop Production Is Put Under Cultivation"]

[Text] Of the waterlogged fields in Hai Hung used to raise 10th month rice, much is used to raise winter crops as well. By means of suitable short-term varieties of rice and on the basis of its experience, Hai Hung has been trying to effectively overcome the difficulties it faces in order to achieve the highest possible stability in terms of the amount of area under cultivation and the allocation of winter crops.

Early, long-term winter crops are usually crops of high export value, such as garlic, winter watermelons, tomatoes, soybeans and so forth. In order to harvest such crops, they must be planted in early September and no later than 10 October. As a result of raising early, short-term 10th month rice, many places that have promptly combated waterlogging and achieved normal rice growth can harvest their crops during the first half of September; these cooperatives can still plant the early, long-term winter crops mentioned above during the best season.

Lowlying places that lost the majority or all of their crops and directly planted a very short-term reserve variety of rice, such as Can Tho 1 (which has a growing period of 70 days) or Nong Nghiep 1A (which has a growing period of 85 days), can still raise winter crops.

Many cooperatives in the districts of Nam Thanh, Kim Mon, Tu Loc, Cam Binh, Ninh Thanh and so forth have employed every possible technical measure and winter production season of the locality, such as planting seeds in a mound of dirt so that the plants live for a long time; on the other hand, they have prepared much dry soil so that they can plant on top of wet ground or raise seedlings in gardens or fields that can be worked early in order to thin them out at a later date and so forth.

Many installations have resolved their winter seed problems by balancing the supply of seed internally, trading with other installations or purchasing them from other localities.

Specific guidance has been provided regarding planting techniques. In each cooperative and household, such jobs as making mounds of dirt, preparing dried soil, making seedling nurseries, applying fertilizer and so forth have been carried out in an urgent manner.

In order to compensate for the 10th month rice that might be lost due to the typhoon and waterlogging, the standing committee of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee met to discuss ways to guide winter crop production. The provincial people's committee has sent groups of cadres to the various districts to re-examine their production plans, including the preparation of soil, seed, fertilizer, etc. The districts of Luc Ngan, Thuan Thanh, Tien Son, Lang Giang, Yen Dung and so forth have sent management cadres and technical cadres to the various villages to examine and supplement their winter crop production plans. The province has determined that seeds are the measure of decisive significance in expanding the amount of area under cultivation. The various districts have propagated more than 3,000 hectares of sweet potato vines, 1,000 hectares of which were propagated after typhoon number 4. The cooperatives have accelerated the cultivation of sweet potato vines. The entire province is endeavoring to plant 15,000 hectares of winter sweet potatoes.

The districts of Tien Son, Thuan Thanh and so forth, which raise many western potatoes, are conducting inspections to determine how many cuttings they have and are balancing the supply of cuttings with the plan for the amount of area to be put under cultivation and balancing the supply between places experiencing a surplus and places with a shortage.

Much corn is raised is Gia Luong, Thuan Thanh and Yen Dung Districts, which are districts that have back-up dikes. Corn will primarily be planted on silt fields and rice fields from which the water drained slowly. The province plans to plant 2,000 hectares of winter corn. The province's seed corporation has supplied the districts with 3,000 kilograms of vegetable seed of all types.

Ha Bac has attached importance to providing sources of fertilizer. In addition to chemical fertilizer, the province is trying to cultivate 3,000 hectares of duckweed. The chemical fertilizer will primarily be used in the western potato growing area at a rate of 200 kilograms of nitrogen sulfate per hectare. The fertilizer for sweet potatoes will primarily consist of the various types of green manure crops.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MINH HAI PROVINCE REPORTS ON GRAIN CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Minh Hai Province Meets 94 Percent of Its Grain Mobilization Plan Quota for the 1979 10th Month Season"]

[Text] By the end of August, Minh Hai Province had met 94 percent of its grain mobilization plan quota for the 1979 10th month season, putting more grain into state granaries than any other locality in the country. Seven of the 13 districts and cities met or exceeded their grain quotas; Tran Van Thoi District led the province by exceeding its quota by 800 tons with Nam Can, Ngoc Hien and Phu Tan Districts and the two cities of Ca Mau and Minh Hai exceeding their quotas by 50 to 400 tons. The districts that have not met their grain quota yet are putting competent cadres on this job in an effort to complete the mobilization of grain in September.

The various party committee echelons and governments on the basic level have been determinedly mobilizing farmers while investigating and rechecking the amount of area under cultivation and output relatively accurately, assigning norms to each unit and closely coordinating educational, economic and administrative measures. The province and districts are concentrating their efforts on guiding production, insuring that all 10th month rice fields are planted and preparing the conditions needed to rapidly and systematically harvest summer-fall rice while continuing to mobilize grain in an effort to meet the plan norm.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

STATE RICE FARMS CONSTRUCTED IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

/VNA News Release: "Efforts Focused on Rapidly Constructing the State-Operated Rice Farms in the Mekong River Delta; Movement Launched to Plant 500,000 Hectares of Green Manure Crops in the Southern Provinces"/

/Text/ Recently, in Long An Province, the Ministry of Agriculture coordinated with the leadership cadres of the various ministries, sectors, provinces and state-operated rice farms in the Mekong River Delta to conduct a preliminary review of the situation surrounding the construction and production of state rice farms in the recent past, discuss the guidelines, tasks and harvesting measures for the 1980 10th month rice crop and discuss the implementation of the plan for building centralized rice growing areas and the production plans of the state farms for 1981.

In the recent past, in keeping with Council of Ministers' decision number 418/CP, the concerned ministries and sectors together with the various localities and basic units have been making every effort to build the rice growing state farms in the Mekong River Delta. In the six provinces of Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang, Long An and Dong Thap, nine centralized rice growing areas have been established, within which 26 state farms have begun production. During this year's 10th month season, the state farms sowed more than 34,000 hectares of rice, three times as much as in 1979. The rice at these farms is growing well. Planning, design work and capital construction at the state farms are also being carried out more urgently. Five of the nine areas, Vinh Hung in Long An Province, northern Ha Tien and An Bien in Kien Giang Province and Vinh Loi and U Minh in Minh Hai Province, have virtually completed their task and design projects. On the basis of their project planning, the state farms have dug hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of dirt to make canals and build roads and have cleared and put into production tens of thousands of hectares.

The construction of state rice farms in the recent past has also revealed a number of weaknesses and shortcomings, such as the failure of planning, design work and capital construction to keep pace with the requirements of production. Management has not been implemented on a comprehensive basis; production is low compared to the plan and so forth.

The conferees discussed the guidelines, tasks and measures for continuing to accelerate the clearing of land and the construction of specialized farming areas and state rice farms in the Mekong River Delta during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985. It is necessary to urgently accelerate the construction of material-technical bases and gradually lay firm foundations for the various areas and state farms to develop along the lines of specialized cultivation, intensive cultivation and large-scale socialist production; every possible capability must be employed in order to clear and put into production roughly 188,000 hectares of rice fields and gradually initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping at places where the necessary conditions exist in order to increase the amount of area under the cultivation of rice to approximately 287,000 hectares by 1985 with an average rice yield of 20 quintals per hectare and a total output of roughly 550,000 tons, with 400,000 tons being produced by state farms. It is necessary to organize the lives of the cadres, manual workers and people within these areas well and build the infrastructure of the new society, thereby insuring that the social welfare needs of laborers are met.

In 1981, it is necessary to urgently build material-tecnnical bases for the state farms and areas that have been cleared and open a number of other areas and state farms by clearing an additional 68,800 hectares of land and increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of rice at state farms to 95,300 hectares in an effort to achieve a paddy output of roughly 150,000 tons. There are a number of pressing problems that must be quickly resolved in organization and management: the organization must be completely constructed and management must be tight.

Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in coordination with the Youth Union and Agricultural Service of the city, held a conference to review the movement to produce 35 million tons of organic fertilizer and launch a movement to plant 500,000 hectares of green manure crops in 1980-1981 in the provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward.

In the more than 1 year since the movement was launched (April 1979), the provinces and muncipalities of the South have brought about many changes and generated a rather widespread movement to produce organic fertilizer among the various strata of the people. Many provinces have built and strengthened livestock farms and pens and decomposition pits for livestock manure and green manure and established groups and units specializing in the production of manure at many cooperatives and production collectives; many good examples have been set in collecting, processing, planting and using livestock manure and green manure in the successful intensive cultivation of crops.

The representatives visited Tan Thoi Hiep Village in Hoc Mon District and the Tan Binh Organic Fertilizer Processing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City to study their experiences in raising and using duckweed on fields and achieving yields of 4 tons of paddy per hectare or more.

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to present commendations and in kind awards to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 11 districts and cities and 33 villages, cooperatives and state farms. The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union decided to present banners and in kind awards to the Communist Youth Unions of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Tien Giang Province, Ho Chi Minh City and 11 districts; present commendations to two provinces, 49 villages and six districts; and award commendations and the title "Brave Soldier" to 50 progressive individuals and one member of the Vanguard Teenagers' Unit in each of the 11 provinces in the South where the fertilizer production movement is developing well.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministry of Agriculture have launched a movement to plant 500,000 hectares of green manure crops in 1980-1981, primarily duckweed and sesbania. The members of the Communist Youth Union in the various provinces and muncipalities must concentrate their efforts on establishing organizations, investing in material bases and mobilizing farmers to continue to accelerate the movement to make organic fertilizer and create sources of fertilizer for intensive cultivation.

7809
CSO: 4209

HA NAM NINH WORKS TO SAVE FLOODED RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh Province Takes Many Steps To Save Flooded 10th Month Rice"]

[Excerpt] Following the recent tropical storm, 67,000 hectares of 10th month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province were flooded, nearly 40,000 hectares of which were deeply flooded.

The members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee went to the various districts to assess the situation and meet with the water conservancy sector, the power sector, the agricultural sector and the supply sector to determine ways to save the flooded rice.

The province has about 16,000 hectares of early rice that is heading and in the boot, rice that was transplanted on "van" fields and not affected by the waterlogging; nearly 90,000 hectares of rice transplanted as seedlings, which is in the final stage of tillering and can develop well if the water in these fields is promptly drained; and nearly 30,000 hectares of rice which was transplanted late, the majority of which was transplanted as seedlings raised on hard ground, and is now deeply flooded.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has given priority in the supplying of electric power to areas capable of combating the waterlogging and has delineated small areas in an attempt to save the rice crop. The province has decided to distribute two-thirds of its electricity around-the-clock to the seven large pump stations in the North and rapidly drain the lowlying districts. The province has provided detailed guidance with regard to the distribution of power to each region in exact accordance with the plan, thereby insuring that pump stations can operate in accordance with requirements and avoid the problem of one place simply sending its water to another place.

The districts have mobilized the masses to use buckets and spinners and perform every job necessary in the fields to save the rice. In areas located within regions in which large pump stations have drained water into the main canals, the cooperatives are using electric pumps, buckets and spinners to drain each small area.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH COOPERATIVIZATION--the party committee, people's committee and agricultural transformation committee of Nghia Binh Province have met to conduct a preliminary review of the movement to emulate and study Vu Thang and Ding Cong and overtake the Phuoc Thang 1 Cooperative, evaluate the results that have been achieved and point out the shortcomings and weaknesses that must be overcome in order to develop the emulation movement in the correct direction. Since May 1979, although it is still in the process of agricultural transformation, Nghia Binh has established 156 agricultural cooperatives, nearly one-half the number of cooperatives within the province. [VNA News Release] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NEW POWER PLANTS PUT INTO OPERATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "New Construction Project"]

[Excerpts] Rate of Construction Maintained at the Da River Hydroelectric Construction Site

For nearly 10 months, ever since construction of the main project began and the emulation movement was launched to record achievements in commemoration of the August Revolution and in celebration of National Day, 2 September, the Da River hydroelectric Construction General Corporation and the other units participating in construction have overcome numerous diffuculties and maintained the planned rate of construction.

The various units have dug and spread 2.8 million cubic meters of dirt; constructed 14,000 square meters of wall, coated 124,000 square meters and constructed 21,000 square meters of roof; poured 24,000 cubic meters of concrete; excavated 1,700 tons of limestone; produced more than 6 million building bricks; excavated 63,000 cubic meters of stone and 36,000 cubic meters of sand; cut more than 2,000 cubic meters of timber into "khi" and so forth. The general corporation has been concentrating on maintaining the rate of construction of the dikes, the various footings, the Phuong Lam port, industrial roads numbers 1, 3, 5, 6,and 7, the housing areas for specialists and workers, the installation of machines numbers 1 and 2 of compressor station 8K, the construction of phase 1 of the concrete plant, the construction of the hydraulic machinery section and so forth.

Vietnamese cadres and workers and the specialists of the Soviet Union, fulfilling their emulation pledges, have improved management, made innovations, made technological improvements and brought about many changes for the better in construction, the supplying of materials, transportation, the installation of equipment, the training of technical workers and so forth. The general corporation has established a daily rate of construction for the various main projects. The Mechanized Construction Enterprise has instituted product contracts and efficiently deployed its labor. The Tunnel

Construction Enterprise has been making effective use of new construction machines and implemented integrated plans and measures, thereby raising the efficiency of drilling and blasting.

On 1 September, the general corporation accepted two 3rd Class Labor Medals and two commendations from the premier for the general corporation itself and its directly subordinate units. The general corporation has launched a new emulation campaign, which will last from 2 September until 7 November, to commemorate the 63rd anniversary of the October socialist revolution and the 1st anniversary of the start of construction. This campaign has the following specific goals: excavating to foundation pillar 11 on the downstream side of the flood discharge tunnel; putting the subsidiary projects of the tunnel into operation; installing a section of 100 cubic meter per minute air compressors; putting the supply warehouse into phase 1 operation; completing the foundation for one large crane at the main port; completing the construction of industrial roads number 3, number 5 and so forth.

Son La Puts a 1,600 Kilowatt Power Plant into Production

This 1,600 kilowatt power plant located in the center of Son La City and called the "2 September Power Plant" has the largest capacity of any power plant in the northwest and supports the development of production and the everyday lives of the ethnic minorities in the northwest region of the fatherland.

With equipment from the Soviet Union and the help of a number of central sectors, the collective of cadres and workers of the building and power sectors of Son La has been overcoming difficulties for nearly 3 years and learning and gaining experience while building the plant.

Minh Hai Puts Two 4,200 kilowatt Power Generators into Operation

Minh Hai Province recently put in two 4,200 kilowatt power generators into operation 7 days ahead of its deadline. The Provincial Power Management and Distribution Service transported 300 tons of machinery and equipment, constructed and safely installed the generator station and two transformers (each of which has a capacity of 2,900 KVA), constructed a 15 kilovolt transformer station with six power lines 2 kilometers long and installed various pieces of equipment to reduce the voltage in Minh Hai City on schedule.

With the two new generators in operation, the power generation capacity of Minh Hai Province has increased 3.3 times, thereby providing a supply of power to meet the needs of production and everyday life.

7809
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

OVER 470 KILOMETERS OF HIGHWAY 279 OPENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "The Truong Son Corps Opens 470 Kilometers of Highway Number 279, Digging and Spreading More Than 6,840,000 Cubic Meters of Dirt and Stone"]

[Text] Having accepted the task of building Highway Number 279 under urgent conditions and with little time for preparation, the Truong Son Corps, fighting and maintaining a high level of combat readiness while working, has upheld its tradition of "opening the road to victory" by overcoming many difficulties with equipment and supplies, coordinating manual labor with machines well and improving its tools in the process of road construction. The various units creatively applied the experiences gained in the construction of the Truong Son Road and improved their organizational and command skills as well as their bridge and road construction skills.

In 9 months of working, the labor force on the road opened 470 kilometers of stage one highway on schedule, meeting all technical design requirements; it also dug and spread 6,840,000 cubic meters of dirt and stone, paved 154 kilometers with stone at important places along the road, constructed 172 meters of permanent bridges, 384 meters of temporary bridges and more than 32,000 meters of embankments and completed the construction of two ferry landings.

Representative of the emulation movement to build this road is Group B44. The unit creatively implemented a construction method involving centralization, a production line approach, deep specialization, thoroughness, integration and coordination and knew how to coordinate the strength of personnel, improved implements, mechanized vehicles and explosives to achieve the highest possible efficiency. The group purchased or produced hundreds of improved vehicles and boldly used "ke lot" vehicles to transport stone and support construction well before the onset of the rainy season. During the first 6 months of the year alone, the unit produced nearly 60 percent of its total output value for all of 1980.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 35th National Day, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation awarded emulation Banners to Groups B91, B34, B44, B73 and the Survey and Design Institute, which are units that recorded outstanding achievements in the construction of this road.

7809
CSO: 4209

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE READILY AVAILABLE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Ba Tra: "Saigon's Many Faces Column: When Will That Saga End?"]

[Text] Last Sunday, Ba Tra took a leisurely walk on Le Loi street (formerly Bonard). He casually stopped at the open air book market sandwiched between Nguyen Thi Minh Khai and Nguyen Trung Truc streets.

All kinds of books were displayed on nylon sheets on the curb. To be sure, the most decadent publications were not exposed for sale. However, such titles as "Chinese Astrology," "Korean Ideographic Astrology," "Two Weddings," "Godfather," and a number of funny but profane stories by Ly Dinh Du as well as decadent foreign novels were seen alongside Chinese novels, cookbooks, etc. More noticeable were verbal blurbs. More than one vendor told Ba Tra, "Please buy a book! We can cater to all your needs. We have all titles, but don't display them here."

That persistent hype aroused Ba Tra's curiosity. He asked, "Do you carry novels by Quynh Dao?"

"We even have more exciting authors than Quynh Dao," a vendor said, "but about Quynh Dao, the price is 30 dong a volume. OK?"

Come on! They were not only content to peddle decadent books, they also charged exorbitant prices!

Nearly keeling over, Ba Tra beat a hasty retreat, and proceeded toward the bookstalls on Dang Thi Nhu street. Since he was holding a bulky handbag, a couple of kids inquired, "Books for sale? If you have Quynh Dao we're going to pay 15 dong per volume. And much more for ancient Chinese love-and-war fiction."

What a shame! Ba Tra simply drifted from Scylla to Charybdis. He shrugged and entered the book displaying area. There, books are orderly placed on stands and shelves, mainly foreign publications, all sorts of dictionaries, and a multitude of cookbooks, textbooks, books on medicine, mechanics and electricity, and ancient Chinese novels, etc.

A book vendor asked Ba Tra, "Can I hlep you? What title are you looking for?"

Ba Tra mumbled, "Do you carry old-time fiction?"

"Sure, we do. Quynh Dao, Le Hang, Nguyen Thuy Long, and Duyen Anh, to begin with."

"And others?"

"Every author, every title. Provided that you have money, and that you have agreed with us on prices."

This reply fully reflected the dimensions of the issue of decadent literature. It is really a drawn out saga. No end is in sight, unless there is an everyday effort at education and strict control, and more importantly, unless the readers aware of its venom, take it upon themselves to shun and resolutely ostracize that literature.

9213
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 9 September 1980 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Palestine Liberation Organization delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 80 p 1)

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCS BAOR]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; 1st Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 9 September 1980 he attended a National Day Reception at the Bulgarian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM], Major General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 5 September 1980 he attended an awards ceremony in Hanoi for USSR and Vietnamese cosmonauts. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 80 p 1)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

Deputy Editor in Chief of the VCP theoretical journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; on 23 August 1980 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club on the August Revolution. (HANOI MOI 23 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Công [LEE QUANG COONG], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Tien Giang Military Command; he was mentioned in an article on troop recruiting in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 3)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; on 9 September 1980 he attended a National Day Reception at the Bulgarian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đàn [NGUYEENX VAWN DANF], Prof.

Vice Minister of Public Health; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Step Up Production of Medicines According to the Spirit of the VCP Central Committee's Sixth Plenum Resolution." (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 3, May-Jun 80 pp 1-3)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Premier; on 5 September 1980 he attended awards ceremonies for Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 80 p 1)

Minh Đạt [MINH DATJ]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Hanoi; Head of the Hanoi Flood and Storm Countermeasures Committee; on 26 July 1980 he chaired a meeting of the VCP Standing Committee of Hanoi to discuss damage from tropical storm No 4. (HANOI MOI 27 Jul 80 p 1)

Lê Hải [LEE HAIR], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander B.2 Air Force Gp; an article about him appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 3)

Lê Quang Hiệp [LEE QUANG HIEEPJ]

SRV Ambassador to Bulgaria; recently he attended a meeting of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association to mark Vietnam's National Day. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Khắc Hiếu [LEE KHAWCS HIEEUS]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 4 September 1980 he conducted visiting Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts on a visit of his Zone. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Hòa [LEE QUANG HOAF], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; on 2 September 1980 he attended ceremonies in Havana, Cuba marking the SRV National Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Khoa Diệu Hồng [NGUYEENX KHOA ZIEEUJ HOONGF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea; on 9 September 1980 she attended ceremonies marking the 32nd National Day of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Thiết Hùng [LEE THIEETS HUNGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea; on 8 September 1980 he attended a reception at the DPRK Embassy honoring the 32nd Anniversary of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Hưng [TRAANF VAWN HUWNG]

SRV Ambassador to Algeria; on 4 September 1980 he visited the Vietnamese exhibit at the 17th International Fair in Algeria. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 4)

Ba Khởi [BA KHOWIR], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Tien Giang Province Military Command; he was mentioned in an article on recruiting in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Lạc [NGUYEENX ZUY LACJ], Colonel

His article "The Signal Forces Build a Strong Branch and Meet the Combat and Construction Needs of the People's Army" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 3)

Đinh Ngọc Lâm [DINH NGOCJ LAAM]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Physics Association; on 1 August 1980 he was scheduled to speak at the Dan Chu Club in Hanoi on "Soviet Vietnamese Cooperation in Space Flight." (HANOI MOI 1 Aug 80 p 4)

Dương Bạch Liên [ZUWOWNG BACHJ LIEEN]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 8 September 1980 he was present when Acting President of the SRV, Nguyen Huu Tho, received a Lao trade delegation. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 1)

Trần Mạnh [TRAANF MANHJ]

*Head of the Civil Air General Department; on 11 September 1980 he headed a delegation that left the SRV to attend the 23rd Congress of the International Civil Air Organization held in Montreal, Canada. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thế Nguyễn [NGUYEENX THEES NGUYEEN], *Senior Colonel

*Head of the Military History Department of the Advanced Military Academy; on 28 August 1980 he was scheduled to speak at the Fatherland Front Club on the 35-year history of the Vietnam People's Army. (HANOI MOI 26 Aug 80 p 4)

Thái Phiên [THAIS PHIEEN]

*Deputy Head of the Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Institute [Vien Tho nhuong-nong hoa]; his article on the history of his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 3)

Phạm Hữu Phức [PHAMJ HUWUX PHUWCS]

Chief of the Institute of Transportation Technology, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he is the author of an article in this issue which sums up speeches presented in four specialized conferences organized by the Ministry in 1979 to discuss the S&T revolution in the railway and maritime sectors. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 3, Jun 80 pp 1-4, 14)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYEETS], *Lieutenant General

Portions of his diary of events that occurred in 1945 appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Aug 80 p 2)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 6 September 1980 he attended awards ceremonies for Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Sơn [LEE SOWN]

Head of the Department of Supplementary Education, Ministry of Education; his article "Supplementary Education for the Cadres and Workers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Thành [NGUYEENX DINHF THANHF]

SRV Ambassador to Denmark; on 2 September 1980 he attended SRV National Day activities at the Denmark-Vietnam Friendship Association in Copenhagen. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 4)

Phạm Văn Thuần [PHAMJ VAWN THUAANF]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Vinh Phu Province; on 8 September 1980 he attended ceremonies marking Bulgarian National Day. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 4)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; on 5 September 1980 he attended an awards ceremony for Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Trần Thực [VUX TRAANF THUWCJ], Deceased

Deputy Head of the Inspection Section of the Ministry of Education; he died following an illness on 7 September 1980 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 4)

Lương Ngọc Toản [LUWOWNG NGOCJ TOANR]

*Vice Minister of Education; on 8 September 1980 he was present when SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho addressed members of the Ministry of Education on the 35th Anniversary of the Ministry. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 1)

Phan Lương Trực [PHAN LUWOWNG TRUWCJ], *Colonel

*Commander, Tien Giang Province Military Organization; he was mentioned in an article on troop recruitment in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 3)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he spoke at a conference of Hanoi education administration cadres. (HANOI MOI 31 Jul 80 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

*Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Delegation to the Parliamentary Union; recently he attended the departure of SRV National Assembly delegation for the 67th Parliamentary Union Congress in Berlin. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Quốc Uy [VUX QUOOCS UY]

Acting Head of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Other Nations; on 8 September 1980 he attended a reception at the DPRK Embassy in honor of the 32nd Anniversary of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Phương Vũ [NGUYEENX PHUWOWNGJ VUX]

*Deputy Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 11 September 1980 he was present when the SRV released 17 Chinese infiltrators to the PRC. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 80 p 4)

Mai Vy [MAI VY]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 5 September 1980 he attended a talent show in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 80 p 1)

CSO: 4209

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 MAY-15 JUNE 1980

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English July 80 pp 31, 32

[Text]

May

17. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV, receives a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

– Hanoi: Closing of the "Vietnam and the World" International Conference in celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's 90th birthday. The conference issues a declaration praising President Ho Chi Minh's great virtues and accomplishments and expressing solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the Beijing expansionists, for national defence.

– Start of the construction of the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant (Hai Hung province) built with Soviet assistance. The initial capacity of the plant will be greater than the total capacity of the existing electric power plants in North Vietnam.

– Arrival of a delegation of the Hungarian People's Army led by Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Vice-Minister of National Defence and Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

19. A grand meeting is held in Hanoi to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 90th birthday. Truong-Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CC of the CPV, Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, delivers a speech recalling the great work of President Ho Chi Minh and calling on the entire Party, people and army to act upon his Testament.

– As of 19 May 1975, more than one million people and 1,000 foreign delegations have visited the house where President Ho Chi Minh lived and worked.

– Signing in Hanoi of agreements on co-operation and development for the two fiscal years 1980 – 1981 and 1981 – 1982 between Vietnam and Sweden and on Swedish continued assistance to Vietnam in building the Bai Bang Paper Mill (Vinh Phu province), the Hanoi Children's Hospital and a polyclinic in Uong Bi (Quang Ninh).

20. Closing in Hanoi of the 5th meeting of specialists of Vietnam and Indonesia on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries.

21. The SRV Government recognizes the Government of the Republic of Surinam and declares its readiness to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

22. To Huu, Deputy Prime Minister and Political Bureau member of the CC of the CPV, receives the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Education led by Minister Chan Ven, member of the CC of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

– On the occassion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of congratulations to the International conference " For Independence. Security and Socio-economic Progress " held in Colombo (Sri Lanka).

– Signing in Sofia of the minutes on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the consular agreement between the SRV and the People's Republic of Bulgaria which was signed in Hanoi on 1 October 1979

– Inauguration at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris of an exhibition of Vietnamese paintings, photos, and art products, beginning two weeks of cultural activities in celebration of Nguyen Trai's 600th birthday.

24. Arrival of Zambian Foreign Minister WM. Chakulia on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

– The Action Committee for the Unification of Vietnamese Buddhism makes its first public appearance in Hue City.

25. The People's Court of Quang Nam – Da Nang province tries a gang of criminals who committed murder and seized a ship in an attempt to go abroad illegally. One of them, Tran Gianh, is sentenced to death.

27. A memorial plaque for President Ho Chi Minh is inaugurated at No. 1 Kalinin Boulevard in Moscow where the late President worked for the Comintern in 1923 – 1924. The ceremony is held jointly by the Moscow Committee of the CPSU and the City Soviet

– In Phnom Penh, a delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the CC of the CPV, and President of the Presidium of the CC of the Front, holds talks with a delegation of the CC of the NUFSK headed by President Heng Samrin.

30. In Hanoi, the General Company for equipment import and technical exchange under the Ministry of Foreign Trade, using the long-term loans granted by the International Development Association (IDA) for the second time invites tenders for the supply of materials and equipment for the Dau Tieng irrigation work (South Vietnam). Nineteen companies from Sweden, Switzerland, Finland and Japan have sent in tenders.

– The France – Vietnam Friendship Association holds a conference in Paris on the problem of economic, scientific and technological co-operation between France and Vietnam.

31. The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union decides to hold its 4th National Congress in October 1980.

– *Nhan Dan:* At the invitation of the All-Russian Orthodox Church, an episcopal delegation of the Vietnamese Catholic Church led by Cardinal Trinh Van Can arrives in Moscow on a visit.

– On the occasion of June 1, International Children's Day, a Youth Theatre – reserved for the youth and for children – is officially inaugurated in Hanoi. SRV Acting-President Nguyen Huu Tho attends the ceremony

June

4. Arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of Australia led by National Secretary Eric Aarons.

– *Nhan Dan:* According to a communiqué of the Vietnam Commission of Inquiry into War Crimes Committed by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists, in May 1980, the Chinese side made 246 armed provocations against Vietnam, causing great losses of life and property.

5. Opening of the Soviet Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City.

-- 164,000 secondary-school pupils throughout the country sit for graduation exams.

– Signing in Phnom Penh of a protocol on monetary exchanges and on accord on payments between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

– *Nhan Dan*: Hau Giang province in Vietnam has donated to the people of Kompong Chhnang (Kampuchea) 1,000 tons of high-yield rice seeds and hundreds of tons of chemical fertilizers, insecticide, farm machinery and tools.

6 Opening of the GDR Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City

– Brian Walker, Director General of OXFAM, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

– The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea states that Kampuchea wishes to settle all problems with Thailand through negotiations.

7. Completion of the parabolic antenna measuring 12 metres across and weighing 6 tons for the *Hoa Sen* (Lotus) ground station receiving satellite communications. It has been built with Soviet assistance.

8. Signing in Budapest of the minutes on coordination of national economic planning for 1981 – 1985 between Vietnam and Hungary.

10. Signing in Berlin of the minutes on coordination of national economic planning for 1981–1985 between Vietnam and the GDR.

12. A delegation of the Vietnamese Government, led by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, leaves Hanoi for the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia on 17 June 1980.

– The Conference of Asian meteorological services held in Geneva confirms that Vietnam's meteorological station number 48860 on Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands is part of the network of Basic Synoptic Observation stations of the World Meteorological Organization.

– The spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issues a statement exposing the Thai authorities' scheme in the plan for "voluntary repatriation" of Kampuchean refugees.

– Arrival in Moscow of an economic delegation of the SRV Government led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the CC of the CPV, Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Vietnamese Section of the Vietnam – USSR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation, to attend the sixth session of this Commission.

– Signing in Sofia of the minutes on coordination of national economic planning for 1981 – 1985 between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

15. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam sends a message of congratulation to the first congress of the Organizing Committee of the Party of Ethiopian Labouring People.

– *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency): The Swedish Government agrees to the opening of an information bureau of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Stockholm.

CSO: 4220

END

JPRS 76634

16 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2220

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76634

16 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2220

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Security Units Active in Northern Province
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 Sep 80) 1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Vehicle, Machine Maintenance Station Built With Soviet Aid
(NHAN DAN, 31 Aug 80) 2

Briefs
Lao, Kampuchean Delegations 3
Flood Relief From France 3
Finnish Relief Aid 3
Emergency Aid From Sweden 3
Guinea-Bissau Nation Day 3
Guinea's Independence Day 4
Jamaican National Party Congress 4

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Le Thanh Nghi Views Tasks, Achievements of Hoang Lien Son
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Sep 80) 5

Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party Second Congress
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 26 Sep 80) 7

New VCP Members Recruited in Cao Bang, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Ha Son Binh
(NHAN DAN, 30 Aug 80) 8

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Provincial Congress Reviews Work, Sets Tasks
(NHAN DAN, 1 Sep 80) 10

New Approach to Increased Labor Productivity Outlined
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 25 Aug 80) 13

Briefs
Dac Lac Party Membership 15

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Progress as of 25 August Reported (NHAN DAN, 1 Sep 80) 16

Agricultural, Food Situation Discussed (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Sep 80) 19

Preparations for Planting Winter Crop Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 4 Sep 80) 20

Winter Crops in Ha Son Binh (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Sep 80) 22

Rice Productivity in North Is Still Too Low (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Aug 80) 24

Lam Dong Exceeds Transplanting Plan (NHAN DAN, 30 Aug 80) 26

Minh Hai Grain Production Reported (Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Sep 80) 27

Marine Products Ministry Reviews Fishing Situation, Sets Forth New Tasks (NHAN DAN, 31 Aug 80) 29

Briefs

Statistics on Rice Transplantation 31
Quang Ninh 10th-Month Rice 31
Hai Hung 10th-Month Rice 31
Thanh Hoa Typhoon Damages 31
Binh Tri Thien Floods 32
An Giang Grain Collection 32
Thai Binh Rice 32
Minh Hai 10th-Month Rice 32
State Farm Rice 32

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Power Official Discusses Reasons for Electricity Loss (Vu Duc Gia; KY THUAT DIEN LUC, May-Jun 80) 33

Progress on Construction of Bim Son Cement Plant Reported (NHAN DAN, 1 Sep 80) 38

Briefs

Ha Dong-Hoa Binh Power Line 39

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Editorial Stresses Development of River, Coastwise Shipping (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 30 Aug 80) 40

SECURITY UNITS ACTIVE IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

BK240745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bac Thai Province has formed 6,570 people's security teams in various rural areas, towns and cities. In addition, some 2,500 teams responsible for maintaining internal security have been formed by various enterprises, worksites, state farms and forestry sites, with the Thai Nguyen steel and cast iron complex and the Co Yen machinery complex--two areas having a large population and large quantities of state property--accounting for 2,400 teams.

In Dai Tu, Dong Hu, Vo Nhai, Bach Thong and Dinh Hoa districts and Thai Nguyen city, these teams have assisted the local public security forces and administration in arresting those attempting to cross the border illegally and in confiscating large quantities of counterrevolutionary leaflets designed for psychological warfare activities.

In the mountainous district of Na Ri, the people of various nationalities have formed 269 people's security teams to operate in various hamlets, villages and production units. Meanwhile, in addition to the people's security teams, the (Huong Son) subregion in Thai Nguyen city has set up units of "Red Star" teenagers to help keep a close watch on strangers and detect attempts to steal the people's property.

Along with the efforts to safeguard national security, the people in many localities have combined the struggle against superstition and extravagance in weddings and funerals with the construction and development of their hamlets and villages.

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VEHICLE, MACHINE MAINTENANCE STATION BUILT WITH SOVIET AID

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] In execution of the Soviet-Vietnam economic cooperation agreement, the Soviet Union has helped us build a number of vehicle and machine maintenance stations with the objective of heightening the repair technique standard and shortening the vehicle and machine maintenance time in order to quickly put these means into operation and to contribute to increasing transportation capacities. The first of 22 stations belonging to the communications and transportation sector has been built in Giap Bat (Hanoi) and completed on 30 August. Cadres and workers of the Stevedoring Corporation subordinate to the Railroad General Department and the Soviet specialist delegation stationed here [in Giap Bat] have speeded up the construction and installation of the project to celebrate our National Day and to greet the Soviet-Vietnam international spaceship crew. An industrial production line composed of 10 work sections have been perfectly assembled and installed and is capable of servicing 250 automobiles and cranes per year.

In execution of 11 items of Vietnam-Soviet competition, in only the first 10 days of July, our engineers completed the planning of the entire industrial production line including 10 overall drawings which were recognized as a sound project by the Soviet sepcialists. Overcoming continual difficulties caused by typhoons and rains, the Stevedoring Corporation arranged the construction platform, received, assembled and installed machines in only 36 days. To complete the building of a vehicle washing ramp to meet construction demands, more than 100 cadres and workers worked on sundays and even night shifts. The Soviet specialists were constantly present at the wirk site, closely guided each construction phase, job and step and set forth measures to achieve the goal of commissioning the project ahead of schedule.

The rapid and neat completion of this project has paved the way for satisfactorily building vehicle and machine maintenance stations in many other localities.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATIONS--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--Many delegations of Lao and Kampuchean provinces have paid friendship visits to their sisterly Vietnamese provinces and attended the celebrations of Vietnam's 35th National Day. A delegation of Saravane Province (Laos) and another of Battambang Province (Kampuchea) visited Quang Nam-Danang Province, while a delegation of Preah Vihear Province (Kampuchea) toured Thuan Hai Province. The Lao and Kampuchean delegations were accorded a warm welcome by the local party and administrative authorities who discussed with them steps to increase further the brotherly cooperation between the three peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 12 Sep 80]

FLOOD RELIEF FROM FRANCE--Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--The Aid Reception Commission of Vietnam received here yesterday one tonne of medicines from the French Government as relief to flood victims in the areas hit by the recent Typhoon Joe. [Text] [BK220551 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 21 Sep 80]

FINNISH RELIEF AID--On 11 September the Finnish Government decided to give 300,000 Finnish marks in emergency aid to the Vietnamese people to help them overcome the consequences of typhoon No 4. [Text] [BK220551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 80]

EMERGENCY AID FROM SWEDEN--Hanoi, 22 Sep (VNA)--The Swedish Government has decided to grant 3 million kronar worth of emergency aid to help the Vietnamese people overcome the consequences of Typhoon "Joe" which hit northern Vietnam in late July. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 22 Sep 80]

GUINEA-BISSAU NATION DAY--Hanoi, 23 Sep (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent a message of greetings to President Luis Cabral of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau on the seventh independence day of the republic (24 September). The message said: "Under your leadership over the past 7 years, the people of Guinea-Bissau have surmounted many difficulties and won great achievements in consolidating their national independence and unity and in building a progressive and prosperous country, making active contributions to the common struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Africa and elsewhere in the world. May the solidarity and friendship between our two peoples consolidate and develop with every passing day." [Text] [OW231549 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 23 Sep 80]

GUINEA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY--Hanoi, 1 Oct (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent a message of greetings to President Ahmed Sekou Toure on the 22nd anniversary of the independence of the Guinean Revolutionary and People's Republic (2 October). The message highly praised the important success of the Guinean people under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure in building their country and defending it against all plots of imperialism and its henchmen. It continued: "As a close friend of the Guinean people, the Vietnamese people always support their revolutionary cause and sincerely wish them many more and still bigger achievements in building a progressive and prosperous country. May the solidarity and friendship between the people of Vietnam and Guinea be constantly strengthened and developed." [Text] [OW011523 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 1 Oct 80]

JAMAICAN NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS--Hanoi, 2 Oct (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 42nd congress of the People's National Party [P.N.P.] of Jamaica. The message wished the P.N.P. and the people of Jamaica new successes in their struggle against all plots and actions of imperialism and other reactionary forces and in building an independent, peaceful, progressive and prosperous country as their contribution to the revolutionary cause of the peoples in the Caribbean Sea and Latin America. It said: "On this occasion, we sincerely thank the People's National Party, the government, various mass organizations and the people of Jamaica for having warmly supported the Vietnamese people's just struggle." [Text] [OW020837 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

LE THANH NGHI VIEWS TASKS, ACHIEVEMENTS OF HOANG LIEN SON

BK251545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, recently attended the 2d congress of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party Organization and visited a number of VPA units, agroforestry production cooperatives and industrial establishments--both locally and centrally run--in the province.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi highly commended all of those in the party organization, the compatriots of various nationalities and VPA units in the province for having overcome enormous difficulties and ordeals in making their remarkable contributions to the struggle that defeated the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries in February 1979, and for having made great efforts and progress in implementing the tasks of strengthening regional defense and security and promoting economic and cultural development.

After speaking about the general situation as well as the overall guidelines and tasks of the nation, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi meticulously analyzed the strategic position of Hoang Lien Son Province and its advantages. He stressed:

In order to contribute to implementing the overall tasks of the nation, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party Organization will have to carry out the following political tasks in the years ahead: Beef up national defense and security; be ready to defeat the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare; always remain combat ready to defeat the enemy in the very first battle and at the very first line of resistance should they dare to wage another war of aggression; develop all the advantageous positions and the economic potentials of Hoang Lien Son Province, first of all by satisfactorily exploiting and utilizing manpower, land, forests and other existing material and technical bases in order to develop production in conjunction with the strengthening of socialist production relations; and combine the centrally run economy with the local economy and gradually build industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structures in order to stabilize and improve the people's living standards gradually.

These last two tasks are closely interrelated and they can only be effectively achieved through the constant and satisfactory building of the party; the development of the people's collective mastery; the strengthening of the party, the administration, the people's armed forces and the mass organizations at the grassroots level, especially in vulnerable areas, and through the promotion of greater unity among the people of various nationalities and solidarity between the army and the people.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi analyzed a number of basic viewpoints which need to be grasped in order to implement the political tasks of the Hoang Lien Son party organizations satisfactorily. These basic viewpoints concern combining the economy and the national defense; the building of industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structures; closely linking the centrally run economy and the local economy; and achieving correct combination of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborers.

CSO: 4209

HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCIAL PARTY SECOND CONGRESS

BK300334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Hoang Lien Son Provincial Party Organization recently held its second congress to review its past work and discuss its 1981-82 tasks and guidelines.

Along with consolidating national defense, striving for combat readiness and maintaining order and security in the border areas, the congress set forth the provincial economic tasks for the next 2 years. They involve satisfactorily exploiting and using the labor forces and forest land, and accelerating agricultural, forestry and fishery production, with emphasis on food and grain production, in order to, together with people throughout the country, fulfill set duties and satisfactorily ensure the people's daily life.

Developing the advantages as a mountainous province, Hoang Lien Son, while engaging in intensive cultivation of rice, will pay proper attention to increasing subsidiary crop production, especially manioc, corn and kaoliang. In this way, in 1982 it is expected to achieve 250,000 tons in gross grain output in paddy equivalent, representing an increase of 30,000 tons over 1980. Of these 250,000 tons, it is expected to achieve some 120,000 tons of subsidiary crops, an increase of 25,000 tons over 1980.

Besides intensive cultivation, Hoang Lien Son will in the next 3 years clear some 10,000 hectares of virgin land for cultivation of subsidiary crops. It will zone off areas for combined cultivation of rice and subsidiary crops and set up large vegetable areas and food belts in Yen Bai and Lao Cai cities and in Bao Thang district. It will develop areas for growing industrial crops, fruit orchards and special product plants such as cinnamon, tea, sugar cane and soybean and expand the Lao Cai-Bac Ha vegetable strains area and the Bao Yen pineapple area.

The congress also formulated guidelines for developing industry, capital construction and communications in order to support the tasks of developing agriculture and fishery and meet the needs of the people of various nationalities in the province.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW VCP MEMBERS RECRUITED IN CAO BANG, GIA LAI-CONG TUM, HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] During the recent two stages, party organizations in Cao Bang have issued party membership cards in 233 party installations representing 35.7 percent of the total number of party installations and 39.9 percent of the total number of party members throughout the province. The remaining 400-odd party installations are continuing to strengthen themselves to be qualified for party card issuance in the forthcoming stages. The province and districts are inspecting and classifying party installations and have drawn up plans to help them strengthening and streamline the contingent of core cadres and intensively educate party members to imbue them with a sense of responsibility and to heighten their revolutionary qualities. The study of five basic political lessons is being organized in all party installations in conjunction with the movement to heighten vigilance against the enemy's psychological warfare, to step up production, to fulfill obligations and especially to consolidate the militia and self-defense forces and to intensify the movement to maintain public order and security and to consolidate and build border villages. Party organizations at the grassroots level have considered it important to collect the opinion of the people and mass organizations on party building and to heed their views on party membership qualifications and their recommendation of good persons for advanced training by and admission into the party.

The Gia Lai-Cong Tum party organizations have paid attention to developing party bases among the ethnic minorities. Nearly 80 percent of the total number of party members in 165 village and ward party organizations are tribesmen. Since the beginning of 1980 and simultaneously with the issuance of party cards, Gia Lai-Cong Tum has intensively developed the party and admitted a further 420 members into the party. Of these new party members, 98 belong to the ethnic minorities, 346 are members of the Youth Union, 85 are workers, 80 are women and 150 are armymen.

To step up the building and organization of wholesome and strong party installations, the Gia Lai-Cong Tum party organizations have firmly applied disciplinary measures and expelled from the party persons who are no longer qualified as party members.

To put party development into the right track, Gia Lai-Cong Tum has worked out plans to develop the party and specifically to further train progressive and outstanding laborers to qualify them for party membership and also to strengthen the district level's guidance over the implementation of this task by party installations.

Ha Son Binh Province has formulated a plan to develop the party in 1980 and 1981. The Youth Union has stepped up the movement entitled "The Entire Union Participates in Party Building" and has recommended 20,000 outstanding youths for party membership. The districts of Ung Hoa, My Duc, Kim Boi, Chuong My and Lac Thuy, the city of Hoa Binh and the party organization in the Provincial Military Command are units which have satisfactorily carried out the task of building the party. In the first 6 months of 1980, Ha Son Binh admitted nearly 1,000 new members into the party--a 2.4-fold increase over the same period last year. Of these new party members, 34 percent are women, 22 percent are tribesmen, 66 are young party members, 13 are workers and 90 percent have the Level II cultural standard on up. Almost all new party members have been tested and trained in the realities of production and task performance and in the fight to defend the fatherland. Since the beginning of this year, the province has opened 21 courses to enable 1,130 persons recommended [for party membership] by mass organizations to learn about the party and to further train themselves to qualify for admission into party membership in the near future.

9332
CSO: 4209

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS REVIEWS WORK, SETS TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Cao Bang Party Organization Congress: Expand the Agro-Forestry Economy In All Respects, Stablize the Living Conditions of the People and Strongly Defend the Borders"]

[Text] A Cao Bang provincial Congress of Party Organization Delegates was held recently to review the work of the past period and determine the guidelines and tasks for the next 3 years (1980-1982).

Song Hao, the secretary of the Party Central Committee, came to participate.

During the past 2 years, the Cao Bang party organization has led the troops and civilians in the province in brave combat and, together with the troops and civilians throughout the country, they have defeated the war of aggression carried on by the Chinese expansionists, maintained our territorial integrity, stepped up production and quickly stabilized living conditions for the tribesmen.

The congress achnowledged that through the challenges in combat and in overcoming the effects of the war, which entailed countless difficulties and complexities, the party organization had clearly shown its strength. Many party committee echelons showed solidarity and resolute combat leadership large numbers of cadres and party members upheld their model vanguard role, they were loyal to the lines of the party, they stayed close to the masses and they were worthy of being the leaders and loyal servants of the people. The achievements scored by the party organization, troops and civilians in the province are of great historical significance.

Immediately after defeating the Chinese aggressors, the party organization led the people in striving to overcome the difficulties and [the effects of] of natural disasters and extended drought, quickly stabilize production relationships and restore and expand the economy. The yield of the past winter-spring production season was equal to 60 percent of that of the 1978 winter-spring season. Almost all of the tenth-month crop area was sown and transplanted and the yield reached 91.9 percent of that of last year's tenth-month crop. The area planted in subsidiary food crops has expanded. The water conservancy movement in the highlands has been promoted, the projects destroyed by the enemy have been restored and many new projects have been built to ensure self-sufficiency in irrigation for many farming areas. Carrying on basic surveys and zoning economic zones have been stepped up. Attention has been given to restoring forestry. Since 1979, kaoliang has grown well enough to provide two or three crops for harvesting from only one planting. Because of having summer-autumn kaoliang, the grain yield for 1979 reached 99,229 tons, which is equal to 81 percent of the yield obtained during the best year ever (1978).

However, the achievements in restoring the material and technical base and restoring production are, as compared with the pre-war levels, still poor. Many economic norms are still far from being fulfilled; the lives of the people are still filled with many difficulties, especially for those living in the areas heavily damaged by the enemy; and many places have been hit continuously by natural disasters. The cooperatives have not been firmly and evenly consolidated in accord with the characteristics of and conditions in each area. The laborers, arable land, materials, capital, equipment and machine capacity and so on have not been utilized fully. The potential for growing subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, for raising livestock and for carrying on forestry operations and the capabilities of the economic elements have not been exploited satisfactorily. Many negative phenomena in economic and social activities, especially theft, illegal trading, the burning and destruction of forests and so on, have not been stopped quickly.

The above situation has created obstacles for fulfilling the obligations to the state and for managing the markets, supporting life and production and so on.

The congress stipulated the following guidelines and tasks for the next 3 years (1980-1982): The tradition of resoluteness of the revolutionary homeland, the front line of the fatherland, must be manifested. National solidarity and deep faith in the leadership of the party must be strengthened. Revolutionary vigilance must be increased and the spirit of collective mastery and self-reliance must be improved. The borders of the fatherland must be strongly defended. The material and technical base must be actively restored, the strengths of the mountain provinces must be exploited, the agro-forestry economy must be expanded in all respects and food production, with the center being grain crops, must be stepped up. Animal husbandry must be expanded so that it is in balance with crop growing, the subsidiary food crops area and sources of fertilizer must be increased, each type of rotated subsidiary food crop must be concretely arranged and subsidiary food crops must be planted as companion crops to tenth-month rice. Other types of crops such as corn, manioc, soybeans and black sesame must be grown and, in particular, the kaoliang area must be expanded. The province must promote the construction of small-scale water conservancy projects, especially in the highlands, grow industrial crops, expand the handicrafts industry, produce export goods, gradually build local industries to support agriculture, supply raw materials for industry and develop communications. It must quickly organize and reallocate production forces. It must adjust economic management starting with the primary installations and make appropriate use of the economic policies to stimulate production. It must build the economy in coordination with solidifying national defense capabilities and preserving political security. The party committee echelons must increase their leadership and guidance capabilities and improve their spirit of responsibility. The district echelon and the leadership apparatus, beginning from the primary level, must be revamped. Pure and strong party organizations must be organized in the production and combat units and the principle of "the party leads, the authorities manage and the people serve as masters" must be implemented.

The party and people of Cao Bang are resolved to strive to fulfill the following major norms by 1982: 140,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, 2,000 tons of tobacco, 5,000 tons of soybeans, 176,000 head of cattle and buffaloes, 195,000 hogs, 8,000 hectares of forests, 12 million dong in export goods and so on.

11943
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW APPROACH TO INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Practical Possibilities for Stimulating the Production Movement"]

[Text] As the leading forces of society and at the same time the labor forces with an advanced level of organization who control the primary means of production of the nation, the workers' class of our country is having to shoulder extremely heavy responsibilities in its role of master, and at the same time face the most severe difficulties in productive labor as well as in everyday life. Undergoing a test of myriad difficulties, a small component appears to be unstable, but the greatest majority of our workers and civil servants have clearly demonstrated their political dependability, rare revolutionary willpower, abundant capabilities in creative labor, and a high sense of responsibility for the destiny and future of the country.

The conference of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions, which just concluded successfully, has evaluated the revolutionary nature and great potential capability of our several million workers and civil servants highly. While reviewing the workers' movement and the confederation's pragmatic activities, the conference also pointed out many shortcomings and deficiencies and made concrete motions to the state with regard to economic and social management. The new, positive elements that stand out in the workers' and civil servants' movement of productive labor competition have been unanimously affirmed and extolled. The conference's resolution on the General Confederation's three urgent missions illustrates a high unanimity as far as our party's resolutions on economic problems are concerned. It also expresses the aspirations and the will of the confederation's organizations to overcome difficulties and remove obstacles in order to step up production, increase labor productivity and economic efficiency, stabilize the workers' and the working people's life, and erase those negative phenomena that are poisoning our society and eroding a component of our combat ranks.

With the same willpower, since the very first days of this year 2 million workers and civil servants have enthusiastically participated in the communist labor day which was organized by the General Confederation, attracting hundreds of thousands of soldiers, public security agents, youngsters, and several other strata of the people into this passionate and effective festival. A spirit of revolution is nurtured which is motivating a sense of self-sufficiency among workers and cadres in many industrial plants. Certain difficulties in supplies, raw materials, and replacement parts have been overcome. In many production and business units, workers are taking part in building plans and exploiting potential in-place capabilities. As a result, production is being maintained and in some places has developed; workers have enough work to do, and society benefits from new products. Symbolizing this up-and-coming spirit of self-sufficiency are the Kien Thiet Machinery Enterprise (Haiphong), Textile Mill No 13 (Ho Chi Minh City), the Giai Phong Machinery Plant (Hanoi), etc. On the agricultural production front, the movement of competition with the Cau Ghe Water Conservancy Station, with Bui Nang Quan and advanced tractor teams is increasingly expanding and contributing to the stepping up of production.

Many enterprises have boldly changed their management structure, implementing a wage system based on productivity, and thereby combining the workers' benefits with those of the enterprise and society. Labor productivity and economic efficiency are on the rise, and the workers' life is ensured. The spirit of competition and economic efficiency are both maintained, such as in the Dong Nai State Rubber Company, the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory (Bac Thai), the Moc Chau Farm (Son La), the Con Dao Fishing Enterprise, and the Ho Chi Minh City Bus Company.

The experiences mentioned above indicate that if we truly rely on the General Confederation and the Youth Group, guarantee the right of the masses to collective mastery, take the initiative in buidling and implementing the socialist mechanism of management and business, and correctly implement the policy of distribution according to labor, we can achieve high labor productivity and economic efficiency.

The resolution adopted by the Conference of the Executive Committee of the General Confederation on the three urgent missions now has the favorable conditions for being transformed into revolutionary action by millions of workers and civil servants. Let us move further in organizing pragmatic activities at the primary level and in solving concrete problems related to production and the workers' life.

9460
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

DAC LAC PARTY MEMBERSHIP--To date Dac Lac Province has distributed party membership cards to 2,600 members in 141 party organizations, representing 30 percent of the total number of party members in the province. Through this distribution, many grassroots level party organizations have consolidated their organization and improved membership quality. In the first 6 months of this year, the province recruited 418 new members. [BK260605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AS OF 25 AUGUST REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 25 August, 2,659,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice Had Been Sown and Transplanted"]

[Text] VNA news: As of 25 August, the entire country had sown and transplanted 2,659,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, fulfilling 79 percent of the planned quota for area. This is an increase of 310,000 hectares over the same time last year.

The northern provinces sowed and transplanted 1,225,000 hectares but because of the heavy rains on 19 and 20 August, 62,000 hectares were flooded and waterlogged and, of this, 28,000 hectares were lost completely. Thus, as of 25 August, there was 1,196,000 hectares, which is 90.6 percent of the planned quota and which is 90,000 hectares less as compared with the same time last year. The provinces and cities that sufferred the most serious flooding were Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi, Vinh Phu and Hai Hung. In all of northern Vietnam, only four provinces -- Binh Tri Thien, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau and Son La -- have exceeded the quotas for transplanting tenth-month rice. The provinces and cities that have satisfactorily fulfilled the quotas are Haiphong, 99 percent; Thai Binh, 98.9 percent; Thanh Hoa, 99.3 percent; Bac Thai, 98 percent; and Nghe Tinh, 94 percent.

There are still 124,000 hectares in the northern provinces and cities that have not been transplanted in tenth-month rice; of this, there are 20,000 hectares in Ha Son Binh, 28,000 hectares in Ha Bac, 17,000 hectares in Hai Hung, 13,000 hectares in Hanoi and 13,000 hectares in Vinh Phu.

Because the weather was very favorable last week for sowing and transplanting, the southern provinces sowed and transplanted an average of 40,000 hectares per day. As of 25 August, they had sown and transplanted 1,462,000 hectares, fulfilling

72.7 percent of the planned quota. This is 400,000 hectares more than that at the same time last year. Lam Dong, Thuan Hai, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, Long An and Song Be provinces have done the sowing and transplanting quickly. Dong Nai and Ben Tre provinces have done the sowing and transplanting slower than last year.

The tenth-month rice sowing and transplanting season is not over yet and the localities have implemented specific guidance measures and created favorable conditions for the production companies and peasants. It is thus possible that this year's tenth-month rice crop will fulfill the norm of 2 million hectares (during the 1979 tenth-month season, 1.7 million hectares were sown and transplanted). The rice already transplanted is growing well. In a number of provinces where brown planthoppers (Nilaparvata lugens) started to infest the rice, the Ministry of Agriculture promptly provided guidance and, together with the localities, ridded [the rice of the insects].

In general, throughout the entire country, there are favorable conditions and difficulties for tenth-month rice production this year. In the south, the weather is favorable but in the north the weather is complex and is creating many obstacles. At a time when the provinces in the Red River Delta were suffering from flooding and waterlogging and it rained continuously, Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh sufferred serious drought. The materials supplied for the tenth-month season have not fulfilled the requirements. The amount of nitrate fertilizer that has been applied is equal to only half that applied at this time last year and the amount of organic fertilizer applied is 2 million tons less that last year. Doing the weeding and piling up the mud are essential tasks but they are being done slower as compared with the same period last year.

In order to successfully complete tenth-month season production, the northern provinces must gather manpower and change the focus of the farm work to weeding, piling up mud and guarding against and controlling harmful insects and diseases. They must strive in every way possible to satisfactorily protect and look after the tenth-month rice area already transplanted and ensure that the rice all grows well. They must inspect and concretely evaluate the winter season plans of the primary installations. The provinces must guide the cooperatives in readying enough winter crop varieties and in making plans to mobilize the families to participate in winter season production. The southern provinces must urgently harvest the summer-autumn rice and, at the same time, step up the rate of sowing and transplanting of tenth-month rice and strive to exceed the quotas for area transplanted in order to take new steps forward in expanding the rice area, especially in the Mekong Delta.

11943
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURAL, FOOD SITUATION DISCUSSED

BK261020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[NHAN DAN 26 September editorial: "Promote the Winter Crop Production"]

[Summary] "The consequences of typhoons Nos 4 and 6 and of the many tropical depressions which brought heavy rainfalls have caused countless difficulties to the 10th-month crop production in the Bac Bo Delta and midlands and in the northern part of Trung Bo. Therefore, caring for 10th-month rice and further stepping up winter crop production are now important tasks for the Bac Bo and Trung Bo Provinces."

It is necessary to expand winter crop acreages in order to meet the needs of the people, especially those living in areas seriously affected by natural calamities. We now have thousands of hectares of land which were left uncultivated in the 10th-month season and which can be used for the winter crop production as soon as the floodwaters recede.

In order to make full use of our land, we must first of all satisfactorily solve such problems as increasing the supply of seeds of all sorts, organizing laborers to implement those policies which promote multi-cropping, and mustering all peasants to work on the production front.

"Firmly grasping the land areas that can be cultivated, each production establishment must revise its production plan in order to expand the winter crop acreage to the largest extent possible. Those remaining lands--those left uncultivated by production establishments--will be lent out to each group of cooperative members or each individual cooperative member in order to cultivate the winter crops."

It is necessary to sow sweet potato seedlings before 15 October so that they can take root before the winter arrives. It is also necessary to grow short-term vegetables in all areas where conditions permit.

Each unit must select a crop pattern suitable to its soil and its sowing schedule in order to expand the acreage and increase the productivity of winter crops without adversely affecting the winter-spring rice crop that follows.

"Overfulfilling the winter crop production plan in terms of acreage and yield will contribute to easing the current strain on food supply."

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING WINTER CROP DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Prepare For the Winter Season With a Very Lofty Spirit of Striving"]

[Text] After 9 years of production expansion, the winter crop occupies a notable position in the crop rotation structure in the localities in Bac Bo and it has brought practical benefits on all three fronts: increasing the amount of food for the people, feed for the livestock and goods for export. During last year's winter season, the largest area ever was cultivated and the largest amount of products ever was obtained: more than 270,000 hectares were planted and 500,000 tons of subsidiary food crops (calculating dry flour in paddy equivalent) and many other products were harvested.

The production practices of many years have shown that winter crops can not only be grown in the lowland and Bac Bo midland areas but that the planting of such crops, using suitable varieties, can also be expanded in the northern Trung Bo and mountain provinces, especially in the warm mountain areas. By gradually expanding [the use of] short-term, high-yield varieties of rice such as 75-6, 75-10, Can Tho 1, Can Tho 2 and so on, the winter crop planting season can be extended and crop allocations will be richer and this will contribute to expanding the winter crops without reducing the yields of the two rice crops.

Concerning thewinter season, much experience has been gained and the new technological achievements provide favorable conditions but the coming production season faces many difficulties because the tenth-month crop was flooded. The two urgent problems that must be satisfactorily solved in each locality and production unit are to determine suitable crop allocations and to provide the intensive cultivation conditions [necessary] for each type of crop.

In order to be able to plant many crops in a year, the crops of each season must be arranged very closely on each plot. In order to [obtain] land for growing relatively long-term winter crops, the tenth-month rice must be harvested early in September. The short-term winter crops and the tubers that can be grown when the weather is cold must be planted in October. Each district and cooperative should quickly inspect each early tenth-month rice planting at their units and promptly readjust the winter crop allocations. There must be adequate amounts and varieties of crop seed in accord with the field plans. Readying adequate amounts of seed of various types is the first guarantee of the production season.

The more crops that are grown per unit of area, the more necessary it becomes to carry on intensive cultivation. If this is not done, the yearly production results will decline and the soil will deteroriate. Only after seed, water and fertilizer have been simultaneously provided in a satisfactory manner can intensive cultivation be carried on. The amount of fertilizer [used] must increase in accord with the multicropping area. Organic fertilizer, especially duckweed, is still the main source of fertilizer at present. This season, an effort must be made to plant 250,000 hectares in duckweek in order to later compost it to make fertilizer for the winter crops and to produce seed for the fifth-month and spring season. The fields planted in potatoes must be fertilized with duckweed in order to clearly increase yields: 1 ton of duckweed must be applied to each hectare of fields in order to produce an additional 60 to 100 kilograms of potatoes.

A number of the production stimulation policies that have been promulgated, especially the policies concerning utilizing the fields fully and concerning distribution in the cooperatives, have stimulated the peasants to enthusiastically expand the area and the intensive cultivation of the winter crop. The lessons from carrying out the new policies must be learned quickly, the positive aspects must be exploited, the weaknesses must be overcome and the collective area not planted during the winter season must be announced soon in order to allow cooperative members to borrow it to fulfill the rational contract policies and guarantee all three interests (the interests of the state, of the collectives and of the laborers).

We must make the greatest effort possible to look after the tenth-month rice and prepare as well as possible for planting the winter crop. Winter season production must be guided closely and inspected carefully.

11943
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

WINTER CROPS IN HA SON BINH

BK300918 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Sep 80

[NHAN DAN 29 September article by (Phan Huy): "The Winter Crops in Ha Son Binh"]

[Summary] This year's winter crop is important to Ha Son Binh Province; for a successful crop will create favorable conditions for cultivation during the first year of the third 5-year plan. Ha Son Binh Province is used to and is experienced in growing winter crops. It used to be one of several Bac Bo Delta provinces where potatoes were grown early.

"In the course of expanding the winter crops, Ha Son Binh Province has paid attention to developing the area of farinaceous plants, considering it their primary objective to collect a large quantity of subsidiary food crops within a short time." Over the past 3 years, the winter crop area has always increased. The province is faced with some difficulties in growing this year's winter crops because the planting of 10th-month rice has fallen behind schedule and flood water has only slowly drained, upsetting the allocation of land to winter crop planting. Moreover, most of the materials, fuel and fertilizer, which are usually in short supply, have been used in fighting waterlogging to protect the 10th-month rice.

"In order to get 80,000 tons of rice-equivalent subsidiary food crops, the province has launched a drive to grow about 30,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops this winter." The experiences in growing the winter crops over the past 10 years have revealed that the crop season calls for intensive labor and close leadership. The rates of developing the winter crops in the past few years have been rather quick but not uniform in various districts under the same conditions. "Never before has the province fulfilled more than 80 percent of the plan norm. In some years, it fulfilled only 50 percent of the prescribed norm. It has not been possible to carry out the plan for fully using more than 10,000 hectares planted to a single 10th-month rice crop in the mountainous region for some years now." This is because of difficulties created by weather conditions and shortages of materials and draft force. However, the main cause was poor leadership and some wrong views--views which held that the winter crop was an additional unplanned crop. As a result, the supply of capital, seeds and materials to those localities growing winter crops were left unplanned for years.

"This situation has ended with this year's winter crop season. More than 600 tractors have been repaired and materials have been provided. When the flood water has receded and the 10th-month rice has been reaped, the provincial people will take to ricefields to plant the winter crops." The province now has more than 13,000 tons of potato seeds being well cared for and preserved.

With its incentive policy of distribution according to labor, Ha Son Binh Province can mobilize all people who will enthusiastically engage in growing the winter crops. Since last year's winter crop season, the distribution of winter crop products to laborers and the loan of cooperatives' unused land to peasants, cadres and workers for cultivation have been discussed and applied broadly. However, in some localities, such loans of land to cooperative members for growing winter crops has not been boldly made, fearing that the cooperative members would neglect the cooperatives' work.

"In 1979, Ha Son Binh Province had 20,400 hectares planted in winter crops, or 85.3 percent of the total land managed by cooperatives, while only 3,500 hectares or 14.5 percent of the total winter crop area were lent to cooperative members for individual cultivation." This rate of loan was low, while land on which winter crops could be grown was still largely left fallow.

In order to grow this year's winter crop successfully on the largest-ever recorded area with the most lucrative yield, the province has launched a movement under which every person is growing crops everywhere land is available. "More than 100 agencies, units and factories have borrowed land to grow the winter crops. Part of the foreign exchange earned from exports has been used to buy additional nitrogenous fertilizer for distribution to cadres, workers and civil servants who grow the winter crops."

The province is implementing an incentive policy to encourage cooperatives to produce seeds in order to expand the winter crop area promptly in subsequent years.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN NORTH IS STILL TOO LOW

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: 'Advanced Experiences in Intensive Rice Cultivation"]

[Text] During the movement of competition which pits them against Vu Thang (Thai Binh) and Dinh Cong (Thanh Hoa), many cooperatives and production companies have tried hard through intensive farming to boost rice productivity. Twenty-nine cooperatives have attained a yield of more than 5 tons per hectare, and more than 100 others from 4 tons upward during the winter-spring crop season.

These advanced units have created a lot of good experiences. Despite differences in economic and natural environment characteristics, all advanced cooperatives have one thing in common: they make the correct use of basic capital resources--namely, labor and land. While they persistently develop agriculture along the direction of intensive cultivation, advanced cooperatives have all concentrated their efforts on solving two crucial technical problems: water and fertilizer. Basically, flooding and drought have been overcome in these places, and irrigation has been moved one step ahead through scientific methods. With state-supplied inorganic fertilizer resources, advanced cooperatives have all been able to create a proportional balance between crop raising and animal husbandry, ensuring that each hectare receives a minimum of 10 tons of organic fertilizer.

Management, above all labor management, has kept closely in touch with economic and technical objectives and with the concern for the economic benefit of the producer vis-a-vis the final product of his labor. The farmer therefore feels encouraged to produce; he plants and transplants on schedule, devotes himself to the care of the land, and accomplishes every task required by the technical regulations of intensive farming.

The ranks of technical cadres and management cadres have also made an important contribution in intensive farming for increased productivity. Every advanced unit has a strong and dependable team of cadres, which includes cooperative management cadres and leaders of production and specialized teams. The directors of advanced cooperatives are all men devoted to the common task who are knowledgeable about management and cultivation techniques, who are in full control of the land, and who enjoy prestige among cooperative members.

Advanced units still make up only less than 20 percent of the total number of cooperatives (in the north). Those that attain 4 to 5 tons per hectare per crop are even fewer. The gap between average productivity and advanced producitivity is fairly large. While there are cooperatives which have attained 58 quintals of paddy per hectare, like Duc Hop (Hai Hung), and districts which have produced an average of 37-38 quintals, like Doug Hung (Thai Binh) and Tu Loc (Hai Hung), average productivity in the north is still a mere 21.37 quintals. Therefore, while devoting ourselves to strengthening advanced units, we must take special care to review and disseminate advanced experiences and to move average and weak units ahead in order to rapidly increase average productivity and increase the total volume of grain production.

9460
CSO: 4209

LAM DONG EXCEEDS TRANSPLANTING PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Lam Dong is focusing on tending and fertilizing riceplants after surpassing by 8.2 percent the plan norm for the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop.

The various districts are mobilizing thousands of man-days to dig and embank canals with a length of tens of kilometers, to consolidate water conservancy works, to strengthen field banks and to dredge canals to irrigate fields to facilitate sowing, transplanting and fertilization.

Lam Dong is launching a drive to tend and fertilize riceplants, to take the initiative in preventing and controlling harmful diseases and insects to protect riceplants, to carry out the first weeding stage on 18,383 hectares representing 79.5 percent of the total cultivated area and to perform the second weeding stage on another 6,846 hectares. Since it has completed the first weeding stage on its entire 10th-month rice area, Bao Loc District ranks first among all districts for this task performance.

9332
CSO: 4209

MINH HAI GRAIN PRODUCTION REPORTED

BK010229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Article from the review of NHAN DAN for 29 September]

[Text] NHAN DAN carries on page 2 an article by Phan Ngoc Sen entitled: "What Must Be Done and How Must We Do to Solve the Grain Problem of Society," dealing with measures for accelerating grain production in Minh Hai Province.

The article says:

After liberation, especially since 1977, Minh Hai Province has broken 60,000 hectares of virgin land, of which more than 8,000 hectares were cleared by state farms and agricultural cooperatives. To date the province has cleared about 20,000 hectares and put them under 10th-month rice cultivation.

Conscious of its responsibility to the entire country, Minh Hai grows rice as its main crop and cultivates a large subsidiary crop area in conformity with the slogan: An inch of land is an inch of gold.

The article points out the following experiences which Minh Hai has learned from its supervision of the clearing of virgin land and expansion of rice areas:

1. Minh Hai has still a large, unexploited but fertile area and more than 150,000 hectares of fallow land. Along with intensive cultivation and multicropping, the clearing of virgin land and the expansion of the cultivated areas are strategically important tasks. Localities and sectors must be aware of and struggle to fulfill these great tasks of the province, as well as of the entire country. Only thus can the unlimited and creative strength of the people be developed.

2. We must thoroughly understand the main tasks set forth for new economic zones during the early years of their establishment. They consist of organizing the clearing of virgin land, including the foremost

and decisive water conservancy work, and of building material and technical bases on which production is to be organized. These two tasks are interrelated and interdependent.

3. Planning, probing and survey must be carried out before production begins. In planning, we must set forth sound guidelines by combining immediate with long-term tasks, manual with mechanized work and rudimentary with modern means, by carrying out tasks according to the order of priorities, and by combining large-scale projects with medium and small scale ones. In each period of time, we must concentrate on completing each main task in each main area in a bid to gradually build new economic zones into zones which are economically strong, politically stable, firm in defense and civilized in the everyday life.

Clearing virgin land, expanding the cultivated areas, building new economic zones, redistributing labor forces on a national scale under the leadership of the central authority are actually a large revolutionary movement. We must build not only new economic zones, but also a new society and new socialist men. These tasks are not only of economic and political significance, but are also important in national defense and security. They are difficult, complex and very urgent, requiring of us not only strong revolutionary enthusiasm and determination, but also comprehensive scientific knowledge. They also require us to extensively apply natural sciences and social sciences. Therefore, their fulfillment is not as simple as what has been done in the past.

CSO: 4209

MARINE PRODUCTS MINISTRY REVIEWS FISHING SITUATION, SETS FORTH NEW TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 80 pp 1,4

[Text] VNA--The Ministry of Marine Products recently met in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City with leading cadres of marine products services and corporations to review the implementation of the state plan, to hear of and debate on the working methods and useful experiences of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise (Vung Tau-Con Dao Spacial Zone) and to determine the guidelines for and tasks of the marine products sector in the last 6 months of the year.

Owing to objective difficulties and to shortcomings in guiding and organizing task execution and in organizing production and management, the marine products sector has, in general, failed to fulfill the principal norms of the state plan for the first 6 months of 1980 and has also achieved less than during the same period last year.

Nevertheless, by exerting great efforts, certain localities and units have obtained fairly good initial results from the method of concentrated seasonal fishing. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone has fulfilled 53.7 percent of the yearly exploitation plan and has surpassed the product delivery norm indicated in the 1980 overall plan. Nghia Binh Province has met 65.5 percent of the exploitation plan norm and 46.6 percent of the product delivery norm set in the yearly plan. Phu Khanh Province has reached 61.7 percent of the exploitation plan norm and 44.3 percent of the product delivery norm set in the yearly plan. The Haiphong Marine Products Consolidated Enterprise has attained 56.6 percent of the yearly exploitation plan norm--a 54-percent increase over the first 6 months of 1979. The volume of marine products exploited in the first 6 months of this year by the state-operated marine products sector in Nghia Binh exceeds the total volume of production in 1979 by 57.6 percent.

Notworthy is the fact that the outstanding achievements made and valuable lessons and experiences drawn by the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise (Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone) have been studied and applied by a number of localities and installations; the enterprise has continuously overfulfilled the plan norms assigned to it over the past 4 years and has always surpassed the norm it had reached the previous year. It is trying to achieve a yearly output of 13,000 tons by raising the exploitation capacity of each laborer to 28 tons per year.

Delegates to the meetings heard reports on the working method and experiences of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise and spent much time discussing and analyzing these method and experiences with a view to applying them to the actual situation in their respective localities and installations and to formulating new working methods for production, management and distribution.

After reviewing the situation, Minister of Marine Products Do Chinh officially launched among the entire sector a movement to study and creatively apply the experiences of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise by taking the following measures:

--Determine the guidelines, tasks and structure of the fishing occupation; choose appropriate equipment; and make sound, realistic in-depth investments in capital construction with the objective of achieving the highest and quickest economic effectiveness.

--Apply the system of collective and overall contract for each ocean-going trip and down to the final products; implement profit-and-loss accounting for each ship; and apply a rational distribution method to harmoniously ensure the three types of interests: a large volume of products for the state, plan fulfillment by and profit to enterprises and high income for laborers.

--Organize and manage labor in each ship in such a way as to avoid cumbersomeness and redundancy and to conform to professional structure and production requirements.

--Consider construction important and associate the interests of rear service installations (ship building and repair) with the duties and rights of ships and boats used in exploitation.

--Respect and develop the laborers' right to collective ownership.

--Build a contingent of good leading cadres who have a high sense of responsibility for the interests of the state, enterprises and laborers, who are dedicated, thoughtful and bold enough to take action and to shoulder responsibility; and build a contingent of skippers and sailors who know well about fishing grounds, who are experienced and skilled in guiding fishing technique.

The entire sector must try to fulfill the 1980 plan norms to the maximum, to pay due attention to both the exploitation and culture of marine products, to soundly guide and organize concentrated fishing during the appropriate seasons--especially as far as the key localities and installations are concerned--, to build and vigorously develop the marine life culture sector and to continue to step up fish breeding among the people and the "Uncle Ho's Fish Pond" building movement.

The entire sector must properly organize the emulation movement to study the working method of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise and must try to fulfill the plan for the last 6 months of 1980 and the plan for the entire year.

9332

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

STATISTICS ON RICE TRANSPLANTATION--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 September, the country had transplanted 2,830,350 hectares of 10th-month rice, showing an increase of more than 160,000 hectares over the same period last year. However, only 85 percent of the planting in the planned areas has been achieved. Prior to typhoon No 6, the north had transplanted almost 1.2 million hectares, achieving 91 percent of the plan. After the typhoon, the transplanted area was decreased to 1,157,000 hectares. Typhoon No 6 caused heavy rains in many areas and submerged 46,000 hectares of ricefields. The southern provinces and cities, taking advantage of favorable weather conditions, have continued transplanting 10th-month rice. Over the past 10 days, the south has transplanted an additional 65,000 hectares, but the pace is now slower than last year. As of 15 September, peasants in the south had achieved 83.2 percent of the planned transplantation. The 10th-month rice plants are growing fairly satisfactorily. The area affected by harmful insects is reduced as compared with last year. [Excerpt] [BK231016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 80]

QUANG NINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--By 31 August Quang Ninh Province had sown or transplanted nearly 28,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, thus overfulfilling the planned norm for this rice crop. The province is now concentrating efforts on caring for and protecting riceplants against insects, blight and drought. [BK250325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Sep 80]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--By replanting 10th-month rice with short-term rice strains, Hai Hung Province has been able to make up for the loss caused to this rice by recent waterlogging. The province is expected to reap early 10th-month rice on nearly 46,000 hectares or 39 percent of the planned acreage in October. [BK250325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Sep 80]

THANH HOA TYPHOON DAMAGES--Typhoon No 6 has caused damage to some 80 percent of houses in Quang Xuong, Tinh Gia, Nong Cong, Hau Loc, (Thuan Hoa) and (Trung Son) districts and Thanh Hoa city, and waterlogging to nearly 40,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in low-lying areas in Thanh

Hoa Province. Thanks to the joint efforts of the local people and sectors concerned, only 3 days later almost all damaged houses in the typhoon-affected areas have been repaired and electricity has been distributed to various localities to combat waterlogging. [BK250325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 80]

BINH TRI THIEN FLOODS--As many as 15,000 hectares of rice in Trieu Hai, (Huong Dien) and (Huong Phu) districts, Binh Tri Thien Province, have been flooded as a result of recent heavy rainfall. These districts, however, have promptly mobilized manpower to overcome the aftermath of floods and flash floods along with quickly reaping and caring for rice on the remaining areas. [BK250325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Sep 80]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--Some 500 representatives from various sectors and districts and villages in An Giang Province recently met to discuss the collection of grain produced in this year's summer-fall crop season. To date An Giang has fulfilled 50 percent of the 40,000-ton grain collection norm originally set for the summer-fall crop. However, thanks to the fairly high rice yield attained in this crop, the province has decided to increase the grain collection norm to 80,000 tons. [BK250325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 80]

THAI BINH RICE--According to a recent survey conducted by Thai Binh Province, 63 percent of the province's rice acreage have been satisfactorily grown. Meanwhile, harmful insect and blight have appeared in some areas and peasants recently saved 9,300 hectares of rice from being ravaged. [BK260605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80]

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Heavy downpours in late August and early September have caused waterlogging to 22,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Minh Hai Province. Thanks to prompt actions by the provincial authority, about 15,000 hectares have been saved. The provincial bank is granting loans to production collectives and solidarity teams to buy rice seeds for retransplanting in damaged areas. [BK260605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 80]

STATE FARM RICE--To date, except for a number of state farms that are continuing to transplant "dam" rice in accord with local practices, almost all of the state rice farms in the Mekong Delta have finished sowing and transplanting tenth-month rice. Even though the state rice farms in the Mekong Delta, especially the recently established farms, have encountered many difficulties concerning laborers, draft power, seed and so on, they have sown and transplanted more than 34,000 hectares of main-crop tenth-month rice and floating rice, which is more than three times the tenth-month rice area sown and transplanted by the state farms in 1979. The state farms managed by the Ministry of Agriculture have sown and transplanted almost 7,000 hectares. The rice is growing well and a good harvest is expected. The state farms are looking after and protecting the main-crop tenth-month rice. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 80 p 1]
11943

CSO: 4209

POWER OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REASONS FOR ELECTRICITY LOSS

Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 80 pp 1-2, 15

[Article by Vu Duc Gia, of the Northern Electric Power Corporation: "On the Loss of Electric Power in the Northern Electricity grid at Present"]

[Text] Electric power lost in the grid of the Northern Electric Power Corporation in 1979 amounted to 17.45 percent of all electricity generated by the electric power plants. That loss was equal to the output of an average-sized power plant in 1979.

Therefore, striving to reduce the loss of electric power is one of the key missions not only in the electricity production, transmission, and distribution sectors, but also in the electricity consumption sector.

When viewing the data regarding the loss of electricity during recent years, we see that the ratio of electricity loss has tended to steadily increase (from 16.3 percent to 17.45 percent). Indeed, those figures are only an approximation of the true situation.

There are many reasons for the increasing loss of electric power from the northern electricity grid, but we may list the following reasons:

1. The development of the electricity grid is not yet balanced: there is a lack of balance between generation and transmission, and between the source and the secondary transmission system (including capabilities, requirements, and geography). Therefore, the electricity grid does not operate economically. Most of the transmission lines must carry an electrical current much stronger than what is considered economical (over long periods of time we must allow the transmission lines to carry electric currents that are within the alloable limits with regard to heat generation).

2. The voltage at many points in the grid is lowered because of a lack of corresponding resistance capacity and because some voltage transformers do not adjust the voltage being transmitted. Furthermore, we must bring in resistance equipment from distant places to secondary transmission system.

3. In operating the grid we do not yet pay adequate attention to its economic operation systems. Many transformers operate below capacity, especially those in the agricultural electricity grid (when there are droughts and floods our country's agriculture requires a large amount of electricity, but when there are no floods or droughts the transformers operate below capacity).

4. Furthermore, there is a loss of electricity caused by failure to collect electricity bills, by the stealing of electricity, by incomplete calculations, etc. (commercial losses).

During the recent period, in order to analyze the amounts of electricity lost by the various means the Corporation has applied the methods of technical calculations, experimental measuring and counting, and statistical auditing.

With regard to technical calculations, it has used the method of calculating the average squared electrical current which is, we believe, relatively accurate with regard to the 110 KV grid.

In making calculations, we have encountered difficulties in obtaining data regarding the distribution of electricity within the grid (because of an insufficiency of meters and recording equipment. However, we have relied on the existing measuring facilities and statistics, and on the laws governing the electricity use of the secondary transmission system, etc., in calculating and auditing, so the results we have attained have been relatively accurate.

When dividing our calculations into phases we paid attention to selecting model months, and divided time into months and the seasonal schedule of the agricultural transmission lines.

When analyzing the loss of electricity from the 110 KV electricity grid in 1978 nad 1979 we see that:

In 1978, 9.5 percent of the electricity transmitted by the 110 KV lines was lost, and in 1979 9.55 percent (of all electricity sent into the 110 KV grid) was lost.

The greatest losses in the 110 KV grid occurred from the 110 KV lines carrying electricity from Thac Ba to Dong Anh and from Ninh Binh to Thach To-Huyen Ky.

In 1979 the Thac Ba power plant generated a great deal of electricity, so the loss of electricity from the 110 KV lines from Thac Ba was even greater. It must be stressed that as long as the capacity of the secondary transmission lines is less than the generating capacity of the Thai Nguyen power plant, and as long as the capacity of the secondary transmission lines of the Viet Tri-Yen Bai area is small, even more electricity will be lost from the lines carrying electricity from Thac Ba.

Because of the structure of the 110 KV grid, in general the transmission lines carry an electricity load greater than that which is economical in terms of its designed capacity. Of course, that situation will be gradually overcome as the grid is completed and the secondary transmission lines are distributed more rationally.

In 1978 and 1979 losses from the 110 KV transformers equalled almost one-third of the losses from the 110 KV transmission lines. In 1978 losses from 110 KV transformers were somewhat larger than in 1978 (mainly because more transformers were in operation).

In general, the 110 KV transformers were operated at full capacity. During times of floods or droughts, a small number of low-voltage transformers operated a little beyond their design capacities.

In comparison to the total amount of electricity lost from the system, the losses from the 110 KV grid were relatively large: more than 50 percent in 1978 and nearly 50 percent in 1979.

As analyzed above, the amount of electricity lost from the 110 KV grid was large because the grid had to carry a large load (both in normal periods and in peak periods) from sources that are distant from the secondary transmission centers, and because the load carried was much greater than the economical load.

Some power plants in our system send electricity directly into the 35 KV grid. But in comparison to the total amount of electricity transmitted on the 35 KV lines, it is a small amount. Thus in recent years the electricity transmitted on the 110 KV grid has increased greatly, the amount of electricity transmitted on the 35 KV grid which connects with the 110/35/6 KV transformer stations has increased and, therefore electricity losses on the 35 KV net have also increased.

Many difficulties were also encountered in calculating the electricity lost from the 35 KV grid, for the present structure of the 35 KV grid is very complicated and there is a shortage of measuring facilities.

The bases have made many efforts to use such existing facilities as meters, secondary transmission statistics, the operational rules of the secondary transmission system, etc., to accurately calculate the ratio of electricity lost from the 35 KV grid. However, the task of calculating and analyzing losses has not been carried out meticulously, so the results are not truly accurate.

Among the losses from the 35 KV grid, those in Zone II were the greatest. Attention must be paid to this matter in the process of improving the electricity grid in Zone I. In the other zones (such as zones II and III) the amount of electricity transmitted on the 35 KV grid has also greatly increased, and some 35 KV transmission lines must carry electricity excessive distances and carry a heavier load than that considered economical, which causes considerable loss of electricity and voltage.

With regard to the present situation of the 3-10 KV grid, calculations of electricity loss have also been based solely on the existing measurement data (for that grid is very extensive and complex), so the data is not precise. The agricultural transmission lines supplying that electricity are quite long, and the operating time is short (1,500 to 2,000 hours a year), so the amount of electricity lost from them is not very great. It must be especially stressed that most of the electricity lost from the 3-10 KV transmission lines is lost from the underground cables in the large cities, for the number of hours during which those cables operate at or in excess of capacity is very great.

Furthermore, attention must be paid to the transformers of the agricultural electricity grid, which operate under capacity for a very large number of hours.

The amount of electricity lost from the low-voltage electricity grid cannot yet be calculated (there is a plan to utilize the method of calculating electricity losses on the basis of calculating voltage losses). However, the amount of electricity sold from the low-voltage grid amounts to only about one-tenth of all electricity that is generated and the increase in the amount of electricity lost from that grid is due to failure to collect bills and to the stealing of electricity.

We have above discussed the situation of, and the reasons for, the loss of electricity during recent years, and have analyzed how the electricity is lost. In fact, the task of resolving the remaining problems and lowering the level of electricity loss is a very difficult one which must be performed step-by-step and over a long period of time.

According to foreign data, even in some developed industrial nations a considerable amount of electricity is lost from electrical transmission grids of 110 KV or greater voltage (which accounts for more than half of the total electricity lost). Their electricity grids also do not always operate at an economical level, there is little compensating resistance capacity, and there are losses of electricity and income. However, our lost electricity ratio is still too high in comparison to the advanced levels. Therefore, we must take steps to reduce losses. In the immediate future, we must resolve the following problems:

1. Depending on the specific situation of the electricity grid, determining rational operating formulas (such as rationally utilizing the peak time and normal capacities of the electricity sources, determining the rational laying of transmission lines, rationally installing step-up voltage transformers in order to increase voltage, cut off the voltage transformers operating too much below capacity, etc.).

2. Doing a good job of utilizing the existing condensers and the revolving condensers (including those of customers). Installing additional revolving condensers to reduce the transportation of resistance capacity from far away for use in secondary transmission.

3. Improving the electricity grid in order to reduce over-capacity transmission on the transmission lines, and upgrading voltage in the low-voltage areas.

4. Stepping up efforts to prevent losses, from making calculations to organization and the decentralization of management. Strengthening measurement, assuring that measurement equipment is sufficient and correct, and opposing the loss of income and the thievery of electricity.

In the long range, attention must be paid to all aspects of this matter, including planning, designing, and investment in balanced development between the source and the grid, and between the grid and the secondary transmission lines. Attention must be paid to this matter even in the production of electrical appliances to serve the people's lives.

5616
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF BIM SON CEMENT PLANT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "The Bim Son Cement Plant Construction Worksite Has Test Operated the Pumping Element of Kiln No 1"]

[Text] VNA news: The cadres and workers at Federated Machine Assembly Enterprise No 45 subordinate to the Ministry of Building recently turned over five project items -- including Kiln No 1, the main 110-kilovolt transformer station, the 105-ton steel structure of the coal storehouse, 700 tons of nonstardard machined parts for the machine assemblers and 1,000 tons of equipment and the steel structure of the "dau mong" -- 2 to 5 days ahead of schedule to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and celebrate National Day on 2 September in a practical way. On 28 August, the pumping element of the Kiln No 1 production chain was test operated in order to make adjustments.

Fulfilling the Vietnamese-Soviet emulation promise, Federated Machine Assembly Enterprise No 45 has guided things and concentrated on completing each key project item contracted for. The director and technical cadres have followed things closely at the site each day and promptly solved the problems that have arisen during the assembly and installation of the machinery. The standard-of-living section has maintained the daily food procedures for the workers and provided additional amounts for the machine assembly and installation workers. The enterprise has fulfilled the contracts for 50 percent of the machine assembly project items. In this, 15 projects and project items have increased labor productivity, stepped up the rate of construction and maintained the quality.

The enterprise is concentrating its efforts on assembling and installing the machinery and equipment for a number of other projects in order to put production chain No 1 into test production and have it test produce cement in accord with the stipulated rate.

11943
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HA DONG-HOA BINH POWER LINE--The construction of the Ha Dong-Hoa Binh 220KV overhead transmission line began the development of the 220KV high-voltage grid in the north and will play an important role in carrying electric power from the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Station to the secondary transmission center. In the near future, between 1980 and 1985, that transmission line will temporarily operate at 35KV, then at 110KV, in order to supply electricity for the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric site. That transmission line is divided into two distinct segments. The first segment passes through the lowlands. When there are major floods some places in that area are submerged in shallow water, but the water level falls rapidly, so there are many advantages. The second segment is in the piedmont region, where the terrain is more complicated than in the first segment, which creates more difficulties for operational management. [Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 80 p 11] 5616

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EDITORIAL STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER, COASTWISE SHIPPING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Develop Waterways and Local Transportation"]

[Text] Nature has been kind to our country and has endowed it with more tha 3,000 kms of seashores which greatly facilitate the development of water communications and transportation. More than half the total number of provinces lie along the coastline and most of the remaining provinces can possibly relay the transportation of commodities from the coastal provinces. A river transportation network exists everywhere in both regions of our country, especially in both the Bac Bo and Nam Bo deltas. It is possible to carry out river transportation activities throughout the year on a vast area. Development of river and coastwise shipping requires less investments than development of road and railroad shipping. At a time when the material-technical facilities of the road and railroad sector still depends in a large measure on the importation of bridge and railway construction materials and of locomotives, cars, gasoline, oil, accessories, tires and inner tubes--the exploitation of the latent and existing potentials of the waterway transportation sector will bring about a lower transportation cost.

In both the short and long terms, the river and coastwise shipping sectors at both the central and local levels must be developed quickly and vigorously. It is necessary to uniformly restore, transform and build a seaport network extending from North to South Vietnam and including piers, warehouses, storage fields, stevedoring equipment and port entry and exit roads. A number of cargo ships plying along the coastline must be transformed into cargo-passenger ships to ply between North and South Vietnam to transport an important number of passengers and a large volume of goods between the two regions.

River transportation requires both the central and local levels to rapidly build river ports endowed with adequate wharves, warehouses, storage fields and semimechanized and fully mechanized stevedoring equipment in order to quickly set ships free; at the same time, the mechanized equipment of the communications, water conservancy and agricultural sectors and others must be concentrated on dredging the indispensable river sections and transforming the water current to facilitate the passage of ships and boats. Under the present conditions, it is possible to develop the following river and coastwise transportation means: tugboats, barges and boats made of domestic materials such as iron and steel sheets, steel or bamboo reinforced concrete and so forth. Transforming and building anew many river ships and boats to carry passengers is a necessary measure aimed at enabling the railroad sector to concentrate its capacities on carrying commodities and also at saving fuel by reducing the use of automobiles to carry passengers. To rapidly develop river shipping, the various localities--especially the Nam Bo delta provinces--must take care to draw up specific projects and plans and to set forth development objectives and rates for each fixed period of time.

In view of the present sitaution when our economy is still basically agricultural and our mechanical industry still undersized, it is necessary to overcome the tendency to develop mechanized transportation means alone while neglecting rudimentary and improved transportation means. In conjunction with the use of mechanized means, each locality must increase its transportation capacities by developing rudimentary and improved means such as delivery tricycles, carts with wheel ball-bearings and tires to be drawn by animals, bamboo and wooden boats of all types... in order to carry goods on short distances. The transportation method to be applied is that villages take their transportation means to districts to receive goods and carry them home, that districts take their transportation means to provinces [to receive goods and carry them home] and that provinces send their transportation means to fixed centrally-run points such as railway stations and large harbors to carry goods back to their respective areas.

To develop waterways and local transportation is to directly exploit a field with very great potentials and to contribute to promoting production development and improving the people's life.

9332
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76591

9 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2219

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76591

9 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2219

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Induction Norms Surpassed in Several Provinces
(Quoc Bien, et al; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 29 Aug 80).. 1

Report on Induction in Vinh Phu, Ben Tre
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 28 Aug 80) 3

Briefs
Hooligans Hunted Down 4

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Leaders Greet Cypriot Independence Day
(NHAN DAN, 16 Aug 80) 5

Briefs
VCP Greets Uruguayan CP 6
Mali National Day 6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'VNA' Carries Historical Article on National Hero Nguyen Trai
(VNA, 24 Sep 80) 7

Briefs
Phu Khanh Party Building 11

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Progress in Registering Businesses Reported
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 Sep 80).... 12

AGRICULTURE

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Official Speaks on Agriculture
(Ksor Ly Interview; Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Sep 80) 14

Agriculture Ministry Confers on Winter-Spring Production Season
(NHAN DAN, 28 Aug 80) 16

Editorial Urges Preparations for Winter Agricultural Season
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 20 Aug 80) 19

Experiences in Grain Mobilization in Mekong River Delta
(Nguyen Thien Thuat; DAI DOAN KET, 20 Aug 80) 21

Report on Agricultural Situation in Hau Giang, Thai Binh
(NHAN DAN, 18 Aug 80) 28

Farming in Haiphong, Thaibinh; Communications in Rural Hau Giang, Minh Hai
(NHAN DAN, 20 Aug 80) 29

Briefs

Song Be New Economic Zones 31
Thai Binh Waterlogging 31
Ha Nam Ninh Flood 31
Kien Giang 10th-Month Rice 31
Hau Giang 10th-Month Rice 31

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Work-Step Contracting To Be Broadly Applied in Construction
(Luong Xuan Hoi; NHAN DAN, 28 Aug 80) 32

Hon Gai Production Goals Stated
(Hung Peng; SIANG PASASON, 30 Jul 80) 35

Radio Reports on Recent Progress in Coal Industry
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Sep 80) 37

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Hanoi Radio Hails Success of Truong Son Task Force
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Sep 80)....... 39

Briefs

New Lighthouses 41

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

Nguyen Huu Tho Greets Children on Mid-Autumn Festival (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Sep 80) 42

BIOGRAPHIC

Biography of VCTU President Nguyen Duc Thuan (LAO DONG, 28 Aug 80) 43

Information on Vietnamese Personalities: SRV Roman Catholic Hierarchy.. 45

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 48

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INDUCTION NORMS SURPASSED IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Reports by Quoc Bien, Le Dung and Le Huu Chinh]

[Text] Thanh Hoa City Fulfills 111 Percent of Induction Norm

While intensifying production, standing ready to fight and organizing "festivals and drills for the determined-to-win militia and self-defense force in 1980," since the beginning of August the city of Thanh Hoa has conducted an enthusiastic emulation campaign to satisfactorily carry out the first induction stage in 1980 and to register realistic achievements to celebrate the August Revolution anniversary and the National Day on 2 September.

Thousands of male and female youths in Thanh Hoa city have enthusiastically volunteered to undergo medical checkups to prepare for the first induction stage in 1980. On the morning of 8 August 1980, Thanh Hoa City held a festival to hand over troops [to the army] and to see off the male and female youths who left the city to defend the fatherland. The Nam Ky 40, Hop Tien and Xuan Tien cooperatives, the Quang Trung and Phu Son subwards and the villages of Dong Tho, Quang Thang and others have exceeded the induction norm by 10 to 37 percent. The entire city of Thanh Hoa has fulfilled 111 percent of the induction norm with high quality.

Tien Giang Province Surpasses Induction Norm by 26.2 Percent

In July, Tien Giang Province enthusiastically organized the study of various directives on induction in 1980 in order to thoroughly understand them. All levels, sectors and mass organizations have closely cooperated in effectively promoting the induction task. Thousands of youths of the military service age have enlisted. Since the beginning of August, districts in the province have sent out 2,800 youths to join the army. Generally speaking, in the current induction stage, Tien Giang Province has overfulfilled the norm set by the higher level by 26.2 percent. In particular, a number of districts and villages have attained high norms such as Cai Be District with 204.44 percent, Cai Lay District with 125.4 percent, An Huu Village with 240 percent and Phu An Village with 200 percent.

Many Districts and Cities in Hoang Lien Son Overfulfill Induction Norm

While performing production and training and standing ready for combat, districts and cities in Hoang Lien Son Province have urgently gathered cadres to carry out the induction task this year satisfactorily and effectively from both the quantitative and qualitative points of view. The following districts, cities and units have fulfilled high norms: Bat Xat District 110 percent, Lao Cai City 106.6 percent, Yen Binh District 101.53 percent, Luc Yen District 104.4 percent, Tran Yen District 100.7 percent and the Construction Service 100.01 percent.

The districts and units which have fulfilled 100 percent of the induction norm are Van Ban, Van Yen, Than Uyen, Bao Thang, Bao Yen, the Industrial and Handicraft Services and so forth.

9332
CSO: 4209

REPORT ON INDUCTION IN VINH PHU, BEN TRE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--Vinh Phu: Vinh Phu Province has completed the first induction stage in 1980 and fulfilled 100.3 percent of the norm set by the state.

During the recent induction stage, almost all hamlets and villages have organized festivals to motivate youths to join the army and to see them off on their departure day.

The ethnic minorities in Tam Dao, Phong Chau, Song Lo, Thanh Son and Lap Thach Districts have delivered a number of troops larger than the set norm and have thus satisfactorily completed the induction stage. Mass organizations belonging to the youth and women's unions and trade unions have sent hundreds of cadres to villages to motivate people to see off their children on the day the latter left for the army and also to satisfactorily carry out the army rear task.

Ben Tre: The districts of Mo Cay, Giong Trom and Thanh Phu and the city of Ben Tre have satisfactorily carried out the first induction stage in 1980. The various sectors and levels in the province have concentrated efforts on motivating, educating and persuading youths in Ben Tre and making them understand their responsibility and obligation to defend the fatherland. Induction councils at various levels have properly played their role as general staff to provide timely assistance for party committees at various echelons and for the [local] administration to satisfactorily guide and organize the induction task.

The primary organizations have complied with the necessary procedures in examining and ratifying name lists, taken firm hold of the youths' situation, worked out plans to train, educate and mobilize the youths and have simultaneously tried to eliminate negative practices such as injustice, irrationlities and violation of the people's right to collective ownership during the induction process.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HOOLIGANS HUNTED DOWN--The armed forces and people in Dong Ha City, Binh Tri Thien Province, have organized the hunting down of hooligans specializing in robbery, smuggling and disrupting social order and security. Dong Ha City, which straddles Highways No 1 and 0 and the national railroad, boats such facilities as a port area, a railway station and a bus terminal crowded with commuters day and night. Taking advantage of this situation, hooligans and smugglers carried out confidence tricks and robberies and tried to obtain goods through illicit contacts. They formed themselves into groups and operated in specific areas of the city. Duly motivated, the armed forces and people of Dong Ha have organized forces to suppress these criminals. They have collected and provided a great deal of information about the activities of hooligans and have arrested nearly 100 of them in their hideouts, along with large amounts of stolen property. The armed forces and people of Dong Ha are continuing to track down the remaining criminals so as to maintain social order and security and to build a new life in the city. [Text] [BK220544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

SRV LEADERS GREET CYPRIOT INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho has sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Spyros Kyrianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and to the people and government of the Republic of Cyprus.

I hope that the Cypriot people will win further successes in their struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to build their country into a prosperous one.

I hope that the existing solidarity and friendly relationships between the Vietnamese and Cypriot peoples will be increasingly consolidated and developed.

I wish Your Excellency good health and present my high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Nikos Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

VCP GREETS URAGUAYAN CP--Hanoi VNA September 23--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam has sent a message to the Communist Party of Uruguay on its 60th anniversary, saying: "We wish you more and still greater success in your struggle for national independence, freedom, democracy and social progress in Uruguay. We would like to reiterate the Vietnamese people's strong solidarity with and support for your just struggle. We take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party and the people of Uruguay for your warm support for the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. war in the past and in building socialism and defending their country from Beijing expansionism at present." [Text] [OW231523 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 23 Sep 80]

MALI NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 21 Sep (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today conveyed his warm greetings to President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali on the 20th National Day of the republic. In his message, the Vietnamese leader says: Over the past 20 years, the industrious and courageous Malian people have overcome many difficulties and won all-round achievements. The Vietnamese people are elated at this, and sincerely wish the Malian people new successes in defending their national independence and building a prosperous country. May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Mali consolidate and develop constantly. [Text] [BK211554 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

'VNA' CARRIES HISTORICAL ARTICLE ON NATIONAL HERO NGUYEN TRAI

OW241431 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 Sep 80

[VNA headline: "600th Birth Anniversary of Nguyen Trai (1380-1980); Nguyen Trai--A Humanist (from an Article Published by the Social Sciences Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam)"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 24--Ardent patriotism, boundless love for the people and profound humanism motivated each action of Nguyen Trai, as shown by his eventful life, his noble combats and even his tragic death, which was magnified by the martyr's aura. The respect and prestige which his memory enjoys in Viet Nam are quite understandable. But it has taken him 600 years to become known in the world.

Since his childhood Nguyen Trai had received a thorough family education from his beloved grandfather and father.

As his father Nguyen Ung Long remarked:

"At the age of six he (Nguyen Trai) enjoyed reading books."

In his late teens, Nguyen Trai was already renowned for his literary talent:

"When a young man, his fame pervaded the literary world."

The social upheavals at Nguyen Trai's time, which he discussed with his grandfather and father, also had an impact on his mind.

In 1400, Nguyen Trai graduated as a doctor of literature at the first competitions held under the Ho Dynasty. Afterwards, both Nguyen Ung Long and Nguyen Trai became officials of the Ho Royal Administration.

Nguyen Ung Long later changed his name to Nguyen Phi Khanh, and was appointed a member of the Royal Academy (an office which prepared documents for the king) and concurrently dean of the Quoc Tu Giam (state university).

Nguyen Trai was named censor at the Ho Court.

The policies of the Ho Dynasty were fraught with mistakes and shortcomings. But compared with the decaying and conservative Tran Court, the Ho Court had, in some respects, shown a tendency for bold reforms and renovations. Nguyen Trai collaborated with the new royal court in the hope of implementing reforms likely to extricate the country from the disorder which marked the decline of the Tran Dynasty.

Hardly had Nguyen Trai embarked on a political career before a great disaster befell his country. The Ming feudalists of China invaded Vietnam. The war of resistance led by the Ho Court ended in defeat. It was closely followed by historic changes which upset Nguyen Trai's whole life. His father, Nguyen Phi Khanh, was captured by the enemy, and exiled to China. Nguyen Trai was put under house arrest by Ming troops at Dong Quan (Thang Long, now Hanoi).

Nguyen Trai soon left Dong Quan and stayed for some time at Con Son (in Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province], then travelled to many parts of the war-torn country. (The theory that Nguyen Trai had lived 10 years (under house arrest) at Dong Quan is groundless.)

During these years Nguyen Trai lived like a traveller who had "strayed one thousand miles from home," as the author often recalled in his poems. But what upset Nguyen Trai most was to see the people being drowned in blood, fire and tears. Wherever he went, he witnessed savage crimes by the invaders.

Nguyen Trai highly valued King Ho Quy Ly's spirit of struggle against the invaders, and admired the indomitable will of the anti-Ming uprisings at that time. However, he pondered a great deal about the failure of the Ho Court, and did not believe that the uprisings led by the Tran aristocrats (Tran Ngoi and Tran Quy Khoang) could succeed.

A mandarin of the Ho Court, Nguyen Trai was well aware that it was committed to resisting the invaders and had made tremendous efforts and devoted considerable material resources to preparations for the resistance.

But in Nguyen Trai's opinion, the main cause of the defeat of the Ho Court was "harassing taxes and impositions, back-breaking corvees, drastic laws, severe punishments, egoistic public services and government officials who were only anxious to enrich their families, who did not care about the people's misery and the damage they were doing to their country."

He believed the Ho Court fell because it had alienated itself from the people and had failed to unite the entire people to fight against the invaders and defend the country.

Judging from a number of poems he wrote, it seems that Nguyen Trai had once gone to China during this period. According to a number of poems he wrote, Nguyen Trai had travelled by sea to Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, then went further north to Kiangsi and Anhwei, the whole trip taking him about three years. That trip certainly helped him to understand better the situation of the Ming Court.

Meanwhile, in the jungled mountains of Lam Son (Thanh Hoa Province), Le Loi was secretly gathering forces, preparing for a big uprising. In 1416, Le Loi and 18 of his closest friends held an oath-taking ceremony at Lung Nhai, vowing to fight shoulder to shoulder until their last breath to save the country and the people.

Nguyen Trai, together with Le Loi and the command of the insurgent army, led the Lam Son uprising to total victory.

The Lam Son uprising broke out early in 1418 and ended in 1427 with the surrender of all the enemy forces, military and civilian. The process of its development and success may be divided into three stages.

The first stage (1418) consisted of six years of activity in the jungled mountain area of Thanh Hoa. The insurgents had to fight against very long odds. The Ming encircled the insurgents at many places and conducted big "sweeping" operations in a bid to quell the uprising. The newly formed Lam Son army sometimes sustained heavy losses. With the full support of the people, however, it overcame initial difficulties and matured in the hard fight.

The second stage (1424-1425) lasted over a year when the insurgent army began to build a new resistance base in Nghe An (now Nghe Tinh Province), and the patriotic fight developed into a large-scale national liberation war.

In the third stage (1426-1427), the national liberation war expanded widely throughout the whole country and won final victory.

Towards the end of 1426, the insurgent army launched the Ninh Kieu-Tot Dong offensive, defeating a major part of the enemy forces and forcing the rest to entrench themselves behind their defense works.

At the end of 1427, the insurgent forces won a great victory at Chi Lang-Xuong Giang. Within 27 days, they wiped out 150,000 reinforcement troops sent by the enemy to rescue those beleaguered in Dong Quan, smashing the greatest war effort of the Ming Court.

Following that heavy defeat, the remaining Ming forces at Dong Quan and other towns under the command of Wang Shung had to surrender to the insurgents.

Nguyen Trai set free all the Ming troops--more than 100,000--who had either surrendered or been captured, and allowed them to go home in safety.

At the end of 1427 and early in 1428, the country was swept clean of the aggressor troops.

The resounding victory of the Lam Son uprising had wrested back independence and sovereignty for Dai Viet (as Viet Nam was called at that time). After only 20 years, the brutal rule of the Ming Court had collapsed, and its ambition to absorb the Vietnamese nation into the Chinese ethnic community had been deflated. From then on, for more than four consecutive centuries, the Chinese feudalists dared not invade Dai Viet again.

Dai Viet's victory also caused numerous difficulties and lasting damage to the Ming Court and blocked this empire's drive into Southeast Asia. By invading and seeking to destroy Dai Viet, the Ming planned to prepare the ground for widening their expansion and threatening countries of Southeast Asia.

The bitter defeat of "the heavenly court" had made it impossible for the Ming to further widen its aggression. As a result, other Southeast Asian countries were saved from the danger of invasion by the Ming empire. The political domination imposed by Ching Hua (a Chinese general) on those countries also rapidly crumbled, and its only vestige was a handful of Chinese emigrants and insignificant influence of Chinese culture which could in no way compare with that of India.

Nguyen Trai had made enormous contributions to that great victory, the consequences of which were incalculable.

The Lam Son uprising had overcome the errors committed in the resistance led by the Ho Court, as well as other anti-Ming uprisings, and rapidly developed into a liberation war bearing a deep and broad national and popular character.

The command of the uprising comprised patriots of different social and ethnic origin, hailing from all parts of the country. The insurgent forces, as Nguyen Trai remarked, fought and matured under the people's protection.

In addition to the insurgent forces which developed into a national army, there were local armed forces in the villages and hamlets. The Lam Son uprising combined the fighting strength of the insurgent army with the people's uprisings which was the basis of its strength. These were original features of the national liberation war led by Le Loi and Nguyen Trai, demonstrating a high level of development of the people's war.

Nguyen Trai combined a determination to restore national independence with a genuine desire for peace and humanitarian ideals.

With victory, Nguyen Trai had the honour of writing Binh Ngo Dai Cao (Proclamation of Victory Over the Wu). This was not only a declaration of independence informing the nation of the victory of the patriotic war, but also a wonderful summing-up of the struggle to defeat the Wu invaders, and the whole process of historic evolution of Vietnam up until the beginning of the 15th century. In this document, Nguyen Trai gave the first profound definition of the Vietnamese nation, elucidated the basic features of the nation's vitality and epitomized the great values of Vietnam's national culture.

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH PARTY BUILDING--Tens of thousands of new party members have been recruited and as many as 650 party chapters and organizations at the village level have been formed in Phu Khanh Province over the past more than 5 years. Implementing the Party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 103, the standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee recently decided to award the "1980 strong party organization" banners to 10 grassroots party organizations and chapters. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROGRESS IN REGISTERING BUSINESSES REPORTED

BK191540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[NHAN DAN 19 September Editorial: "Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] The registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses in the collective and private economic sectors has been carried out nationwide for more than a month now. Many businessmen have promptly and relatively truthfully declared their business in accordance with registration requirements. The number of industrial, commercial and service business establishments registered in many provinces and cities has increased from 1.5 to 2 or 3 times, and over 6 times in some places, as compared with the list of establishments for tax collection purposes. The business income declared has also increased considerably.

These initial results were possible because all localities and managerial branches have firmly grasped the goal and requirements of business registration and have made relatively good preparations concerning the training of cadres, the acquisition of the necessary material conditions and the dissemination and explanation of the policy concerned. Difficulties and shortcomings have been reported chiefly in localities where careful preparations have not been made, and especially in districts, city wards and city precincts where there is a large number of households privately engaging in industrial and commercial business and where management is lax. In these localities, a number of targeted establishments have not yet registered their business; the registration period has been prolonged; the declarations made are unclear and inconsistent with the actual status of business; and not a few households have tried to declare their income as less than it actually is.

To insure smooth registration of industrial and commercial businesses, it is necessary to concentrate on explaining to everyone so that they truly understand the goal and requirements of this work. Registration is an important economic measure. It is aimed not only at solving the problems concerning industrial and commercial taxes but, first and foremost, at enabling managerial organs to firmly grasp the capabilities of the various economic components in order to reorganize branches and trades and guide and develop production and business in accordance with socialist guidelines in a way beneficial to the national economy and the living conditions of the masses. Properly carrying out the registration of businesses is meant to contribute to managing the market and insuring just and rational distribution in society.

Participating in the registration of industrial and commercial business is both an obligation and a duty of collectives and private households engaging in production or business. Any organization or individual must register with and obtain permission from the state in order to conduct business. Business establishments are obliged to strictly observe business registration regulations and the prescribed state policies and systems, serve the common interests of society and contribute part of their income to the cause of building and defending the country. In return, they have the legal right to conduct business protected by the state, and are entitled to receive guidance in developing production and business, technical assistance, material supplies, help in the consumption of their products and loans of capital.

The local adminsitrative organs and managerial branches should concentrate on finishing business registration within a short period of time with good effect and quality. The declarations made must be promptly and accurately tabulated. With regard to collectives and households engaging in branches and trades which are being promoted by the state, it is necessary to promptly issue business licenses to them after they have correctly observed all registration procedures.

Close guidance by the local party committee echelons and the administration, coupled with the direct participation of mass organizations--especially the trade unions, youth union and women's union--and of artisan and handicraft cooperatives' associations, constitutes a deciding factor for success in this work.

CSO: 4209

GIA LAI-CONG TUM OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURE

BK211347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 80

["Voice of Vietnam correspondent's interview with Comrade (Ksor Ly), alternate member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Gia Lai-cong Tum Provincial Party Committee, on the status of agricultural and forestry production over the past 5 years in the province"--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] Comrade, would you please tell us about the province's successes in agricultural and forestry production in the past 5 years.

[Answer] In the past 5 years, with assistance from the central government, we have achieved some initial results in this regard.

"By early in 1980 we had increased the settled farming area from 17,000 hectares in 1975 to 75,000 hectares; and in the 1979-1980 winter-spring crop season, we successfully planted almost 5,000 hectares of wet rice and achieved a high yield." The peasants were very elated over this achievement because this was the first time that our province was able to grow two rice crops a year.

"As of now we have set up 12 state farms specializing in the cultivation of rubber and tea." These state farms are developing production in a systematic manner.

"Concerning the total grain output in paddy equivalent, from 80,000 tons in 1975, it increased to 220,000 tons in 1978, and this year we are striving to achieve an average per-capita grain output of 420 kg in paddy equivalent. In 1978 the province succeeded in putting an end to chronic famine in the areas inhabited by the ethnic minority people."

Our agricultural growth has been increasing each year but it has still fallen short of requirements. A reason for this is that appropriate investments have not been made and the supply of materials has been untimely; and we must also admit that our management and guidance have not yet been satisfactory.

[Question] Comrade, please tell us about the province's weakest points in agricultural and forestry production.

[Answer] Generally, we still have some weaknesses. "We have yet to establish a specific line and economic structure for each area; and investments have not been made in an appropriate and standardized manner with regard to labor, capital, equipment and the contingent of cadres. In particular, the subsidiary food crop ratio is still low, especially with regard to manioc; and this is the weakest point which we are now striving to overcome."

One more thing, at present we feel that we are still weak in the field of organization and management, for specific guidance has not yet been given to managing and reorganizing the work force.

[Question] Comrade, what are the measures to be taken to overcome these weaknesses and develop the strong points of Tay Nguyen?

[Answer] To insure economic growth in the coming period we will make better preparations for receiving labor from other places and opening new production zones; and will strive to rapidly advance the state farms to a key position in the province's economy. Along with this, we will actively reorganize production and basically finish the establishment of cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with the production plans and orientations of each area. In the meantime, we will also encourage production in the family sector.

[Question] To meet this year's target of 300,000 tons of grain, comrade, what is your province planning to do?

[Answer] Between now and the end of this year, we will concentrate on guiding production to meet this year's grain target. In particular, we will launch a drive to plant an additional 15,000 hectares of sweet potatoes to make up for the area shortfall in the 10th-month rice crop.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CONFERS ON WINTER-SPRING PRODUCTION SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held in Hanoi a conference with leading comrades in charge of agriculture in the northern provinces and cities and with representatives of 32 agricultural cooperatives experienced in winter production and having yielded more than 50 quintals [of paddy] per hectare from the 1979-1980 fifth month and spring rice crop. The conference exchanged experiences and discussed measures to be taken to successfully implement the plan for the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons.

The conference spent much time listening to the views exchanged on the experiences gained by progressive cooperatives representative of various production areas in growing the winter crops and intensively cultivating the fifth-month and spring rice crop. It discussed and contributed supplemental views on the reports of the Ministry of Agriculture on the 1979 winter and 1979-1980 winter-spring production seasons, the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production plan, the implementation of Decision No 318 of the Government Council encouraging full use of farmland, and the managerial situation including the contract work problem in agricultural cooperatives.

During the 1979 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons, the weather conditions have been relatively favorable and some new policies promulgated by the government to encourage production development have exercised a positive effect; however, there have been numerous difficulties caused by a protracted drought and a shortage of material and technical supplies necessary for agriculture. Nevertheless, during the 1979 winter production season, North Vietnam as a whole cultivated 270,800 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops representing a 52,400-hectare increase over the previous winter and including 213,000 hectares of grain crops composed mainly of 100,000 hectares of sweet potato--a twofold increase over the previous year--, nearly 19,00 hectares of corn--a 4,000 hectare increase--, and 93,600 hectares of potato--a decrease of nearly 10,000 hectares as compared with 1978. However, the [total] potato production proved substantial because the per hectare output showed an average increase of 30 quintals over that in the previous year. The area grown with other kinds of vegetables and beans also exceeded the 1978 area by nearly 20,000 hectares.

The 1979 winter produced 500,000 tons of subsidiary food crops (in paddy equivalent)--100,000 tons up over the 1978 winter production season.

For the 1979-1980 winter-spring production season, the entire North Vietnam cultivated 1.13 million hectares which, though not fulfilling the plan norm, showed a 52,000-hectare increase over the previous season and which included 1.034 million hectares of rice representing 96 percent of the plan norm but 37,000 hectares less than the previous season; nevertheless, the average per hectare output was 21.37 quintals--a 2.24-quintal increase over the previous season. The rice crop output was 33 quintals per hectare in Thai Binh and 31 quintals per hectare in Hai Hung. The rice crop output was also rather high--35 to 38 quintals per hectare--in a number of districts in the delta and midlands such as Tu Loc, Cam Binh (Hai Hung) and Dong Hung (Thai Binh). Throughout Nort Vietnam, 32 cooperatives obtained a rice output which was either slightly inferior, equal or superior to the output of the [typical] Vu Thang cooperative. In general, the plan norms fulfilled by the subsidiary food crops' output were lower than those for the previous year (except for the potato crop which fulfilled a higher plan norm); nevertheless, the subsidiary food crops' output exceeded that in the previous year by 147,000 tons because the cultivated area was larger.

The area grown with industrial crops reached 128,000 hectares--an increase of 11,000 hectares over the previous season; however, both productivity and volume of production failed to fulfill the plan norms and the output of many crops was lower than that in the previous season.

The conference unanimously decided that, on the basis of the results of and experiences from the 1979 and 1980 winter production seasons, the northern provinces and cities should try to cultivate 360,000 hectares and more.

Concerning the crop cultivation pattern, it is necessary to consider it of prime importance to grow grain crops and to simultaneously pay due attention to vegetables, beans and other crops. Efforts must be exerted to achieve the three objectives of the winter production season--namely, increasing the volume of grain and food for human consumption, creating conditions for stepping up animal husbandry, and obtaining more products for export.

Winter and spring are a comprehensive production season when many favorable conditions exist for developing the cultivation of rice, susidiary food and industrial crops and intensifying animal husbandry. It is necessary to highly develop the initiative, creativeness and versatility of each locality and installation in guiding production and especially in formulating and implementing plans and overcoming unexpected difficulties during the course of production. It is necessary to strengthen the organization and management of production and distribution and to implement more satisfactorily the newly promulgated party and state policies aimed at encouraging production.

All means must be used in the endeavor to achieve the highest norms on the area, productivity and volume of production of the 10th-month rice crop and initiative must be taken in preparing all conditions for ensuring overall success of the 1980 winter and 1980-1981 winter-spring production seasons.

9332
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL URGES PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER AGRICULTURAL SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Timely Preparations for the Winter Cultivation Season"]

[Text] It has been envisaged that the area to be cultivated during winter this year will be extended to 616,000 hectares--an increase of nearly 110,000 hectares over the previous season. Half of this envisaged area will be grown with grain crops.

If rainfall and waterlogging occur during the 10th-month crop cultivation period, they will cause great difficulties to the winter cultivation season. On the area where a second transplanting is necessary but has not yet been performed, the ricefields where this task is carried out belatedly will have a low yield and create obstacles to winter farming.

If carried out satisfactorily, the winter cultivation season will possibly make up for the low yield of the 10th-month crop. Therefore, adequate preparations are an important factor ensuring the success of any production season.

Generally speaking, provinces from Thanh Hoa northwards including the midlands and mountainous region have land and climatic conditions favorable to the cultivation of winter crops despite discrepancies in crop varieties and farming schedules.

The first great difficulty facing the forthcoming winter cultivation season is the aftermath of typhoons and floods.

It is possible for us to grow winter crops to produce grain and food for man and fodder for domestic animals. Potato can be grown in many delta provinces including areas with a mixture of earth and sand and areas with clay soil. This farinaceous plant has been successfully grown in Bac Son (Lang Son). It is possible to grow many kinds of bean in winter but it is necessary to determine the appropriate strains and farming schedules.

To take the initiative, provinces and districts must rapidly determine the appropriate regions and weather conditions for each crop variety and make preparations for this project. It is most important to make adequate preparations at the cooperatives' level.

After specialized winter cultivation areas have been shaped up--even if this is only the initial step--, it is necessary to rapidly build fields and to determine production seasons and patterns and the necessary material facilities.

Though the state has promulgated certain policies to encourage producers to pay attention to the result of their work, the implementation of these policies has not yet been specifically guided in many localities.

After drawing experiences from the combination of collective production with the lending of land to cooperative members' households in the winter cultivation season last year, each cooperative must envisage this task realistically in accordance with the spirit of the [state] policy instead of letting it be carried out at will by each locality.

Preparing seeds is the first decisive factor. Afterwards, it is necessary to organize tasks and to prepare working tools. Fertilizers are necessary for the cultivation of any plant whatever; potatoes are a high-yielding crop which, however, requires large quantities of fertilizer. Planting plans must be accompanied by fertilization plans. Since azolla is a source of fertilizer which can be rapidly developed, it requires adequate preparations.

Numerous experiences have been drawn from the previous winter cultivation seasons. To exploit the vast potentials of the winter cultivation season, it is necessary to soundly organize it and specifically guide it.

9332
CSO: 4209

EXPERIENCES IN GRAIN MOBILIZATION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Thien Thuat, of the Ministry of Food: "A Lesson From Practical Experiences in the Grain Requisition-Purchase Movement in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the state has invested billions of dong's worth of material supplies to develop production in the Mekong River Delta provinces through the opening of new lands, reclamation of fallow lands, intensive cultivation and multicropping.

Out of patriotism and love for socialism and with their traditional spirit of stanch struggle during the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance, peasants in Nam Bo have enthusiastically performed the production task, gradually embarked on the collective undertaking path and simultaneously and zealously fulfilled the grain obligation by paying taxes and debts and selling surplus paddy to the state.

However, over the past few years and especially in 1979, grain mobilization has slowed down in the Mekong River Delta and has even decreased is some areas; in fact, the collection of taxes and debts has not been completely finished in localities and the implementation of two-way economic contracts has been faced with difficulties with the result that though supplies and goods had been sent down to villages and hamlets in the previous agricultural season and had fulfilled 100 percent of the plan norms, the amount of rice collected in exchange in the following season has reached only 50 to 60 percent of the plan norms and even less in certain localities. A large volume of supplies and goods has been spoiled or lost at the intermediary level (district and village). The stimulative effect of the economic lever has not been developed as expected.

What is the reason for this state of affairs? What must be done to correct it?

The responsible sectors and levels have investigated and fully explained the abovementioned situation to help the Party Central Committee and the government improved policies and set forth sound guidelines right at the beginning of the 1979 10th-month agricultural season and the subsequent 1980 winter-spring agricultural season.

Right at the beginning of the 1979 10th-month agricultural season, the state documents relating to the grain task (including production, mobilization and distribution) were disseminated among various provinces, sectors and mass organizations. On 1 April 1980, the Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued Resolution No 25 on "a number of policies and measures aimed at solving the current grain difficulties."

In the light of Resolution No 25, the Mekong River Delta provinces have launched a vigorous campaign to step up production and to mobilize grain, which has resulted in bringing about initial changes, disentangling obstacles and clearing the deadlock that occurred in 1979.

In the field of grain mobilization, the provinces of An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have exerted creative efforts to guide the implementation of policies, thereby further underlining the spirit and substance of Resolution No 25 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and marking an important shift in the grain requisition-purchase movement in the Mekong River Delta.

This article reviews the situation in the past 6 months, reflects what we have noticed in the Mekong River Delta and draws some initial experiences to make a small contribution to the study conducted by various sectors and levels prior to activating the 1980 summer-fall and 10th-month agricultural seasons.

Direct Two-Way Exchange of Goods--The Most Economically Effective Measure

Part II of Resolution No 25 states: "The supply of materials must be properly organized and coordinated with requisition purchase." In this respect, the Mekong River Delta provinces have drawn bitter experiences from the management and use of material supplies and goods. The bad practice of stealing supplies and goods has been going on for many years in many areas. Proof of it are the following major cases occurring in Hau Giang: the Supply Corporation has "lost" 46,000 kgs of fertilizer, 65,000 kgs of cement and 50,000 liters of engine oil. After receiving 1.141 million kgs of urea fertilizer, the Chau Thanh (Hau Giang) Agricultural Supply Station freely sold 533,000 kgs to familiar customers on presentation of recommendation letters and sent to villages only 333,000 kgs of which only 220,000 kgs reached farmers. This station also sent to villages 6,843 insecticide cans of which farmers could buy only 1,107 (!) The Hau Giang Communications and Transportation Service "mistakenly" delivered 7,000 liters of gasoline on presentation of a phony order. The Hau Giang commercial sector also suffered the "loss" of 270 kgs of monosodium glutamate and the My Xuyen District Bank (Hau Giang) the "loss" of 125,000 dong in cash! This explains why fertilizers, gasoline, engine oil and cement were put on sale in the black market while peasants did not have them for use in the summer-fall production season. It is regrettable that the persons responsible for management of these goods and those having the bad intention of stealing them are still at large, beyond the reach of law, and have not yet been tried and punished severely.

Because it had allowed these serious losses of supplies to occur, Hau Giang has fulfilled only 30 percent of the mobilization plan and has only reached an average mobilization norm of over 300 kgs per hectare while An Giang has attained about 1 ton per hectare.

What must be done to stop the theft of supplies?

This question was raised at the beginning of the grain mobilization campaign in the Mekong River Delta. An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have boldly replaced the method of indirectly exchanging goods and supplies through the village medium by the method of direct exchange with collectives, cooperatives and peasant households. The supply stations, grain requisition-purchase teams and marketing cooperative shops (of the commercial sector) have ordered cadres and personnel to carry goods to villages and hamlets for exchange with farmers after broadly publishing the exchange rate and price. Together with an operational team, the chairman of the Tien Giang Provincial People's Committee went to Hau My Phu to discuss with farmers. After hearing his explanations of the policy and of the pros and cons, a peasant household--which had always been confused about the "two-way goods" policy--sat up the whole night pondering and, on the next morning, brought out 5 tons of rice for sale to the requisition-purchase station and received in return supplies and goods according to the fixed rate and price. The experience drawn from Hau My Phu was rapidly disseminated throughout the districts of Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh. As a result, the sluggish mobilization was activated at the rate of more than 1,000 tons per day in Tien Giang and, by the end of May, this province had mobilized 50,000 tons of rice.

By applying a method of direct exchange of supplies similar to that applied in Tien Giang, An Giang and Cuu Long have reaped good results. A new name has been given to this method: "New (Direct) Two-Way Economic Contract" instead of "Old (Indirect) Two-Way Economic Contract" which was formerly carried out through the medium of villages and districts. In other words, the new two-way contract means that goods are exchanged for rice according to their corresponding values, that accounts are settled immediately after the exchange and that, unlike the case in previous production seasons, the state owes the peasants nothing and vice versa.

This is a new question which has led some people to think that there would be no inconvenience if, out of sympathy for the peasants, the state temporarily advanced a certain amount of supplies to them and if the peasants requited by selling rice to the state in the next production season. But, in fact, the contrary has happened over the past few years: When the harvest came, peasants intended to sell rice to the state according to contracts but private traders came forward as middlemen to compete in buying the peasants' rice at a high price. Enticed by immediate profit, the peasants naturally sold rice to private traders and abstained from selling it to the state or sold only a very small quantity to the state. Thus, the state lost both supplies and rice. Though bearing red seals, contracts became invalid. As the saying goes, the state "lost both the plummet and the casting net" since it could not control rice while the rice owners and private traders "had a free hand" to manipulate the market.

"Direct two-way exchange of goods" is a clear-cut, lively measure to develop the stimulative effect of the economic lever and to bring about high economic effectiveness. Witness the case of An Giang which, as of 31 May 1980, mobilized 106,000 tons of rice including 45,997 tons obtained through the "new two-way goods exchange" system, 22,636 tons through the "old two-way goods exchange" method and 16,307 tons bought at the agreed price. What does this practical achievement mean? It clearly demonstrates the stark truth that if supplies and goods are delivered into the farmers' hands in sufficient quantity (without any deduction), farmers will readily sell their rice. This does not mean a "lack of sympathy"--that is, no delivery of goods, no sale of rice. For example, also in An Giang, for the previous production season, the old two-way contract stipulated that a dong's worth of rice would be exchanged for a dong's worth of goods (which meant that 200 kgs of rice would be sold per hectare). Seeing that this rate was, in practice, detrimental to the state, An Giang motivated peasants to sell an additional amount of rice. As a result, a dong's worth of goods (old contract) bought 2 dong's worth of rice, raising the quantity of rice purchased from 200 kgs to 400 kgs per hectare. This means that, once enlightened politically, peasants are ready to sacrifice private interests for the common ones of the revolution. The peasants' action was really motived by sympathy and loyalty.

Let me add that, since our state has had to overcome numerous difficulties to acquire material supplies, it will be a crime against both the party and state if we fail to deliver to peasants the exact amount of supplies and to ensure their quality. Another good achievement of the An Giang commercial sector is that it has been able to sell a large volume of goods at high prices, to collect a large amount of cash and to help the grain sector acquire additional cash for use in purchasing tens of thousands of tons of rice at the agreed price.

Since we are carrying out the economic task, we must think over the "new" method of "two-way goods exchange," especially when it is applied in the Mekong River Delta provinces where the cooperativization movement is still at the initial stage and where rice is still owned mostly by individual peasant households.

Politico-Ideological Indoctrination Measures

Some people mistakenly think that if you have supplies and goods, you can buy rice without having to give lenthy explanations. Realities have demonstrated the need-after obtaining goods--to consider ways to deliver them to the people, and to determine the exchange rate in order to bring about good results. To this end, it is necessary to carry out explanatory propaganda and to arouse the people's love for the country and socialism; if so, the people will readily see the truth and will gladly pay taxes and debts and sell their surplus rice even though they are faced with some difficulties and inconveniences. An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang have been able to purchase a large volume of rice because they have properly carried out the politico-ideological task. For instance, An Giang has motivated young school pupils to persuade their families to sell each an additional gia [20 kgs] of paddy. Consequently, thousands of pupils' families have sold thousands more of gia of paddy to the state.

To speak of the politico-ideological task is to speak of the human being. Uncle Ho said: "Cardres decide everything." This is all the more evident in carrying out the grain task. Wherever cadres and party members set good examples, a large volume of rice can be mobilized. The villages of Thach An (Hau Giang), Binh Thanh (Dong Thap) and Hau My Phu (Tien Giang) have surpassed the grain obligation norm because 100 percent of their cadres and party members have fully paid taxes and debts and have sold surplus rice to the state.

Because they are still concerned about the private interests of their families, many district and village cadres enthusiastically accept high [requisition-purchase] norms when attending meetings but neglect the mobilization [of grain] on return to their respective districts and villages. The words and deeds of these persons are obviously hampering the mass movement. Therefore, the politico-ideological task must not be neglected. Some have taken advantage of the fact that basic installations are still organizationally weak to find a pretext for sluggishness, alleging that they have been unable to motivate the masses because of a shortage of capable cadres. With the belief that the grain task is that of the grain sector alone, a number of cadres have only perfunctorily participated in it and, though claiming that they are providing "assistance," have thought of returning to their respective offices and have complained of tiredness while the production season is still in full swing...

The neglect of political education has led to the degradation of a number of cadres and personnel directly in charge of the requisition-purchase task; they have stolen supplies, fraudulently raised the rice price in documents and even embezzled funds amounting to thousands of dong as in Cai Lay (Tien Giang), Thot Not (Hau Giang) and so forth.

During the recent grain mobilization campaign, party committees at various levels and the administration in provinces have issued directives and resolutions clearly indicating the jobs to be done and emphasizing the importance of the grain task. Nevertheless, only certain areas such as An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Dong Thap have been able to properly guide the implementation of this task and to translate the leadership's determination into actual achievements. During the current production season, Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai--three provinces with a very large rice ouput--have reached only a very low mobilization rate because the politico-ideological task there has not been carried out intensively and broadly which has led to sluggishness and failure to seize good mobilization opportunities.

Administrative Measures

The application of administrative measures has been clearly mentioned in the last parts of the specific directives and resolutions of the central and provincial levels on grain mobilization. However, a glance over the situation in the past few years reveals that such measures have not been substantially carried out and that this failure has directly affected grain mobilization. Following are some examples:

--The village authorities in many areas have not said anything about certain households which have used postponement tactics and which still owe taxes and debts to the state though payment of these items is an unavoidable duty. Out of consideration for one another, a number of village cadres have covered up and ignored these cases simply because their own households also want to delay the full payment of taxes and debts.

--Private traders have transported rice freely and illegally and hundreds of distilleries in a number of villages have freely carried out their business which consumes hundreds of tons of rice per month and thousands of tons of rice per year. Nevertheless, village people's committees have failed to reckon the number of moonshiners and to educate them; nor have the financial sections collected business taxes and punished moonshiners according to the law in force.

--Cases of embezzlement of property, supplies and rice in state organs and cases of underhand dealings with private traders have not yet been tried and appropriately punished.

Generally speaking, the state law is still disregarded though a number of cases of violation of socialist property have recently been tried in various provinces. The Committee 79 and the People's Inspection Committees have failed to properly fulfill their functions. These "Committees" have been set up only for the sake of appearance in a number of localities and have, therefore, perfunctorily carried out activities on receiving instructions from the higher echelon.

Neglecting the application of administrative measures is tantamount to neglecting the management of property and supplies, which will lead to serious consequences. On hearing that people guilty of theft have not been punished or have received only a light penalty, others will compete in carrying out profitable activities.

People's committees at the provincial and district levels must help the village level ensure that the state law is effectively applied and that it contributes to greater results of the grain mobilization task.

To sum up, over the past 6 months, the Mekong River Delta provinces have mobilized a volume of rice larger than that for the entire year 1979 but have only fulfilled 50 percent of the 1980 mobilization requirements.

In carrying out Resolution No 25 of the Political Bureau in the next 6 months, these provinces will have to perseveringly struggle and to overcome hardships in order to satisfactorily mobilize grain following the summer-fall production season.

More supplies and goods will be invested in the 1980 10th-month production season. The question is how to use and manage this source of supplies and goods to obtain the greatest effects? This is the duty of all levels and sectors.

The experiences drawn from the success won in An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang sharply contrast with the bitter lessons learned from the sluggishness of other localities which are still lagging behind. Since An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Dong Thap have found a way out, other provinces in the Mekong River Delta will certainly move forward and do their utmost.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN HAU GIANG, THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To date, the summer-fall riceplants grown on 70,000 hectares in Hau Giang have been budding and putting forth ears. Peasants are inspecting the fields, tending and fertilizing for the last time those fields which still need fertilization, concentrating on keeping enough water to enable riceplants to bloom and simultaneously preparing to harvest the summer-fall rice crop. Peasants in Ke Sach District have harvested 1,700 hectares of summer-fall rice--anoutput of 25 quintals of paddy per hectare.

In late July and early August, Hau Giang has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice on a further 40,000 hectares, bringing the total area cultivated with the 10th-month rice to more than 120,000 hectares. O Mon District, state farms and production stations have performed sowing and transplanting on 90 to 107 percent of the planned area.

In the past 5 years (1975-1979), agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province have overcome numerous difficulties and employed over 35 million man-days to level and fill up land by using more than 28 million cubic meters of earth and to open an additional 4,412 hectares of land for cultivation. This area has been used to produce rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops and has yielded 25,784 tons of paddy (including subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent). Throughout the province, population centers have been rezoned to promote the planning and transformation of ricefields. At the same time, leveling and filling have been carried out on many portions of old dikes and roads, hillocks, rivers, canals, drains and holes...The [land expansion] movement has been fairly satisfactory in the districts of Quynh Phu, Tien Hai, Kien Xuong...Thai Binh Province is completing the drawing up of an overall draft plan to expand the agricultural area to rationally exploit and use all land potentials in three regions--ricefields, riverside areas and coastal areas. It has a plan to exploit and use fallow land by assigning it to cooperatives for concentrated cultivation and letting it out on contract to production teams and mass organizations. It is gradually expanding farmland and coordinating this task with intensive cultivation and multicropping and with the transfer of people to new economic zones for construction.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FARMING IN HAIPHONG, THAIBINH; COMMUNICATIONS IN RURAL HAU GIANG, MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] As of 15 August, Haiphong Municipality has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 44,289 hectares representing 97 percent of the planned area. After completing the first weeding stage on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area, cooperatives are tending and fertilizing the crop, reexamining the potato strains to be cultivated and producing more sweet potato cuttings to have enough of them for cultivation in winter.

Along with the 10th-month production task and the preparations for the winter cultivation season, Haiphong has rather satisfactorily carried out the movement to open new lands, to reclaim fallow lands and to build sea dikes with a view to expanding the farmland area; to date, a further 2,000 hectares have been opened for the winter production season.

As of 15 August, Thai Binh has performed transplanting on 80,000 hectares of the main 10th-month rice crop--that is, 95 percent of the planned area. Cooperatives have urgently prepared the soil for seedling transplanting and have rapidly harvested kenaf on more than 4,000 hectares in order to surpass the plan norm for cultivated area.

By quickly overcoming the aftermath of waterlogging and rationally assigning the work force, Dong Hung District has basically completed sowing and transplanting by 10 August. Though many of their fields were deeply flooded, Kien Xuong and Hung Ha Districts have soundly guided the use of seedlings and cooperatives have thus been able to carry out transplanting over the entire planned area.

Cooperatives in Thai Binh are concentrating on weeding, fertilizing and tending riceplants: carrying 5,000 tons of fertilizers to the fields, applying an additional 1,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer to boost the riceplants' growth and performing the first stage of weeding on more than 20,000 hectares many of which have been weeded twice.

Everyday, there is a busy traffic of passengers and commodities between Can Tho and other localities in Hau Giang Province. The communications and transportation sector has reorganized and carefully managed interprovincial and provincial bus stations and gradually put their activities into an orderly pattern, Rudimentary and mechanized means of road and river transportation belonging to private citizens have been fully used and vehicles and boats belonging to the collective and state-operated sectors have been arranged and coordinated according to a plan designed to provide a more convenient and timely service for passengers than in the past. The ferry across the Hau River--which is nearly 2-km wide--has been carrying out activities in both day and night time. With a loading capacity of hundreds of tons, the ferryboats can, in each trip across the river, carry more than 10 large automobiles together with rudimentary vehicles and 600 passengers.

The Can Tho and Tra Noc Ports have been rearranged and carefully maintained to provide easy entry, exit and cargo handling for foreign seaships of 4 to 5 tonnage. The 150-km long Route 4 which crosses the province and the 900 kms of provincial roads have been properly maintained. Recently, the Can Tho boat and ship building workshop has quickly restored many wornout barges, heaved off 1,200-ton barges, repaired them for reuse or taken apart iron and steel pieces for further use.

Minh Hai has paid attention to developing the rural communications network on the district scale and has coordinated this task with water conservancy and the building of sea dikes. In the first 6 months of this year, 129 kms more of roads were constructed and 6 bridges with a total length of 166 meters built across canals. On-the-spot manpower and local raw materials were used to carry out all these constructions. Taking the lead over the past 6 months, Nam Can District built 10 new road sections with a total length of 21.5 kms and completed the building of 5 bridges including a 74-meter long and 2-meter wide wood bridge spanning the Rach Tau River at Xom Mui [Mui Hamlet] which is situated at the [southern] end of the country.

The districts of Phy Tan, Thoi Binh, Ngoc Hien, Hong Dan and Cai Nuoc have repaired sunken roads and wornout bridges and sluices and built new roads over a length of tens of kilometers by using hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth. Districts in the province are drawing up plans and preparing manpower to take advantage of the dry season subsequent to the rice harvest to concentrate forces on rapidly completing the building of new roads.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

SONG BE NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--To date resettlers in various new economic zones in Song Be Province have opened up and put under cultivation 6,700 hectares of virgin land. Thanks to their land reclamation and cultivation efforts, these people--who in the past had to depend totally on the state for the supply of grain--have now been able to produce enough grain for their own consumption as well as for delivery to state granaries. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80]

THAI BINH WATERLOGGING--As a result of heavy rainfall caused by typhoon No 6, some 27,000 hectares of rice in Thai Binh Province have again been affected by waterlogging. Faced with this situation, the province has ordered all major sluicegates open to promptly drain out the water in each area and reserved 7,000 kilowatt hours of electricity for the protection of rice against waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 80]

HA NAM NINH FLOOD--As many as 50,000 hectares or more than 50 percent of the cultivated area of 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province have again been affected by waterlogging as a result of typhoon No 6. Along with mobilizing manpower to promptly repair and protect sea dikes in sensitive localities, the province has instructed local cooperatives to seek every possible means to save rice from waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80]

KIEN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Kien Giang Province has sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on 178,500 hectares or 85 percent of the planned acreage. In general, the cultivation of the 10th-month rice in Kien Giang Province is still slow. The province has instructed local cooperatives and production collectives to further accelerate the cultivation of this rice, striving to overfulfill the planned norm. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 August Hau Giang Province had transplanted 10th-month rice on nearly 300,000 hectares, thus basically completing the set plan. The province is now concentrating efforts on protecting riceplants against insects and waterlogging. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

WORK-STEP CONTRACTING TO BE BROADLY APPLIED IN CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Luong Xuan Hoi, of the State Commission for Capital Construction: "Work-Step Contracting--A Measure That Needs to Be Broadly Applied in the Construction Sector"]

[Text] The construction sector manages a huge labor force. The state-operated force alone has 400,000 workers most of whom have attended training schools or courses and their average rank is category 2.4 (out of seven). However, these laborers have not yet been soundly managed by construction corporations and sites, with the result that many man-days and man-hours have been wasted. Laborers taking leave of their own free will have accounted for more than 10 percent of the total number of man-days. The number of holidays entitled to 70 percent of the pay for each grade or category is still large. In the first 6 months of this year, the actual working days performed monthly in central and local corporations numbered only 18 on the average. This figure was only 16 in certain units in Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu.... The number of useful working hours has also been very small--only 4 to 5 hours for each working shift and at most 6 hours in other emulation units. Labor productivity has reached only nearly 70 percent of the plan norms. The objective reason for this state of affairs is a shortage of electricity, material supplies and transportation means while the subjective cause is the failure of work sites to properly carry out the very important task of organizing and managing labor.

To overcome the abovementioned negative manifestations, many units have begun to implement the system of paying wages according to the amount of products, letting out on contract entire work sections such as portions of a foundation, wall or roof...and letting work out on contract to each collective such as workers' unit or team; this method has led them to let out on contract an entire construction item or project such as a school, day-nursery, house, public health center or livestock farm...and, on this basis, to organize units which accept work contracts with economic accountability.

By applying the work-step contracting system, Construction Corporations No 1, 5 and 4 in Haiphong (Ministry of Building), and the Ha Nam Ninh

Construction Corporation and the Hanci House Building Corporation have obtained a higher construction quality than before, shortened the construction time in some localities and reduced waste of construction materials.

During the work-step contracting process, the labor productivity of each worker has increased by 30 to 40 percent on the average and his monthly income, including other rewards, has also gone up--which has helped insure the subsistence of laborers.

As a result of the application of the work-step contracting system in each production unit or team, the numbers of leaves of absence taken at will has been substantially reduced, employment has been guaranteed for everyone and the time spent waiting for delivery of construction materials and other kinds of idle time reduced to a minimum. In many areas, the application of the work-step contracting system has resulted in an obvious increase in the number of useful working hours as well as in the obtainment of 23 or 24 man-days per month.

Actually, the implementation of the work-step contracting system with regard to each team or unit means the payment of wages according to the volume of products. When calculating the volume of construction prior to signing a contract, the head of the unit or team must ponder and seek rational organizational and managerial measures aimed at increasing [labor] productivity, ensuring a high income for workers and reducing the construction cost. After making reckonings on the basis of the contract, workers will know beforehand their actual income including wages and various types of reward for fulfillment of plans, for increasing labor productivity and for saving material supplies. They will thus become concerned about their jobs and work enthusiastically; consequently, negative manifestations at construction sites will be substantially reduced.

Experiences have clearly demonstrated the need to attach importance to the following conditions if the work-step contracting system is to be properly applied:

Prior to signing a work contract, each unit must prepare an adequate planning file including an estimate and a construction drawing for study by the unit or team head who will, on this basis, reckon and reexamine the volume of work and will envisage and organize work execution rationally and realistically concerning each construction item to be let out on contract.

Throughout the implementation of the work-step contracting system, it is unwise to slacken the management and supply of materials and technique as well as the management of labor; moreover, construction vehicles and machines must be used at the proper time if the expected construction speed is to be achieved.

It is necessary to study and improve the method of calculating unit prices and norms in accordance with the present actual situation so that these prices and norms may be used as a rational basis for letting work out on contract; it is also necessary to improve the system of wages and rewards during the construction process to encourage the worker to feel a deeper attachment to the work site and to enthusiastically emulate in performing labor to achieve high productivity for the benefit of the society, unit and himself.

The work-step contracting system has been applied only to construction projects and items with a small volume and mostly in the civil construction field. Generally speaking, the scope of this contract system is still narrow.

The abovementioned experiences may pave the way for carrying out research and extending the application [of the work-step contracting system] to many projects involving a large construction volume and complex construction technique and to those relating to industrial, communications and water conservancy construction. These experiences may also be used as a basis for accelerating construction at important construction sites and neatly completing construction projects which are being needed by various sectors of the national economy.

9332
CSO: 4209

HON GAI PRODUCTION GOALS STATED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Hung Peng: "The Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation Is Striving to Fulfill the 1980 Plan"]

[Text] The Hon Gai coal production zone encompasses a wide area from the northeast [Vietnam] to Hon Gai Municipality. This is Vietnam's most important coal production zone. Each year, this zone produces 90 percent of the coal produced in the entire country. Based on these figures, the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation is a major force in the 1980 coal production plan.

Since the beginning of 1980, the workers at the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation have come to have a profound understanding of the value of coal. Thus, even though they have encountered difficulties concerning production equipment and daily life, the cadres and workers at the Hon Gai Coal Production Corporation have still stayed on the front line in order to maintain the coal production of the country.

A young worker who works at the Ha Lon coal mine said that regardless of the difficulties,this coal mine will take responsibility for producing coal for the entire country. The first step in solving the problems of the country and the corporation is to use all possible methods to find sources of coal in order to increase coal production as much as possible. Starting with the production team, things must be systematically carried out using work plans. There are now 72 construction sites that are involved in production activities and in supporting the lives of the people. Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal have been mined.

As for the coal mines in this zone, most of the coal is located 50 to 60 meters below the surface of the ground. In some places, the coal is several hundred meters underground. Usually, in order to obtain 1 ton of coal from surface mines, it is necessary to mine 7 to 10 cubic meters of earth. And this does not include the investments that must be made to conduct surveys, the stipulation of mining zones or the formulation of plans to conduct exploratory mining operations. As for underground coal mines, normally, in order to obtain 1,000 tons of coal, it is necessary to dig down hundreds of meters and use 60 cubic meters of lumber to shore up the ground. During the French colonial period, the colonialists mined coal in the places where coal could be mined easily and the coal from such places is now exhausted. Now the workers in these zones have to work in places where mining is much more difficult.

The party and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have given special attention to coal production in this zone. For example, [attention has been given to providing] lumber, explosives, electricity and so on. In response to this concern, the cadres and workers in the Hon Gai coal mining zone have resolved to produce 5 million tons of coal in 1980 (the planned quota is 4.7 million tons). To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party, the workers in the Hon Gai coal production zone have exceeded the planned quotas by 120 percent, which is the greatest level of production ever.

During the first 6 months of carrying out the 1980 plan, the various production sections of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation made great efforts but they have not completed their tasks. At present, they are emulating to overcome the weaknesses and implementing new methods in order to make progress toward successfully fulfilling the 1980 plan.

11943
CSO: 4209

RADIO REPORTS ON RECENT PROGRESS IN COAL INDUSTRY

BK181126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Article by station correspondent on "Changes in the Coal Sector Over the Past 35 Years"]

[Summary] On returning to visit the coal sector, those who have been here before cannot conceal their surprise at the great changes in the area. From Mao Khe to Mong Duong, many new coalmines have sprouted up and are not under exploitation. Everywhere one goes, from Trang Bach to Vang Danh and from Mao Khe to Hon Gai and Campha, one can see the coal being excavated through use of ultra-modern equipment such as the KHC coal wagon with a loading capacity of 27 to 40 tons, (?Polish-made) coal washing systems, and hitachi cranes.

"In achieving this rapid growth, the coal sector has gone through countless ups and downs. Looking back over the initial developmental stage of the coal mining area, we cannot but feel proud of what the coal sector has achieved thanks to the party leadership which is a decisive factor in all successes. Only 9 years after the last French colonialists withdrew from the coalmining area, on 5 August 1964, the coalmining area was able to win its first battle against U.S. air raids. The maximum rate of coal production at that time was put at 4.2 million tons, a praiseworthy figure."

Our venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's concern for the coal sector is widely known to all coalminers, who have engraved in their mind the solicitous teaching given to them by Uncle Ho 12 years ago: The coal sector must strive to become an exemplary sector for other sectors to follow, and Quang Ninh must strive to become a prosperous and beautiful province.

"Over the past 12 years, the coal sector has done many things. During the years of its struggle against the fiercest war of destruction as well as during the years of its peaceful construction, the coal sector, despite countless difficulties, has still been able to score remarkable achievements. The volume of dirt and stone being shovelled and the volume of coal in various open coal pits and coal shelves being excavated have continued to increase; and the rate of coal production has been maintained. Moreover, the coal sector has also been able to build and put into operation a number of new coalmines such as the Cao Son and Tay Khe Xin coalmines. It is now building other coalmines in Mong Duong and Ban Nong and is expanding the excavation area in Ha Tu, Deo Nai, Coc 6 and Ha Lam in order to attain an annual coal production volume of more than 10 million tons within the next few years."

I met the director of the Deo Nai coalmine, who told me about his coalmine's honor of being the first coalmine to be visited and awarded a progressive banner by Uncle Ho 20 years ago. He revealed that this year his coalmine plans to produce 1.2 million tons of coal. I also met the director of Cam Pha machine works, who showed me a letter of commendation given to the machine works by Premier Pham Van Dong, and who told me how the machine works had strived to step up its repair work.

"The coal sector now has a powerful contingent of cadres and workers, including dozens of Ph.D. and M.A. degree holders, hundreds of engineers and tens of thousands of technical workers who possess good professional skills and whose knowledge of socialism has been improved with every passing day. This is an advantage for the coal sector in surging forward. The contingent of cadres and workers of the coal sector are now determined to launch a new emulation movement to score more new achievements in order to contribute to the common, glorious successes of the country."

CSO: 4209

HANOI RADIO HAILS SUCCESS OF TRUONG SON TASK FORCE

BK181410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Nhan Dan 18 September Editorial: "Truong Son Troops on the Front of Building and Defending the Fatherland"]

[Summary] "The cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland requires that communications and transport be further expanded with each passing day with the aim first of all of insuring smooth movement of the people nationwide--among the lowlands, the mountainous regions and the new economic zones, and between the cities and the countryside.

"In carrying out their duty of building the economy and standing ready for combat the troops of the Truong Son task force [Binh Dooanf], the main road-opening force of our army, have made an important contribution on this front. Since 1976, various units of the force have built 15 roads totaling over 3,300 km, of which 812 km, including 328 km of paved roadway, has been turned over to the state for public use along with 155 permanent and semi-permanent bridges and tens of thousands of meters of drains."

These important roadways most of them built in remote jungle and mountainous areas, have directly contributed to developing the economy, consolidating national defense and creating conditions for improving the living conditions of the ethnic minority people.

As an economic construction unit, the Truong Son task force has sytematically consolidated and improved itself organizationally, professionally and technically. Through quarterly and annual plans, the force has effectively controlled all the activities of its units. By closely coordinating with state organs and especially with the communications and transport sector, it has been able to fulfill its tasks and promote a new workstyle.

"With its maturity on the road-opening front, the Truong Son task force has built up a contingent of commanding cadres well-versed in managerial, economic and technical knowledge and experienced in organizing work for troops. It has turned a great number of combatants into technical personnel with ever-improving professional skills."

As before, our Truong Son cadres and combatants are ready to go wherever they are needed by the party and wherever there are difficulties. Upholding their glorious tradition, cadres and combatants of the Truong Son task force are displaying revolutionary heroism on the labor front to build the country, as well as on the military training grounds with the resolve to always fulfill their missions.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NEW LIGHTHOUSES--The maritime department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has just completed the construction of two lighthouses--the Cua Viet lighthouse in Dong Ha City and the Thuan An lighthouse--some 16 km away from Hue City. These new lighthouses, solidly built on islands close to the coastline, are capable of providing light uninterruptedly under all weather conditions. [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

NGUYEN HUU THO GREETS CHILDREN ON MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL

OW211401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of the mid-autumn festival, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho addressed the following letter to teenagers and children throughout the country:

Dear Nephews and Nieces: The 1980 mid-autumn festival has come at a moment when our entire country is jubilantly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the success of Vietnam's revolution and greeting the brilliant success of the Soviet-Vietnamese space flight which has sent the first Vietnamese youth, hero Pham Tuan, into space.

Along with enjoying the mid-autumn festival, you have started a new school year marked by the historic celebrations of the 50th founding anniversary of the Union [Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union] (2 March 1931-2 March 1981) and of the 40th founding anniversary of the unit [Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit] (15 May 1941-15 May 1981).

I hope that you will endeavor to comply with Uncle Ho's five teachings, improve your ethics and study well.

I wish you success in applying this school year's motto: "To greet the founding anniversaries of the Union and Unit, let us resolutely study hard, be well-behaved, build our unit into a steady, strong one and advance to be the Union's members."

I wish all sectors, circles, parents, teachers and comrades in charge of teenagers and children new successes in the work of protecting, taking care of and educating teenagers and children.

My affectionate kisses to you nephews and nieces at home and abroad.

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

BIOGRAPHY OF VCTU PRESIDENT NGUYEN DUC THUAN

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Biographic Sketch of Nguyen Duc Thuan, Member of the Party Central Committee and President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions]

[Text] Nguyen Duc Thuan was born in 1916 in the village of Bao Ngu, Vu Ban District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, into a lower middle peasant family. He was a worker.

He participated in the revolution in 1936 and was admitted into the Vietnam Communist Party in 1937.

From 1937 to 1940, he was Secretary of the Glassware Industry Party Chapter and Member of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee.

In 1940, he was arrested by the enemy and exiled to Son La and Con Dao.

In late 1945, he was liberated by the revolution and appointed Secretary of the Thu Dau Mot Provincial Party Committee.

In 1946, he participated in the Nam Bo Interzone Party Committee and was in charge of the Eastern Region.

In 1947, he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Nam Bo Interzone Party Committee and held the functions of Head of the Front Department of the Party and Vice Chairman of the Lien Viet Front [Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces' Front] in Nam Bo.

From 1951 to late 1955, he was entrusted with tasks in the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy in South Vietnam.

In 1956, he was arrested by the enemy and exiled to Con Dao.

In 1965, after escaping from the Con Dao prison, he was sent by the Party to North Vietnam to carry out tasks and has ever since held the functions of Deputy Secretary and subsequently Secretary of the Party Fraction, Vice Chairman and concurrently Secretary General of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, Member of the National Assembly Standing Committee and Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

In December 1976, he was elected into the Sixth Party Central Committee.

On 20 August 1980, at the Fifth Session of its Fourth Term, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions Central Committee unanimously elected him President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES: SRV ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

On 1 May 1980 the Vietnam Congress of [Roman Catholic] Bishops issued a letter to the clerics, brothers, nuns and parishoners throughout Vietnam. The list of signatories, in the order in which they signed, appears below (CHINH NGHIA 22 May 80 p 5)

I. Archdiocese of Hanoi

Joseph Maria Trịnh Văn Căn [TRINHJ VAWN CAWN], Cardinal
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hanoi.

Joseah Maria Nguyễn Tùng Cương [NGUYEENX TUNGF CUWOWNG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Haiphong.

Paul Phạm Đình Tụng [PHAMJ DINHF TUNGJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Bac Ninh.

Peter Nguyễn Huy Quang [NGUYEENX HUY QUANG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Son Tay Diocese.

Joseph Phan Thế Hinh [PHAN THEES HINH], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Son Tay.

Dominic Đinh Đức Trụ [DINH DUWCS TRUJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Thai Binh.

Joseph Đinh Bỉnh [DINH BINHR], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Thai Binh.

Dominic Lê Hữu Cung [LEE HUWUX CUNG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Bui Chu.

Joseph Vũ Duy Nhất [VUX ZUY NHAATS], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Bui Chu.

Paul Bùi Chu Tạo [BUIF CHU TAOJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phat Diem.

Joseph Nguyễn Thiện Khuyến [NGUYEENX THIEENJ KHUYEENS], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Phat Diem.

Peter Phạm Tần [PHAMJ TAANF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Thanh Hoa.

Peter Trần Xuân Hạp [TRAANF XUAAN HAPJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Vinh.

II. Archdiocese of Hue

Philip Nguyễn Kim Điền [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF], Archbishop
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hue.

Stephen Nguyễn Như Thế [NGUYEENX NHUW THEER], Archbishop
Suffragan Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Hue.

Francis Xavier Nguyễn Quang Sách [NGUYEENX QUANG SACHS], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Danang.

Paul Huỳnh Đông Các [HUYNHF DOONG CACS], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Quy Nhon.

Alexis Phạm Văn Lộc [PHAMJ VAWN LOOCJ], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Cong Tum.

Peter Nguyễn Huy Mai [NGUYEENX HUY MAI], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Buon Me Thuot.

Paul Nguyễn Văn Hoà [NGUYEENX VAWN HOAF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Nha Trang.

III. Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City

Paul Nguyễn Văn Bình [NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF], Archbishop
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City.

Aloysius Phạm Văn Nẫm [PHAMJ VAWN NAAMX], Bishop
Bishop Adjutant of the Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City.

Jacob Nguyễn Văn Mầu [NGUYEENX VAWN MAAUF], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Vinh Long.

Raphael Nguyễn Văn Diệp [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEEPJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Archdiocese of Vinh Long.

Jacob Nguyễn Ngọc Quang [NGUYEENX NGOCJ QUANG], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Can Tho.

Emmanuel Lê Phong Thuận [LEE PHONG THUAANJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Can Tho.

Bartholomew Nguyễn Sơn Lâm [NGUYEENX SOWN LAAM], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Dalat.

Andrew Nguyễn Văn Nam [NGUYEENX VAWN NAM], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of My Tho.

John Baptist Bùi Tuần [BUIF TUAANF], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Long Xuyen.

Joseph Phạm Văn Thiên [PHAMJ VAWN THIEEN], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phu Cuong.

Damien Nguyễn Văn Lãng [NGUYEENX VAWN LANGX], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Xuan Loc.

Paul Nguyễn Minh Nhật [NGUYEENX MINH NHAATJ], Bishop
Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Xuan Loc.

Nicolas Huỳnh Văn Nghi [HUYNHF VAWN NGHI], Bishop
Bishop of the Diocese of Phan Thiet.

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn Bút [NGUYEENX VAWN BUTS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 30 Aug 80 he escorted Vietnam's first Cosmonaut on a tour of Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 80 p 1)

Đoàn Trần Cảnh [DOANF TRAANF CANHR]

Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 4 Sep 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the people of Chile. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; recently he was appointed Chairman of the Vietnam Committee to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of the founding of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM]

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Minister of Marine Products; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss measure for improving the fish catch. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Dần [NGUYEENX ZAANF]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 2 Sep 80 he attended National Day ceremonies in Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 80 p 1)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

*Acting Secretary General of the Vietnam Youth Federation; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; he headed a youth delegation that visited Iraq on 2-12 Aug 80. (TIEN PHONG 26 Aug - 1 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Giáp [NGUYEENX GIAPS]

SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 4 Sep he attended SRV National Day ceremonies in Tokyo. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Quang Hòa [LEE QUANG HOAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he left on a visit to Cuba to participate in activities marking the 35th anniversary of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 80 p 1)

Vũ Kỳ [VUX KYF]

*Deputy Head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; on 2 Sep 80 he attended National Day activities in Minh Hai Province. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 80 p 4)

Đào Đình Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ], Major General

Commander of the Vietnam People's Airforce; *Political Officer of the Vietnam People's Airforce; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Mạnh [NGUYEENX MANHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 30 Aug 80 he escorted Vietnam's first Cosmonaut on a tour of Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 1 Sep 80 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN], *Colonel

Commander of the Thang Long Airforce Division; on 29 Aug 80 his unit was visited by Pham Tuan, first Vietnamese Cosmonaut. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 4)

Dương Xuân Nghiên [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Chief Secretary of the Vietnam Teachers Trade Union; his article "Developments in the Teaching Force During the Past 35 Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 3)

Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO], *Major General

Deputy Commander 7th Military Region; recently he attended the start of the first reserve officers course at Ho Chi Minh City University. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies at Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 80 p 1)

Hoàng Thanh [HOANGF THANH]

*Director of the Vietnam Film Import-Export and Distribution Corporation [Cong ty Xuat nhap khau va Phat hanh phim Viet Nam); he is the author of an article in this issue on past activities of the corporation. (DIEN ANH No 3, May-Jun 80 pp 30-31)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 4 Sep 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the Chilean people. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 1)

Hoàng Xuân Tùy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended the start of the first reserve officers course at Ho Chi Minh City University. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Ve [HUYNHF VAWN VE]

*Director of the Marine Products Service, Vung Tau-Cong Dao Special Zone; his efforts to improve the fish catch by his Special Zone are described in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Vượng [NGUYEENX CHIS VUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy Chief of the Department of Material Planning [Vu Ke Hoach Vat Tu], Ministry of Culture and Information; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Labor of Stage Artists." (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 6, Jun 80 pp 33-34)

CSO: 4209

END

1 76. Cơ cấu khối lượng hàng hóa vận chuyển phân theo thành phần kinh tế, theo cấp quản lý, theo cơ giới, thô sơ

%

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Phân theo thành phần kinh tế						
4 Quốc doanh	18,5	43,5	49,7	62,6	75,3	75,37
5 Công tư hợp doanh	–	19,0	14,1	8,0		
6 Hợp tác xã	–	8,5	32,3	29,4	24,7	24,73
7 Cá thể		29,0	3,9	–	–	–
8 Tư bản tư doanh	81,5	–	–	–	–	–
9 Phân theo cấp quản lý						
Trung ương	18,5	36,0	37,2	40,3	40,6	39,7
Địa phương	81,5	64,0	62,8	59,7	59,4	60,3
10 Phân theo cơ giới thô sơ						
Cơ giới	...	91,5	60,4	69,4	75,2	75,3
Thô sơ	...	8,5	39,6	30,6	24,8	24,7

1. Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Transported by Economic Segment, Management Level, Mechanized Equipment and Rudimentary Vehicles
2. Total
3. By economic segment
4. State-operated
5. Joint public-private
6. Cooperative
7. Individual
8. Private capitalist
9. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
10. By mechanized equipment and rudimentary vehicles
    Mechanized equipment
    Rudimentary vehicles

1 **77. Cơ cấu khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển phân theo thành phần kinh tế, theo cấp quản lý, theo cơ giới, thô sơ**

%

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng số	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3 Phân theo thành phần kinh tế						
4 Quốc doanh	23,6	75,5	75.3	81.7	92.1	93.7
5 Công tư hợp doanh	—	5,0	8,0	7.1		
6 Hợp tác xã	—	6,0	15,0	11,2	7,9	6.3
7 Cá thể		13,5	1.7	—	—	—
8 Tư bản tư doanh	76.4	—	—	—	—	—
9 Phân theo cấp quản lý						
Trung ương	23,6	73.0	68.2	69.3	71,5	77.1
Địa phương	76,4	26,4	31,8	30,7	28,5	22.9
10 Phân theo cơ giới, thô sơ						
Cơ giới	...	82,5	81,0	87,9	92,0	93,7
Thô sơ	...	17,5	19,0	12,1	18,0	6.3

11 **78. Độ dài vận chuyển bình quân 1 tấn hàng**

km

	12 Bình quân chung	13 Theo ngành vận tải			
		Đường sắt 14	Đường ô-tô (a) 15	Đường sông 16	Đường biển (b) 17
1955	74	110	52	70	264
1960	74	190	21	64	282
1965	91	161	32	85	362
1971	85	146	40	104	472
1974	91	148	42	114	671
1975	121	161	43	124	1566

(a) Không kể hàng vận chuyển bằng phương tiện thô sơ đường bộ. (b) Gồm cả vận tải trong và ngoài nước

1. Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated by Economic Segment, Level of Management, Mechanized Equipment and Rudimentary Vehicles
2. Total
3. By economic segment
4. State-operated
5. Joint public-private
6. Cooperative
7. Individual
8. Private capitalist
9. By management level:
   Central level
   Local level
10. By mechanized equipment, rudimentary vehicles
    mechanized equipment
    rudimentary vehicles
11. Average Distance 1 Ton of Cargo Is Transported
12. Overall average
13. By transport sector
14. Railroad
15. Motor transport (a)
16. River routes
17. Ocean routes (b)

(a) Does not include cargo transported by rudimentary highway vehicles

(b) Includes domestic and foreign transportation

1 79. Khối lượng hành khách vận chuyển

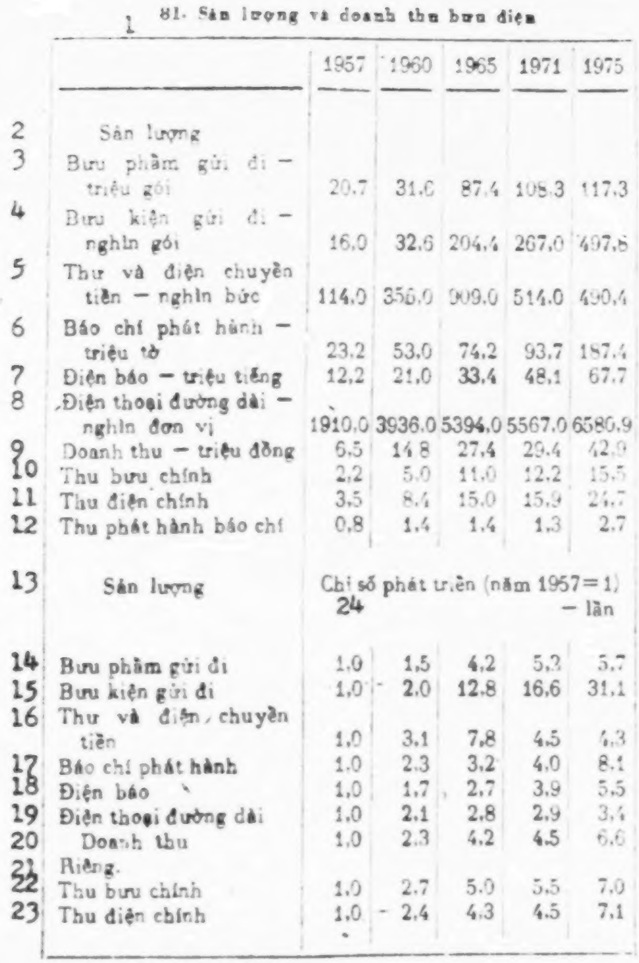
	2 Tổng số	3 Theo cấp quản lý		4 Theo ngành vận tải		
		5 Trung ương	6 Địa phương	7 Đường sắt	8 Đường ô-tô	9 Đường sông, biển
		10 Triệu người				
1955	4.7	3,1	1,6	3,1	1,4	0,2
1957	18,9	11,0	7,9	10,8	7,6	0,5
1960	21,4	14,8	6,6	13,8	7,2	0,4
1965	34.0	16,9	17,1	15,7	17,3	1,0
1971	54,4	21,5	32,9	20,1	33,1	1,2
1974	71,4	25,1	46,3	23,6	46,1	1,7
1975	76.2	26,7	49,5	25,2	49,2	1,8
	11	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
1957	4,0	3,5	4,9	3,5	5.4	2,5
1960	4,6	4,8	4,1	4,5	5,1	2,0
1965	7,2	5,5	10,7	5,1	12,4	5,0
1971	11,6	6,9	20,5	6,5	23,6	6,0
1974	15.1	8,1	28,9	7,6	32,9	8,5
1975	16.2	8,6	30,8	8,1	35.2	9,0
		12 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
1955	100,0	66,0	34,0	66,0	29,8	4,2
1957	100,0	58,2	41,8	57,2	40,2	2,6
1960	100,0	69,2	30,8	64,5	33,6	1,9
1965	100,0	49,7	50,3	46,2	50,9	2,9
1971	100,0	39,5	60,5	36,9	60,8	2,3
1974	100,0	31,5	68,1	33,1	64,5	2,4
1975	100,0	34,9	65,1	33,0	64,6	2,4

1. Volume of Passengers Transported
2. Total
3. By Management level
4. By transport sector
5. Central Level
6. Local level
7. Railroad
8. Motor transport
9. River, ocean routes
10. Millions of persons
11. Index of development
12. Breakdown (total=100)

1 80. Khối lượng hành khách luân chuyển

	2 Tổng số	3 Theo cấp quản lý		4 Theo ngành vận tải		
		5 Trung ương	6 Địa phương	7 Đường sắt	8 Đường ô-tô	9 Đường sông, biển
		10 Triệu người km				
1955	306.1	149.2	156.9	148.1	150.3	7.7
1957	908.1	474.5	433.6	453.0	425.2	29.3
1960	1023.1	718.8	304,3	622.9	372.7	27.5
1965	1409,5	992.6	416,9	901.2	448.8	59.5
1971	2567.4	1634.0	933.4	1460,4	1038,4	68.6
1974	3243.7	2013.1	1230,6	1825.5	1371,6	46.6
1975	3587,4	2228.8	1358.6	1987.9	1458,3	141.2
		11 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
1957	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.9
1960	3.3	4.8	1.9	4.2	2.5	3.6
1965	4.6	6.6	2.7	6.1	3.0	7.7
1971	8.4	10.9	5.9	9.8	6.9	8.9
1974	10.6	13.4	7.8	12.3	9.1	6.0
1975	11.7	14.9	8.7	13.4	9.7	18.3
		12 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
1955	100.0	48.7	51.3	48.4	49.1	2.5
1957	100.0	52.2	47.8	49.9	46.8	3.3
1960	100.0	70.2	29.8	60.9	36.4	2.7
1965	100.0	70.4	29.6	63.9	31.9	4.2
1971	100.0	63.6	36.4	56.9	40.4	2.7
1974	100.0	66.5	33.5	56.2	42.2	1.6
1975	100.0	62.1	37.9	55.4	40.7	3.9

1. Volume of Passengers Circulated
2. Total
3. By management level
4. By transport sector
5. Central Level
6. Local Level
7. Railroad
8. Motor transport
9. River, ocean routes
10. Millions of persons per kilometer
11. Index of development
12. Breakdown (total=100 percent)



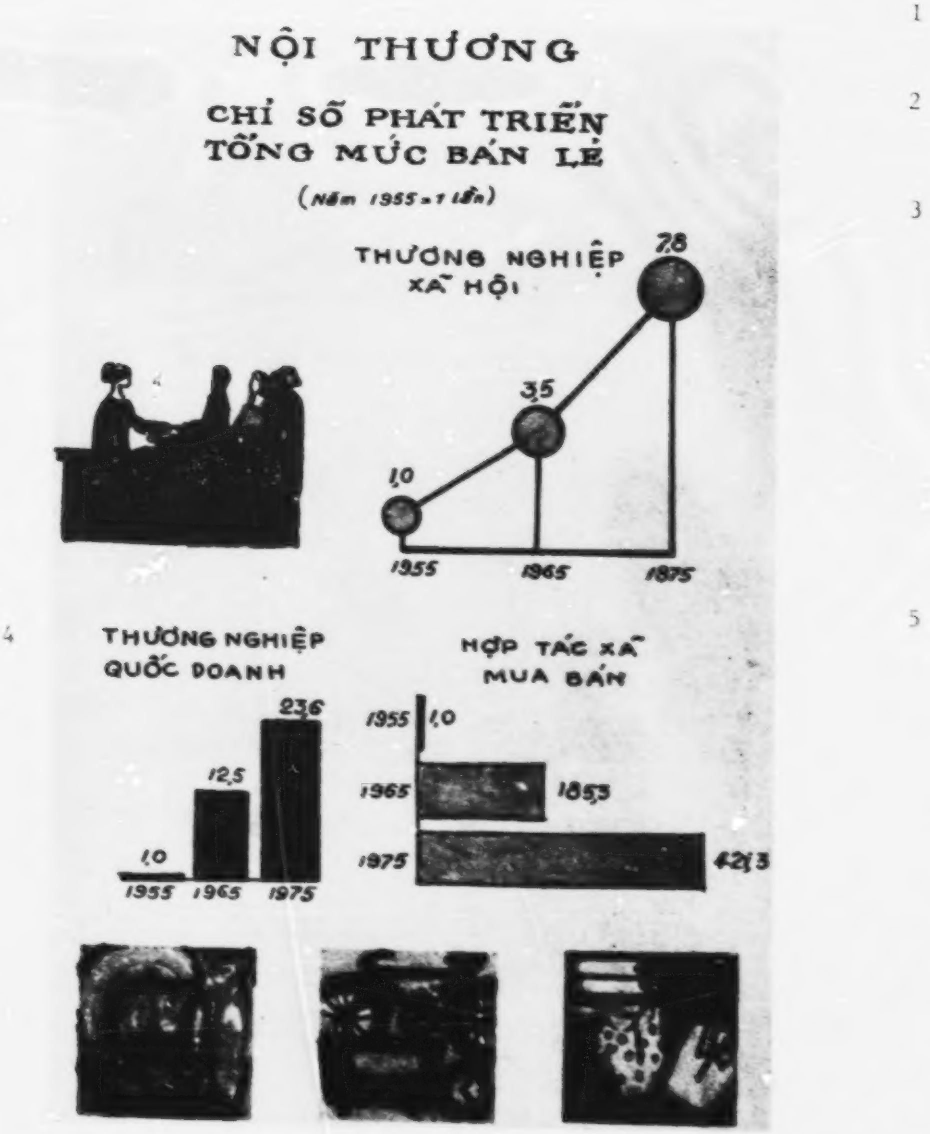
1 81. Sản lượng và doanh thu bưu điện

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Sản lượng					
3 Bưu phẩm gửi đi – triệu gói	20.7	31.6	87.4	108.3	117.3
4 Bưu kiện gửi đi – nghìn gói	16.0	32.6	204.4	267.0	497.6
5 Thư và điện chuyền tiền – nghìn bức	114.0	356.0	909.0	514.0	490.4
6 Báo chí phát hành – triệu tờ	23.2	53.0	74.2	93.7	187.4
7 Điện báo – triệu tiếng	12.2	21.0	33.4	48.1	67.7
8 Điện thoại đường dài – nghìn đơn vị	1910.0	3936.0	5394.0	5567.0	6580.9
9 Doanh thu – triệu đồng	6.5	14.8	27.4	29.4	42.9
10 Thu bưu chính	2.2	5.0	11.0	12.2	15.5
11 Thu điện chính	3.5	8.4	15.0	15.9	24.7
12 Thu phát hành báo chí	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.7
13 Sản lượng	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1957=1) 24 – lần				
14 Bưu phẩm gửi đi	1.0	1.5	4.2	5.3	5.7
15 Bưu kiện gửi đi	1.0	2.0	12.8	16.6	31.1
16 Thư và điện chuyền tiền	1.0	3.1	7.8	4.5	4.3
17 Báo chí phát hành	1.0	2.3	3.2	4.0	8.1
18 Điện báo	1.0	1.7	2.7	3.9	5.5
19 Điện thoại đường dài	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4
20 Doanh thu	1.0	2.3	4.2	4.5	6.6
21 Riêng.					
22 Thu bưu chính	1.0	2.7	5.0	5.5	7.0
23 Thu điện chính	1.0	2.4	4.3	4.5	7.1

1. Posts-Telegraph, Volume and Revenues
2. Volume
3. Postal matter delivered-millions of pieces
4. Parcels delivered-millions
5. Letters and money transfer telegrams-thousands
6. Press materials-millions
7. Telegrams-millions
8. Long distance telephone calls-thousands
8 . Revenues-millions of dong
10. Postal service revenues
11. Telegram revenues
12. Press distribution revenues
13. Volume
14. Postal matter delivered
15. Parcels delivered
16. Letters and money transfer telegrams
17. Press materials delivered
18. Telegrams
19. Long distance telephone calls
20. Business revenues
21. Including:
22. Postal service revenues
23. Telegraphic service revenues
24. Index of development

VII

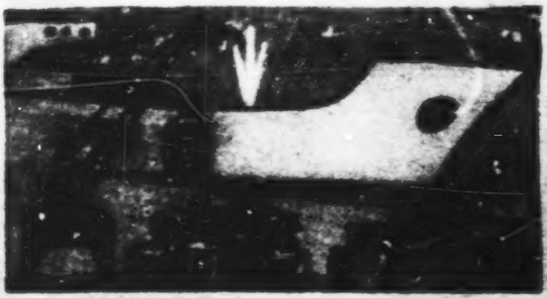
COMMERCE



1. Home Trade
2. Index of Growth of Total Retail Sales
3. Social commerce
4. State-operated commerce
5. Market cooperatives

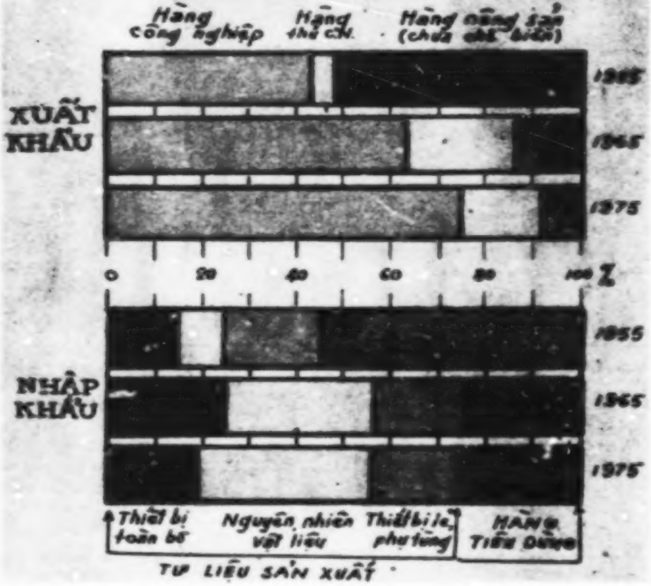
NGOẠI THƯƠNG

1



CƠ CẤU
TỔNG TRỊ GIÁ
XUẤT KHẨU, NHẬP KHẨU

2



1. Foreign Trade
2. Breakdown of Total Value of Exports and Imports
4. Industrial goods
5. Handicraft goods
6. Agricultural products (not processed)
7. Exports
8. Imports
9. Complete equipment sets
10. Raw materials, fuels and supplies
11. Individual pieces of equipment, spare parts
12. Consumer goods

(9–11: Instruments of production)

1 **82. Một số chỉ tiêu chính của thương nghiệp quốc doanh**

	2 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1 lần)			3 Tỷ trọng của thương nghiệp quốc doanh trong tổng mức bán lẻ của thương nghiệp thuần túy – (%)
	4 Số cửa hàng	5 Công nhân viên chức bình quân (a)	6 Mức bán lẻ (b)	
1955	1,0	1,0	1,0	20,1
1957	1,9	3,0	2.1	25,2
1960	3,7	6,4	5,9	52,0
1965	10,1	7,4	12,5	73,0
1971	11,4	9,8	18,8	66,7
1974	12,0	10,6	21,2	62,1
1975	12,5	11.2	23,6	64,3

(a) Bao gồm cả công nhân viên chức làm ngoại thương
(b) Không kể mức bán lẻ hàng tự chế của ăn uống quốc doanh

7 **83. Một số chỉ tiêu chính của hợp tác xã mua bán**

	8 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1 lần)				9 Tỷ trọng của HTX mua bán trong tổng mức bán lẻ của thương nghiệp thuần túy – (%)
	10 Số cửa hàng	11 Số tiền cổ phần	12 Số xã viên	13 Mức bán lẻ (a)	
1955	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0,3
1957	6.6	5.0	4.5	33.4	5,5
1960	30.8	9.0	8.3	182,6	22.3
1965	63.8	17.9	18.9	185,3	15,0
1971	73.0	26.3	24.5	322.7	15,9
1974	67.2	33.1	21.7	400.8	16,3
1975	69.1	35.7	22.3	421.3	15.9

(a) Không bao gồm mức bán lẻ ăn uống công cộng của hợp tác xã mua bán

1. Some Primary Indicies of State-Operated Commerce
2. Index of Development
3. Percentage which state-operated commerce comprises of total retail sales of pure commerce
4. Number of stores
5. Average number of manual workers and civil servants (a)
6. Level of retail sales (b)

(a) Includes manual workers and civil servants in foreign trade
(b) Does not include the retail sales of products prepared by state-operated restaurants

7. Some Primary Indicies of Marketing Cooperatives
8. Index of development
9. Percentage which marketing cooperatives comprise of total retail sales of pure commerce
10. Number of stores
11. Money in shares
12. Number of cooperative members
13. Level of retail sales(a)

(a) Does not include the retail sale of public food and beverages by marketing cooperatives

1 84. Cửa hàng bán lẻ của thương nghiệp quốc doanh

%

		1965	1968	1971	1975
		20 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1964 = 100)			
2	Tổng số	139.1	162.0	157.4	172.4
3	Thương nghiệp bán lẻ	134.7	149.9	147.0	161.3
4	Lương thực	143.3	101.5	103.3	120.5
5	Thực phẩm	141.8	208.2	210.8	233.2
6	Công nghệ phẩm	131.0	143.6	149.0	158.9
7	Vật liệu kiến thiết	202.7	238.8	193.6	225.5
8	Dược phẩm	109.5	178.4	151.5	160.6
9	Sách, báo	106.3	110.2	119.1	122.4
10	Ăn uống công cộng	188.4	297.7	273.9	297.0
	21	Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100)			
11	Tổng số	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	Thương nghiệp bán lẻ	88.9	84.9	85.7	85.9
13	Lương thực	24.5	14.9	15.6	16.7
14	Thực phẩm	14.8	18.6	19.4	19.6
15	Công nghệ phẩm	26.0	24.5	26.2	25.5
16	Vật liệu kiến thiết	7.4	7.5	6.2	6.6
17	Dược phẩm	9.9	13.8	12.1	11.7
18	Sách, báo	6.3	5.6	6.2	5.8
19	Ăn uống công cộng	11.1	15.1	14.3	14.1

1. Retail Stores of State-Operated Commerce
2. Total
3. Retail commerce
4. Grain
5. Food products
6. Industrial goods
7. Building materials
8. Pharmaceuticals
9. Books, magazines
10. Public food
11. Total
12. Retail commerce
13. Grain
14. Food products
15. Industrial goods
16. Building materials
17. Pharmaceuticals
18. Books, magazines
19. Public food
20. Index of development
21. Breakdown (total=100)

85. Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách của 1 thương nghiệp quốc doanh thuộc hệ thống Bộ Nội thương và Bộ Lương thực thực phẩm

%

	1965	1968	1971	1975
	2 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1964 = 100)			
3 Tổng số	112.5	152.1	146.9	180.4
Nhân viên thương nghiệp	113,1	148.3	137.6	169.5
Nhân viên kinh doanh thương nghiệp	113,8	149.4	136.0	158.2
4 Nhân viên bán hàng và trực tiếp kinh doanh	119,9	137.4	137.1	157.3
5 Nhân viên quản lý hành chính	94	188.6	132.5	161.4
6 Nhân viên ngoài kinh doanh	95	121,1	178.9	457.8
7 Nhân viên ăn uống công cộng	105,6	178.9	212.7	257.7
	16 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100)			
8 Tổng số	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9 Nhân viên thương nghiệp	88,4	85.5	82.2	82.4
10 Nhân viên ăn uống công cộng	11,6	14.5	17.8	17.6
11 Tổng số nhân viên thương nghiệp	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 Nhân viên kinh doanh thương nghiệp	96.8	96.9	95.1	89.8
13 Nhân viên bán hàng và trực tiếp kinh doanh	78.1	68.2	73.4	68.3
14 Nhân viên quản lý hành chính	18.7	28.7	21,7	21.5
15 Nhân viên ngoài kinh doanh thương nghiệp	3.2	31.	4.9	10.2

1. Average Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants on the Rosters of State-Operated Commerce Stores Under the Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Food
2. Index of development
3. Total
   Commerce personnel
     Business personnel in commerce
4. Sales personnel and direct business personnel
5. Administrative management personnel
6. Non-business personnel
7. Public food and beverage personnel
8. Total
9. Commerce personnel
10. Public food and beverage personnel
11. Total commerce personnel
12. Commerce business personnel
13. Sales and direct business personnel
14. Administrative management personnel
15. Non-commerce business personnel
16. Breakdown (total=100)

1 **86. Tổng trị giá hàng hóa do ngành thương nghiệp thu mua trong nước (a)**

	2 Tổng số	3 Chia ra		
		4 Hàng công nghiệp	5 Hàng nông sản	
			6 Tổng số	Trong đó : 7 Lương thực
	8 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) – lần			
1955	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
1957	2,7	7,4	1,7	1,5
1960	6,3	22,3	2,9	1,9
1965	9,9	34,9	4,4	2,7
1971	12,5	49,6	4,4	2,4
1974	14,3	57,1	4,9	2,6
1975	15,5	60,4	5,8	3,0
	9 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) – %			
1955	100,0	17,9	82,1	77,6
1957	100,0	48,1	51,9	41,4
1960	100,0	63,6	36,4	23,9
1965	100,0	63,2	36,8	21,2
1971	100.0	70,9	29,1	15,0
1974	100.0	71.7	28.3	14.0
1975	100.0	69.5	30.5	14.8

(a) Không kể sản phẩm ngành ngoại thương thu mua để xuất khẩu, xí nghiệp công nghiệp trực tiếp mua để chế biến, nông trường giao nộp. Từ năm 1972 không bao gồm ngành vật tư nông nghiệp mua

1. Total Value of Goods Domestically Purchased by the Commerce Sector(a)
2. Total
3. Breakdown
4. Industrial goods
5. Agricultural products
6. Total
7. Grain
8. Index of development
9. Breakdown (total=100)

(a) Does not include the products purchased by the foreign trade sector for exportation, products directly purchased by industrial enterprises for processing or products turned over by state farms. Since 1972, purchases by the agricultural supply sector have not been included.

1 87. Chỉ số giá thu mua nông sản phẩm

	2 Chỉ số chung	3 Riêng:			
		4 Cây lương thực	5 Cây công nghiệp	6 Lâm thổ sản	7 Súc sản
	1956 = 100				
1957	103.2	96,1	104,0	123.1	110.5
1960	103,2	98,3	92,3	126.0	104.1
1965	115,1	120.3	99,0	119.8	117.3
1968	115.8	120,5	100,8	120.0	117.3
	1960 = 100				
1965	114.3	128,3	107,2	100.0	112.8
1968	114.5	128,5	107.7	100,0	113.1
1971	145,0	184,0	120,0	100.0	154.5
1974	164.2	198,0	122.0	100,6	167.6
1975	170.0	199,0	126,0	101.0	177,0
	1965 = 100				
1971	126.9	143.6	119.9	100.0	137.0
1974	143.7	154.3	113.8	100.6	148.6
1975	148.7	155.1	117.5	101.0	136.9

1. Index of Value of Agricultural Products Purchased
2. General index
3. Breakdown
4. Grain crops
5. Industrial crops
6. Forestry and native products
7. Livestock products

1 88. Tổng mức bán lẻ của thương nghiệp xã hội

	4 Tổng mức bán lẻ	2 Chia ra			
		3 Thị trường có tổ chức			8 Thị trường không có tổ chức
		Tổng số 11	5 Trong đó		
			6 Quốc doanh	7 Hợp tác xã mua bán	
	9 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) – lần				
1955	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1957	1.8	3.3	2.1	33.4	1.5
1960	2.4	10.4	6.1	184.9	0.58
1965	3.5	16.5	13.7	195.9	0.64
1971	6.4	26.0	20.7	334.8	2.0
1974	7.5	29.6	23.5	418.4	2.6
1975	7.8	32.0	26.0	436.0	2.4
	10 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) – %				
1955	100.0	18.2	17.7	0.2	81.8
1957	100.0	32.4	20.6	4.5	67.6
1960	100.0	80.1	45.7	19.2	19.9
1965	100.0	85.1	68.8	13.6	14.9
1971	100.0	74.4	63.4	14.3	25.6
1974	100.0	71.4	55.3	13.7	28.6
1975	100.0	75.0	59.3	13.8	25.0

1. Total Retail Sales of Social Commerce
2. Breakdown
3. Organized market
4. Total retail sales
5. In which
6. State-operated
7. Marketing cooperatives
8. The unorganized market
9. Index of development
10. Breakdown(total=100 percent)
11. Total

1 89. Tổng mức bán lẻ của thương nghiệp thuần túy

	5 Tổng mức bán lẻ	2 Chia ra :			
		3 Thị trường có tổ chức			4 Thị trường không có tổ chức
		6 Tổng số	7 Trong đó :		
			8 Quốc doanh	9 Hợp tác xã mua bán	
	10 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
1955	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
1957	1,7	3,3	2,1	33,4	1,3
1960	2,3	10,1	5,9	182,6	0,26
1965	3,4	15,1	12,5	185,3	0,42
1971	5,7	22,8	18,8	322,7	1,2
1974	6,9	26,2	21,2	400,8	1,9
1975	7,4	28,9	23,6	421,3	1,8
	11 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
1955	100,0	20,6	20,1	0,3	79,4
1957	100,0	39,6	25,2	5,5	60,4
1960	100,0	90,8	52,0	22,4	9,2
1965	100,0	90,2	73,0	15,0	9,8
1971	100,0	82,7	66,7	15,9	17,3
1974	100,0	78,5	62,1	16,3	21,5
1975	100,0	80,4	64,3	15,9	19,6

1. Total Retail Sales of Pure Commerce
2. Breakdown
3. Organized market
4. The unorganized market
5. Total retail sales
6. Total
7. In which
8. State-operated
9. Marketing cooperatives
10. Index of development
11. Breakdown (total=100 percent)

1 90. Tổng mức bán lẻ của ăn uống công cộng

	4 Tổng mức bán lẻ	2 Chia ra:			
		3 Thị trường có tổ chức			9 Thị trường không có tổ chức
		5 Tổng số	6 Trong đó:		
			7 Quốc doanh	8 Hợp tác xã mua bán	
	10 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1960 = 1) — lần				
1960	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
1965	1,5	2,7	4,3	4,5	0,72
1968	1,4	2,6	5,3	2,0	0,67
1971	3,8	3,5	6,8	5,1	4,0
1974	5,0	4,6	8,9	7,5	5,2
1975	4,1	5,3	11,0	6,2	3,2
	11 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
1960	100,0	40,9	17,2	3,9	59,1
1965	100,0	71,9	49,1	11,7	28,1
1968	100,0	72,6	63,7	5,5	27,4
1971	100,0	37,6	30,7	5,3	62,4
1974	100,0	37,5	31,1	5,9	62,5
1975	100,0	53,3	46,6	6,0	46,7

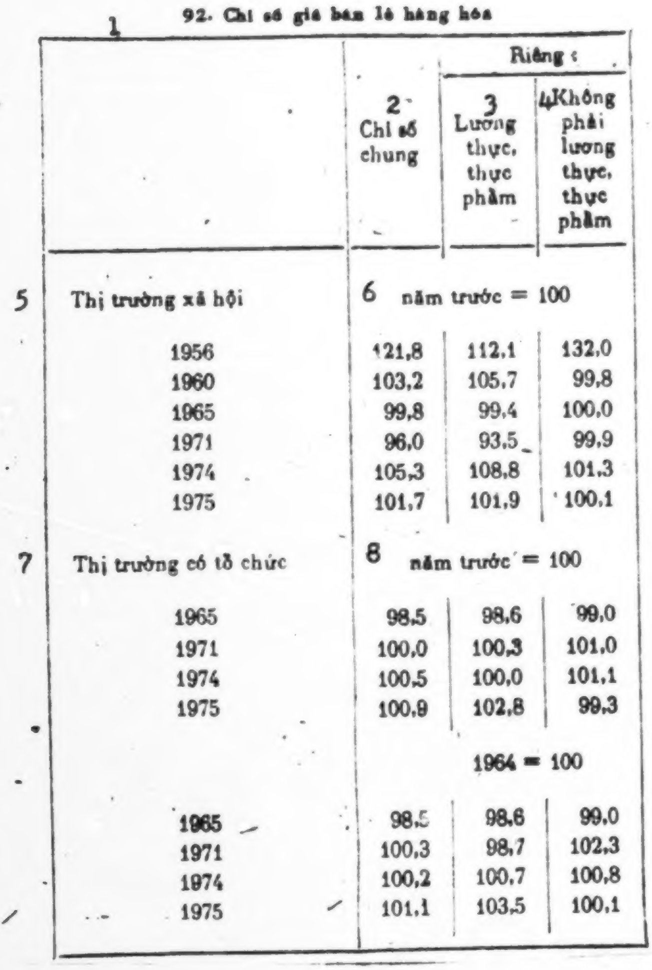
1. Total Retail Sales of Public Food and Beverage Sector
2. Breakdown
3. Organized market
4. Total retail sales
5. Total
6. In which
7. State-operated
8. Marketing cooperatives
9. The unorganized market
10. Index of development
11. Breakdown (total=100 percent)

1 **91. Mặt hàng chủ yếu do thương nghiệp quốc doanh và hợp tác xã mua bán bán lẻ**

(năm 1960 = 100) %

		1965	1971	1975
2	Tổng mức bán lẻ	184.3	283.6	363,1
3	Gạo	146,0	223,7	254,9
4	Thịt	163,8	209.4	268,3
5	Nước mắm, nước chấm	241,1	297,4	375,5
6	Đường	248,2	411,8	517,6
7	Thuốc lá	261,2	508,6	645,7
8	Vải, lụa, quần áo may sẵn	151,0	215,6	239,2
9	Xà phòng giặt	323,8	609,5	823,8
10	Dầu hỏa	247,0	404,8	755,4
11	Diêm	153,8	124,2	182,6
12	Giấy viết	218,2	331,8	409,1
13	Thuốc bệnh	187,6	319,5	368,3
14	Xe đạp	315,7	271,0	201,7

1. Primary Products Sold Retail by State-Operated Commerce and Marketing Cooperatives
2. Total retail sales
3. Rice
4. Meat
5. Fish sauce, soy sauce
6. Sugar
7. Tobacco
8. Cotton cloth, silk, ready-made clothing
9. Laundry powder
10. Kerosene
11. Matches
12. Writing paper
13. Medicine
14. Bicycles



1 92. Chỉ số giá bán lẻ hàng hóa

		Riêng:	
	2 Chỉ số chung	3 Lương thực, thực phẩm	4 Không phải lương thực, thực phẩm
5 Thị trường xã hội	6 năm trước = 100		
1956	121,8	112,1	132,0
1960	103,2	105,7	99,8
1965	99,8	99,4	100,0
1971	96,0	93,5	99,9
1974	105,3	108,8	101,3
1975	101,7	101,9	100,1
7 Thị trường có tổ chức	8 năm trước = 100		
1965	98,5	98,6	99,0
1971	100,0	100,3	101,0
1974	100,5	100,0	101,1
1975	100,9	102,8	99,3
	1964 = 100		
1965	98,5	98,6	99,0
1971	100,3	98,7	102,3
1974	100,2	100,7	100,8
1975	101,1	103,5	100,1

1. Index of Retail Prices
2. General index
3. Grain, food products
4. Non-grain-food products
5. Social market
6. Previous year=100
7. Organized market
8. Previous year=100

1 93. Số nước buôn bán với Việt-nam

nước

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1975
2 Tổng số	10	18	22	35	36
3 Các nước xã hội chủ nghĩa	7	9	10	12	12
4 Các nước khác	3	9	12	23	24

5 94. Cơ cấu hàng hóa xuất khẩu

%

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1975
6 Tổng trị giá	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
7 Hàng công nghiệp	43,7	38,0	47,9	62,7	75,1
8 Hàng thủ công nghiệp	5,1	5,7	24,6	23,3	16,4
9 Hàng nông sản chưa chế biến	51,2	56,3	27,5	14,0	8,5

10 95. Cơ cấu hàng hóa nhập khẩu

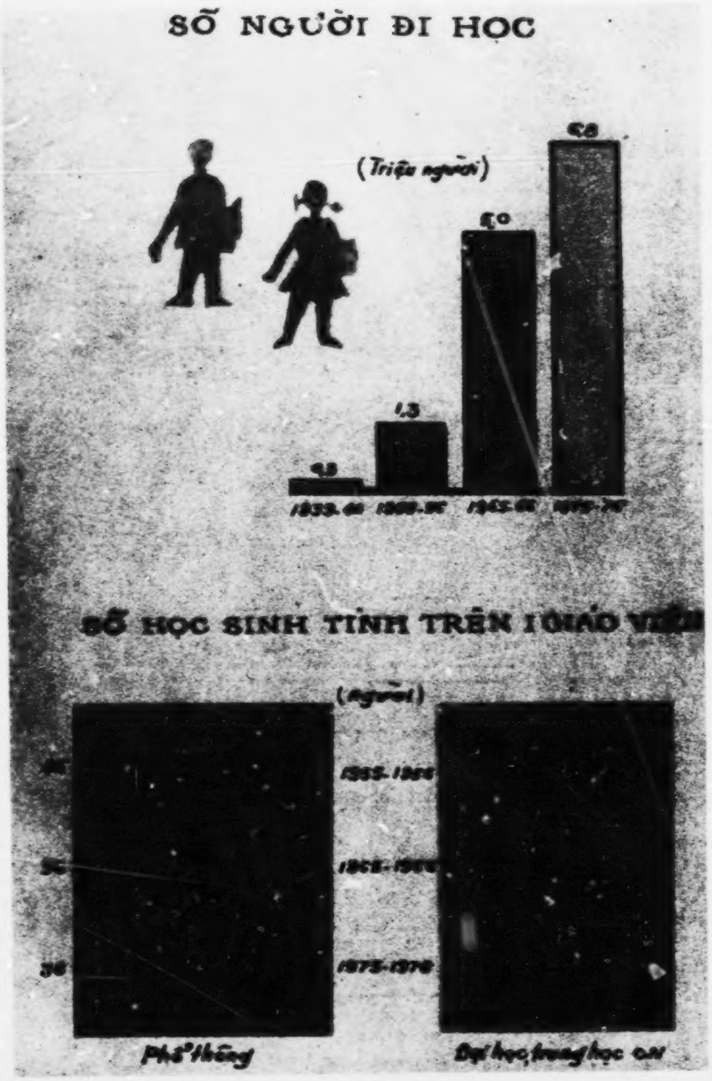
%

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1975
11 Tổng giá trị	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
12 Tư liệu sản xuất	44,9	66,0	87,0	76,5	69,7
13 trong đó :					
14 Thiết bị toàn bộ	14,3	15,0	25,7	24,0	18,2
15 Nguyên, nhiên, vật liệu	9,7	33,6	34,2	33,7	35,4
16 Hàng tiêu dùng	55,1	34,0	13,0	23,5	30,3

1. Number of Countries Trading with Vietnam
2. Total
3. Socialist countries
4. Other countries
5. Breakdown of Export Goods
6. Total value
7. Industrial goods
8. Handicraft goods
9. Unprocessed agricultural products
10. Breakdown of Import Goods
11. Total value
12. Instruments of production
13. Including
14. Complete equipment sets
15. Raw materials, fuels and supplies
16. Consumer goods

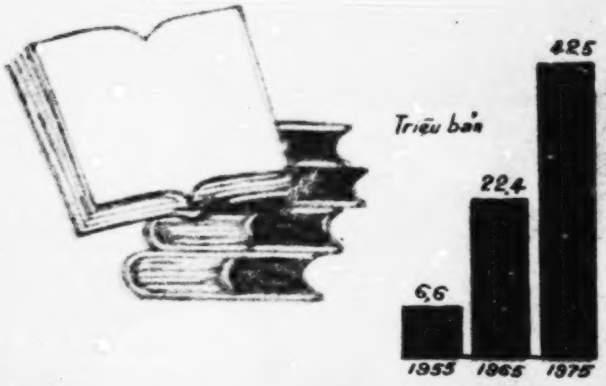
VIII

STANDARD OF LIVING
EDUCATION
CULTURE
PUBLIC HEALTH



1. School Enrollment
2. (millions of persons)
3. Number of Students per Teacher
4. (persons)
5. General school
6. Colleges, vocational middle schools

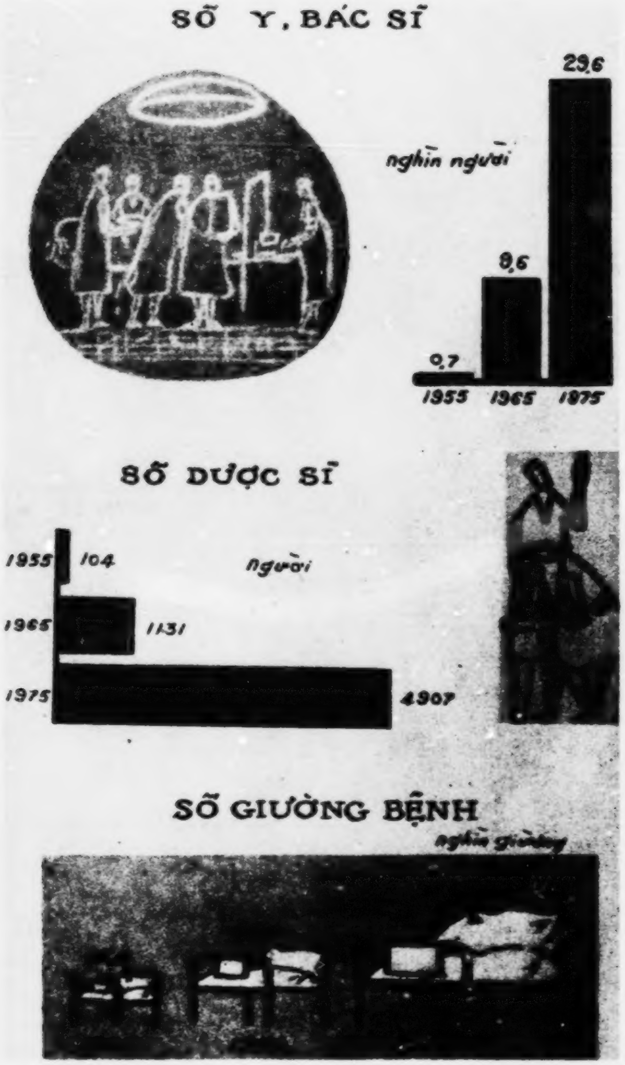
SÁCH XUẤT BẢN 1



SỐ NGƯỜI XEM CHIẾU BÓNG VÀ NGHỆ THUẬT SÂN KHẤU

(Triệu lượt/người) 3

1. Books Published
2. millions of copies
3. Number of Persons Attending Movies and Theatrical Art Productions (millions)



1. Number of Physicians and Doctors
2. Thousands of persons
3. Number of pharmacists
4. Persons
5. Number of hospital beds (thousands)

A. ĐỜI SỐNG

1 **96. Chỉ số phát triển tiền lương bình quân tháng của công nhân viên chức trong các ngành kinh tế quốc dân**
(năm 1955 = 100)

%

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Bình quân chung	136,5	157,3	156,1	161,4	178,6
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	155,1	182,5	180,4	190,5	215,4
4 Riêng :					
5 Công nghiệp	129,8	142,5	142,7	145,3	167,1
6 Nông, lâm nghiệp	136,9	156,2	163,9	177,7	189,8
7 Xây dựng cơ bản	179,0	235,5	231,8	255,1	294,9
8 Vận tải	159,1	230,5	177,7	190,6	226,1
9 Bưu điện	143,3	194,3	166,9	166,2	182,8
10 Thương nghiệp, cung cấp vật tư	156,0	179,8	184,0	198,4	209,4
11 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	126,9	147,0	148,3	144,6	152,8

12 **97. Tỷ trọng cung cấp của Nhà nước trong số chi của gia đình công nhân viên chức**
(số chi từng khoản = 100)

%

	1960	1965	1971	1975
13 Tổng số chi	65,4	76,4	69,7	64,8
14 Chi ăn	62,0	73,4	69,2	63,6
15 Chi may mặc	86,0	96,4	94,9	89,4
16 Chi mua sắm hàng hóa khác	70,2	86,0	82,4	72,5
17 Chi không phải hàng hóa	75,1	78,4	62,6	56,9

A. LIVING STANDARD

1. Index of Growth of Average Monthly Wage of the Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the Various Sectors of the National Economy
2. Overall average
3. Material production sector
4. In which
5. Industry
6. Agriculture, forestry
7. Capital construction
8. Transportation
9. Posts-telegraph
10. Commerce, supply
11. Non-material production sector
12. Percentage of the Expenses of the Families of Manual Workers and Civil Servants Supplied by the State (expenditures on each item=100)
13. Total expenditures
14. Expenditures on food
15. Expenditures on ready-made clothing
16. Expenditures on other goods
17. Expenditures not for goods

1 98. Mua hàng hóa và bán sản phẩm của xã viên hợp tác xã nông nghiệp tính bình quân cho một hộ trong năm

(tính theo giá hiện-hành)

%

		1961	1965	1971	1975
2	Chi số phát triển (năm 1961 = 100)				
3	Tổng số mua hàng hóa	100,0	124,6	176,5	225,1
	Riêng mua của Nhà nước	100,0	158,5	209,8	260,9
4'	Tổng số bán sản phẩm	100,0	131,5	172,7	228,6
	Riêng bán cho Nhà nước	100,0	203,1	210,8	275,8
5	Tỷ lệ mua hàng hóa so với bán sản phẩm với Nhà nước	189,8	148,1	188,9	179,5

6 99. Cơ cấu mua hàng hóa và bán sản phẩm với Nhà nước của xã viên hợp tác xã nông nghiệp tính bình quân cho 1 hộ trong năm

%

		1965	1971	1975
7	Tổng số mua	100,0	100,0	100,0
8	Mua tư liệu sinh hoạt	90,9	88,0	81,4
9	Mua tư liệu sản xuất	2,0	3,7	5,5
10	Mua vật liệu xây dựng	6,5	6,2	10,2
11	Mua tài sản	0,6	2,1	2,9
12	Tổng số bán	100,0	100,0	100,0
13	Bán sản phẩm trồng trọt	25,5	18,0	13,7
14	Bán sản phẩm chăn nuôi	66,2	73,1	77,2
15	Bán sản phẩm nghề phụ thủ công	8,3	8,9	9,1

1. The Purchase of Goods and Sale of Products by Agricultural Cooperative Members per Household During the Year (computed at current prices)
2. Index of development
3. Total goods purchased
   Purchases by the state
4. Total products sold
   Products sold to the state
5. Percentage of goods purchased compared to products sold to the state
6. Breakdown of Goods Purchased and Products Sold from and to the State by Agricultural Cooperative Members per Household during the Year
7. Total purchases
8. Purchase of instruments of consumption
9. Purchase of instruments of production
10. Purchase of building materials
11. Purchase of property
12. Total sales
13. Sale of crop products
14. Sale of livestock products
15. Sale of subsidiary handicraft products

B. GIÁO DỤC

1 100. Số người đi học

2 nghìn người

	3 Tổng số	Chia ra :				
		4 Vỡ lòng	5 Phổ thông	6 Bổ túc văn hóa	7 Trung học C. N	8 Đại học
1939 - 1940	278,4	98,7	178,7	—	0.4	0.6
1955 - 1956	1288,0	552.5	716,1	15.4	2.8	1.2
1957 - 1958	2068.8	857,0	1008,3	191,5	8,3	3,7
1960 - 1961	4536,7	795,0	1899,6	1794.7	30,7	16,7
1965 - 1966	4968.8	809,9	2934,9	1129.8	60.0	34.2
1971 - 1972	6170,6	1058,0	4585.6	390,7	74.3	62,0
1973 - 1974	6287,2	876.7	4965,1	329,8	61,4	54.2
1974 - 1975	6630,9	908.5	5151,5	445,5	69.8	55,5
1975 - 1976	6796,9	908.6	5307,4	436,3	83,5	61.1

B. EDUCATION
1. Number of Persons Attending School
2. Thousands of persons
3. Total
4. Kindergarten
5. General school
6. Supplementary education
7. Vocational middle schools
8. Colleges

1 **101. Lớp học, giáo viên và học sinh vỡ lòng**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

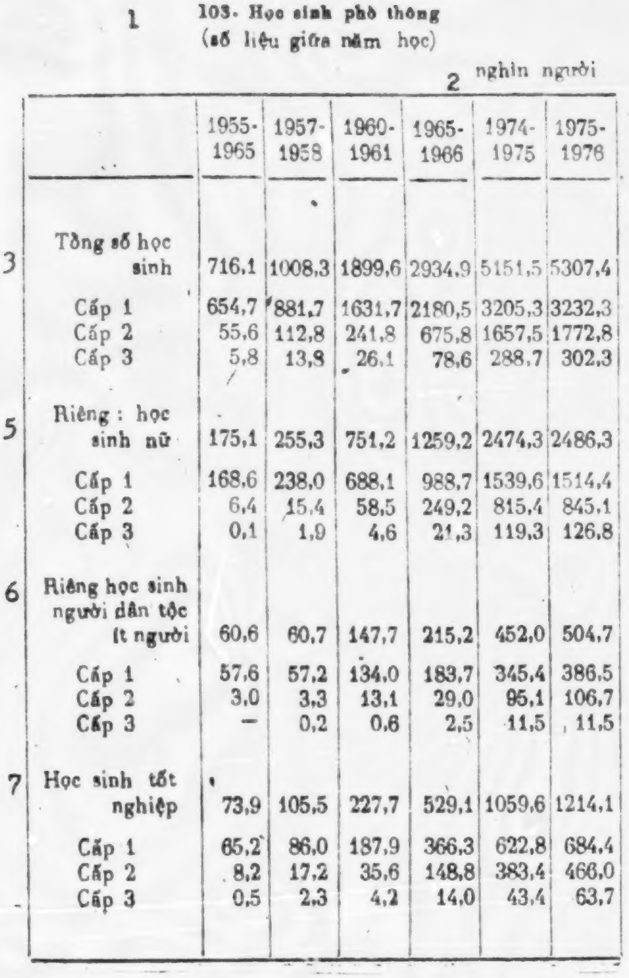
	4 Lớp học (lớp)	2 Giáo viên (người)		3 Học sinh (nghìn người)	
		5 Tổng số	6 Trong đó: NỮ	7 Tổng số	8 Trong đó: NỮ
1965 – 1966	28511	27890	14216	809,0	395,4
1968 – 1969	33496	31264	20681	1137,5	581,6
1971 – 1972	36191	32077	27743	1058,0	493,2
1973 – 1974	31774	30130	24582	876,7	445,7
1974 – 1975	33230	31814	23682	908,5	437,1
1975 – 1976	33840	33153	26229	908,6	454,9
9 Năm học 1975-1976					
10 phân theo vùng					
11 Miền núi	9887	9722	6433	243,7	118,3
12 Trung du	4776	5186	3616	121,3	62,0
13 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	10872	10188	9519	336,5	165,8
14 Khu 4 cũ	8035	8057	6661	207,1	106,8

1. Kindergarten Classrooms, Teachers and Pupils (mid-school year data)
2. Teachers
3. Pupils (thousands)
4. Classrooms
5. Total
6. Women
7. Total
8. Women
9. 1975-1976 school year
10. By region
11. The mountains
12. The midlands
13. The Red River Delta
14. Former Zone 4

1 **102. Trường học, lớp học, giáo viên phổ thông**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

		1955-1956	1957-1958	1960-1961	1965-1966	1974-1975	1975-1976
2	Trường học - cái	4495	5007	7066	10204	11653	11832
3	Cấp 1	4128	4649	6006	7018	6545	6598
4	Cấp 2	338	322	889	2983	4714	4833
5	Cấp 3	29	36	71	293	394	401
6	Lớp học - lớp	17584	23004	41447	71060	129447	132343
7	Cấp 1	16167	20563	36458	55103	85336	86214
8	Cấp 2	1297	2188	4455	14235	37922	39680
9	Cấp 3	120	253	534	1722	6189	6449
10	Tổng số giáo viên-người	16013	23340	44401	80488	168623	176611
11	Cấp 1	14166	19843	36802	51901	91696	93071
12	Cấp 2	1595	3016	6526	24207	61859	67809
13	Cấp 3	252	481	1073	4380	15068	15731
14	Riêng giáo viên nữ - người	858	1451	5451	18586	99532	104340
15	Cấp 1	767	1261	4616	12298	57775	57827
16	Cấp 2	91	172	729	5590	35663	39985
17	Cấp 8	—	18	106	698	6094	6528

1. General Schools, Classrooms and Teachers (mid-school year data)
2. Schools-number
3. Level I
4. Level II
5. Level III
6. Classrooms-number
7. Level I
8. Level II
9. Level III
10. Total number of teachers
11. Level I
12. Level II
13. Level III
14. Female teachers
15. Level I
16. Level II
17. Level III



1 **103. Học sinh phổ thông**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

2 nghìn người

	1955-1965	1957-1958	1960-1961	1965-1966	1974-1975	1975-1976
3 Tổng số học sinh	716,1	1008,3	1899,6	2934,9	5151,5	5307,4
Cấp 1	654,7	881,7	1631,7	2180,5	3205,3	3232,3
Cấp 2	55,6	112,8	241,8	675,8	1657,5	1772,8
Cấp 3	5,8	13,8	26,1	78,6	288,7	302,3
5 Riêng : học sinh nữ	175,1	255,3	751,2	1259,2	2474,3	2486,3
Cấp 1	168,6	238,0	688,1	988,7	1539,6	1514,4
Cấp 2	6,4	15,4	58,5	249,2	815,4	845,1
Cấp 3	0,1	1,9	4,6	21,3	119,3	126,8
6 Riêng học sinh người dân tộc ít người	60,6	60,7	147,7	215,2	452,0	504,7
Cấp 1	57,6	57,2	134,0	183,7	345,4	386,5
Cấp 2	3,0	3,3	13,1	29,0	95,1	106,7
Cấp 3	—	0,2	0,6	2,5	11,5	11,5
7 Học sinh tốt nghiệp	73,9	105,5	227,7	529,1	1059,6	1214,1
Cấp 1	65,2	86,0	187,9	366,3	622,8	684,4
Cấp 2	8,2	17,2	35,6	148,8	383,4	466,0
Cấp 3	0,5	2,3	4,2	14,0	43,4	63,7

1. General School Enrollment (mid-school year data)
2. Thousands of persons
3. Total number of students
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
5. Female students
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
6. Ethnic minority students
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
7. Graduates
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III

1 **104. Giáo dục phổ thông ở các tỉnh miền núi**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

	1955-1956	1957-1958	1960-1961	1965-1966	1974-1975	1975-1976
2 Trường học — cái	843	1051	2130	3096	3369	3512
Cấp 1	796	991	1957	2531	2265	2333
Cấp 2	44	56	158	513	997	1071
Cấp 3	3	4	15	52	107	108
3 Giáo viên — người	1775	2795	7161	14690	31329	34752
Cấp 1	1611	2508	6165	10261	20098	21329
Cấp 2	153	251	705	20905	9156	11128
Cấp 3	11	36	291	1524	2975	2295
4 Học sinh — nghìn người	60,6	88,1	206,6	352,7	794,2	862,7
Cấp 1	55,9	80,1	176,9	286,5	561,3	597,4
Cấp 2	4,5	7,4	26,5	58,5	198,8	226,1
Cấp 3	0,2	0,6	3,2	7,7	34,1	39,2
5 Học sinh tốt nghiệp — nghìn người	5,3	7,0	20,7	54,0	127,5	144,0
Cấp 1	4,8	6,0	15,8	41,4	86,2	89,9
Cấp 2	0,5	0,9	4,4	11,7	36,8	48,1
Cấp 3	—	0,1	0,5	0,9	4,5	6,0

1. Universal Education in the Mountain Provinces (mid-school year data)
2. Schools-number
   Level I
   Level II
   Level II
3. Teachers
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
4. Students-thousands
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
5. Graduates-thousands
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III

1 **105. Số người học bổ túc văn hóa**

2 nghìn người

	1955-1956	1957-1958	1960-1961	1965-1966	1974-1975	1975-1976
3 Số người đi học	15,4	191,5	1794,7	1129,8	445,6	436,3
Cấp 1	15,3	182,9	1636,2	886,7	149,7	118,4
Cấp 2	0,1	7,7	141,9	217,8	204,8	204,4
Cấp 3	1	0,9	16,6	25,7	91,1	113,5
4 Số người chuyển lớp và mãn khóa	2,2	84,5	1271,0	918,5	94,6	
Cấp 1	2,2	82,8	1197,5	794,1	24,0	
Cấp 2	0,0	1,3	64,7	109,9	41,3	
Cấp 3	—	0,4	8,8	14,5	29,3	

5 **106. Giáo dục trung học chuyên nghiệp**

(số liệu giữa năm học)

	6 Trường (cái)	7 Giáo viên (người)	8 Học sinh (người)
1939 — 1940 (a)	4	...	....
1955 — 1956	8	101	2800
1957 1958	15	580	8300
1960 — 1961	65	1631	30677
1965 — 1966	154	3159	60018
1971 — 1972	193	6389	74281
1973 — 1974	191	6817	61375
1974 — 1975	195	6618	69813
1975 — 1976	233	6781	83491

(a) Số liệu cả nước

1. Number of Supplementary Education Students
2. Thousands of persons
3. Enrollment
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
4. Persons promoted or graduated
   Level I
   Level II
   Level III
5. Vocational Middle School Education (mid-school year data)
6. Schools
7. Teachers
8. Students (a) Nationwide data

1 **107. Học sinh trung học chuyên nghiệp học trong nước phân theo hình thức đào tạo**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

người

–	2 Tổng số	3 Chia ra:			4 Riêng hệ dài hạn	
		5 Dài hạn	6 Chuyên tu	7 Tại chức	8 Nữ	Dân tộc ít người 9
1955 – 1956	2800	2500	300	–	270	103
1957 – 1958	8300	7800	500	–	760	274
1960 – 1961	30677	27459	3218	–	3476	1457
1965 – 1966	60018	41942	5076	13000	11672	2940
1971 – 1972	74281	66934	3979	3368	33676	4867
1973 – 1947	61375	56918	3713	723	34628	4640
1974 – 1975	69813	65651	2999	1163	33031	5843
1975 – 1976	83491	76808	3946	2737	39447	7277

10 **108. Giáo dục đại học (a)**
(số liệu giữa năm học)

	11 Trường (cái)	12 Phân hiệu, lớp độc lập	13 Giáo viên (người)	14 Học sinh (nghìn người)
1939 – 1940 (b)	3	–	53	0,6
1955 – 1956	2	–	40	1,2
1957 – 1958	6	–	343	3,7
1960 – 1961	10	–	1260	16,7
1965 – 1966	21	3	3590	34,2
1971 – 1972	35	4	7738	62,0
1973 – 1974	40	3	8554	54,2
1974 – 1975	39	3	8658	55,5
1975 – 1976	39	3	8433	61,1

(a) Không kể trường của quân đội và công an
(b) Số liệu toàn Đông-dương .

1. Domestic Vocational Middle School Students by Form of Training (mid-school year data)
2. Total
3. Breakdown
4. Long-term training
5. Long term
6. Special training
7. On-the-job training
8. Women
9. Ethnic minority members
10. College Education(a)(mid-school year data)
11. Schools
12. Independent faculties, classes
13. Teachers
14. Students(thousands)

(a) Does not include schools of the army and public security sector
(b) Data on all of Indochina

1 109. Học sinh đại học học trong nước phân theo hình thức đào tạo

người

	2 Tổng số	3 Chia ra:			4 Riêng hệ dài hạn	
		5 Dài hạn	6 Chuyên tu	7 Tại chức	8 Nữ	Dân tộc ít người 9
1955 — 1956	1200	1200	—	—	123	16
1957 — 1958	3700	3700	—	—	268	21
1960 — 1960	16690	13640	650	2400	1272	182
1965 — 1966	34208	23906	2400	7902	5386	1135
1971 — 1972	61978	48156	4078	9744	17567	1958
1973 — 1974	54150	41371	3443	9336	16940	1552
1974 — 1975	55476	42892	3002	9582	16064	1700
1975 — 1976	61102	47642	3493	9967	16355	1969

C. VĂN HÓA

10 110. Sách xuất bản

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
11 Tổng số						
12 Cuốn	770	1185	1789	1887	1263	1510
13 Nghìn bản	6643	10716	29667	22411	31299	42516
14 Trung ương						
Cuốn	645	1096	1509	1206	973	1054
Nghìn bản	6350	10609	29096	21063	29751	40596
15 Địa phương						
Cuốn	125	89	280	681	290	456
Nghìn bản	293	107	571	1348	1548	1920

1. Domestic College Students by Form of Training
2. Total
3. Breakdown
4. Long-term training
5. Long term
6. Special training
7. On-the-job training
8. Women
9. Ethnic minority members

C. CULTURE

10. Books Published
11. Total number
12. Book titles
13. Thousands of copies
14. Central level
    Book titles
    Thousands of copies
15. Local level
    Book titles
    Thousands of copies

1 111. Sách xuất bản của trung ương phân theo loại

	2 Tổng số	3 Chia ra :			
		4 Sách quốc văn			5 Sách ngoại văn
		6 Số cuốn			
1955	645	85	207	340	13
1957	1096	282	264	535	15
1960	1509	303	346	821	39
1965	1206	457	162	513	74
1971	1263	313	55	851	44
1975	1054	347	185	495	27
		7 Nghìn bản			
1955	6350	1399	1712	3226	13
1957	10609	5858	1496	3216	39
1960	29096	13194	4682	11010	210
1965	21063	15258	1372	3939	494
1971	31299	20341	507	10026	426
1975	40596	26128	2643	11597	228

1. Books Published by the Central Level by Type
2. Total
3. Breakdown
4. Vietnamese literature books
5. Foreign literature books
6. Number of titles
7. Thousands of copies

1

112. Thư viện công cộng

	2 Số thư viện (cái)		3 Số sách (nghìn bản)		Số lượt người đọc tại thư viện (nghìn lượt người) 4	
	5 Tổng số	6 Trong đó: thư viện trung ương	7 Tổng số	8 Trong đó: thư viện trung ương	9 Tổng số	Trong đó: thư viện trung ương 10
1955	8	1	314,7	202,2	200,0	62,9
1975	33	1	447,2	268,8	786,0	203,3
1960	35	2	1110,1	582,1	1615,9	294,9
1965	105	2	2555,7	1307,8	2136,8	410,8
1971	173	3	2639,8	1303,3(a)	....	104,1(a)
1974	200	3	4041,6	857,1(a)	912,2	74,0(a)
1975	221	3	3840,0	869,0(a)	935,0	131,2(a)

(a) Chỉ tính số sách và lượt người đọc tại thư viện quốc gia.

11 113. Truyền thanh
(số liệu cuối năm)

	12 Truyền thanh		13 Máy thu thanh đăng ký (nghìn cái)
	14 Chiều dài đường dây (km)	15 Số loa (nghìn cái)	
1960	1386	13,9	20,0
1965	13278	214,2	137,6
1968	15352	257,0	21[illegible],4
1971	21880	311,9	328,5
1974	22567	396,5	422,7
1975	23989	439,1	489,6

1. Public Libraries
2. Number of libraries
3. Number of books (thousands)
4. Number of persons visiting libraries (thousands)
5. Total
6. Central libraries
7. Total
8. Central libraries
9. Total
10. Central libraries

(a) Only includes the number of books and persons visiting national libraries

11. Wired Radio System (end of the year data)
12. Wired radio
13. Registered wired radio units
14. Length of transmission lines
15. Number of loudspeakers

1 114. Số phim sản xuất trong nước

	3 Tổng số	2 Chia ra:			
		4 Phim truyện	5 Phim thời sự	6 Phim tài liệu	7 Phim hoạt họa
			Số bộ		
1945 – 1954	111	–	111	–	–
1955 – 1960	359	5	285	68	1
1961 – 1965	485	13	265	189	18
1966 – 1974	893	43	415	401	34
1972 – 1975	353	21	152	160	20
			Số cuốn		
1945 – 1954	111	–	111	–	–
1955 – 1960	517	37	305	174	1
1961 – 1965	790	95	273	401	21
1966 – 1974	1754	374	425	909	47
1972 – 1975	818	207	179	406	26

1. Number of Domestically Produced Films
2. Breakdown
3. Total
4. Feature films
5. Contemporary event films
6. Documentary films
7. Animated films

1 115. Chiếu bóng

(thuộc Bộ Văn hóa quản lý)

	2 Số đơn vị chiếu bóng (đơn vị)	3 Số buổi chiếu bóng (buổi)	4 Số lượt người xem (nghìn lượt người)
1950	13	396	792
1952	16	2880	5670
1955	84	25117	21078
1957	173	47401	37451
1960	240	74022	56240
1965	344	106624	66510
1974	505	164452	112768
1975	516	171138	120129

5 116. Nghệ thuật sân khấu

(số liệu cuối năm)

	6 Đơn vị nghệ thuật chuyên nghiệp		7 Hoạt động của các đơn vị nghệ thuật trung ương	
	Tổng số 8	9 trong đó Trung ương	Số buổi biểu diễn (buổi) 10	Số lượt người xem (nghìn lượt người) 11
1955	24	6	300	1600
1957	40	10	630	2151
1960	54	10	1414	3521
1965	66	11	1263	1628
1971	79	16	2011	3988
1974	82	16	2492	4356
1975	84	16	1501	4187

1. Cinemas (under the management of the Ministry of Culture)
2. Number of cinema units
3. Number of cinema showings
4. Number of persons attending (thousands)
5. Theatrical Art (end of the year data)
6. Professional theatrical units
7. Activities of central theatrical units
8. Total
9. Central level
10. Number of performances
11. Number of persons attending (thousands)

D. Y TẾ

1 117. Cơ sở phòng bệnh và chữa bệnh
(số liệu cuối năm)

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Số cơ sở — cái						
3 Bệnh viện	57	55	65	252	431	442
4 Bệnh xá	17	85	180	350	587	645
5 Viện điều dưỡng	4	13	6	16	94	93
6 Trại phong	...	....	6	5	16	20
7 Viện nghiên cứu y học	1	1	6	6	10	10
8 Trạm vệ sinh phòng dịch	—	59	55	28	26	26
9 Trạm chống mắt hột	18	26	31	20	22	21
10 Trạm chống sốt rét	19	24	26	22	25	26
11 Trạm bảo vệ bà mẹ và trẻ em	—	—	—	28	25	25
12 Trạm y tế hộ sinh xã	200	300	3298	5463	5690	5567
13 Giường bệnh —						
14 nghìn giường	15,8	19,7	48,2	69,7	102,9	109,9
15 Bệnh viện	12,1	11,1	13,4	19,1	36,5	40,4
16 Bệnh xá	2,0	3,9	5,6	8,9	9,0	8,8
17 Viện điều dưỡng	0,3	2,6	2,2	1,6	7,6	7,4
18 Trại phong	...	...	3,1	1,9	3,4	4,9
19 Trạm y tế hộ sinh xã	1,4	2,1	23,9	38,2	46,4	48,4

D. PUBLIC HEALTH
1. Disease Prevention and Treatment Facilities (end of year data)
2. Number of facilities
3. Hospitals
4. Medical aid stations
5. Sanitoria
6. Leprosaria
7. Medical research institutes
8. Hygiene-disease prevention stations
9. Trachoma prevention stations
10. Malaria prevention stations
11. Stations for the protection of mothers and newborns
12. Village public health-maternity stations
13. Patient beds
14. Thousands of beds
15. Hospitals
16. Medical aid stations
17. Sanitoria
18. Leprosaria
19. Village public health-maternity stations

1 118. Cơ sở chữa bệnh năm 1975 phân theo hệ thống quản lý và theo vùng

(số liệu cuối năm)

cơ sở

	2 Bệnh viện	3 Bệnh xá	4 Viện điều dưỡng	5 Trại phong	6 Trạm y tế hộ sinh xã
7 Tổng số	442	645	93	20	5567
8 Thuộc hệ thống Bộ Y tế	372	35	34	20	5567
9 Trực thuộc Bộ Y tế	12	—	8	5	—
10 Trực thuộc các sở, ty y tế	360	35	26	15	5567
11 Thuộc các ngành khác quản lý	70	610	59	—	—
12 Trung ương	70	480	48	—	—
13 Địa phương	—	130	11	—	—
14 Số cơ sở thuộc sở, ty y tế phân theo vùng	360	35	26	15	5567
15 Miền núi	129	26	13	6	1646
16 Trung du	45	2	2	2	772
17 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	116	4	7	6	1752
18 Khu 4 cũ	70	3	4	1	1397

1. Medical Treatment Facilities in 1975 by Management System and Region (end of year data)
2. Hospitals
3. Medical aid stations
4. Sanitoria
5. Leprosaria
6. Village public health-maternity stations
7. Total
8. Under the Ministry of Public Health
9. Directly subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health
10. Directly subordinate to the Public Health Services
11. Managed by the other sectors
12. Central level
13. Local level
14. Number of facilities under the Public Health Services by region
15. The mountains
16. The midlands
17. The Red River Delta
18. Former Zone 4

1 119. Giường bệnh năm 1975 phân theo hệ thống quản lý và theo vùng
(số liệu cuối năm)

2 giường

		3 Tổng số	4 Chia ra :				
			5 Bệnh viện	6 Bệnh xá	7 Viện điều dưỡng	8 Trại phong	9 Trạm Y tế hộ sinh xã
10	Tổng số	10998	40373	8804	7422	4959	48350
11	Thuộc hệ thống Bộ Y tế	93448	35073	644	3522	4959	48350
12	Trực thuộc Bộ Y tế	7697	3960	–	1438	2279	–
13	Trực thuộc các sở, ty y tế	85751	32013	644	2064	2680	48350
14	Thuộc các ngành khác quản lý	16460	4400	8160	3900	–	–
15	Trung ương	13960	4000	6210	3350	–	–
16	Địa phương	2500	–	1950	550	–	–
17	Số giường bệnh thuộc sở, ty y tế phân theo vùng	85751	32013	644	2064	2680	48350
18	Miền núi	19643	8116	424	554	1055	9494
19	Trung du	11438	3811	40	190	600	6797
20	Đồng bằng	33698	13529	120	870	925	18254
21	Khu 4 cũ	20972	6557	60	450	100	13805

1. Number of Patient Beds in 1975 by Management System and Region (end of year data)
2. Beds
3. Total
4. Breakdown
5. Hospitals
6. Medical aid stations
7. Sanitoria
8. Leprosaria
9. Village public health-maternity stations
10. Total
11. Under the Ministry of Public Health
12. Directly subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health
13. Directly subordinate to the Public Health Services
14. Managed by the other sectors
15. Central level
16. Local level
17. Number of beds of the Public Health Services by region
18. The mountains
19. The midlands
20. The Red River Delta
21. Forme - Zone 4

120. Cán bộ y tế

1 (số liệu cuối năm)

2 người

	1955	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
3 Ngành y. Bác sĩ	108	177	409	1525	4122	5684
4 Y sĩ	563	1003	1799	8043	21366	23906
5 Y tá	10283	18394	29117	38928	48427	42354
6 Nữ hộ sinh	2031	5401	13159	14886	11578	8517
7 Ngành dược						
8 Dược sĩ cao cấp	45	59	172	428	1279	1825
9 Dược sĩ trung cấp	59	120	238	703	2335	3082
10 Dược tá	233	761	1919	2270	10000	7609
11 Cán bộ đông y trong biên chế nhà nước	...	...	...	395	450	477

12 121. Cán bộ y tế dân lập

13 người

	1960	1965	1968	1971	1975
14 Y sĩ	—	3320	5231	9277	9205
15 trong đó : Người dân tộc	—	227	498	...	...
16 Y tá	22004	30185	34012	30644	26080
17 trong đó : Người dân tộc	...	1852	4772	...	...
18 Nữ hộ sinh	12586	14065	12558	10526	7361
19 trong đó : người dân tộc	...	846	1972	...	...

1. Public Health Cadres (end of year data)
2. Persons
3. Physicians, doctors
4. Physicians
5. Nurses
6. Midwives
7. The pharmaceutical sector
8. High level pharmacists
9. Middle level pharmacists
10. Druggists
11. Eastern medicine cadres in the state administration
12. Private Public Health Cadres
13. Persons
14. Physicians
15. Ethnic minority physicians
16. Nurses
17. Ethnic minority nurses
18. Midwives
19. Ethnic minority midwives

1 122. Cán bộ y tế năm 1975 (ngành y) phân theo hệ thống quản lý và theo vùng

(số liệu cuối năm)

2 người

	3 Bác sĩ (a)	4 Y sĩ (b)	5 Y tá	6 Nữ hộ sinh (c)
7 Tổng số	5684	23906	42354	8517
8 Thuộc hệ thống Bộ Y tế	4834	20695	35254	8307
9 Trực thuộc Bộ Y tế	1021	711	1291	68
10 Trực thuộc Sở, ty y tế	3813	19985	33963	8239
11 Thuộc các ngành khác quản lý	850	3210	7100	210
12 Cán bộ y tế thuộc sở, ty y tế phân theo vùng*	3813	19985	33963	8239
13 Miền núi	820	4510	8316	1466
14 Trung du	444	2526	3455	1229
15 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	1721	8275	11594	2783
16 Khu 4 cũ	828	4674	10598	2761

(a) Kể cả tiến sĩ, phó tiến sĩ
(b) Kể cả y tá trung học
(c) Kể cả nữ hộ sinh trung học

1. Public Health Cadres in 1975 (medical sector) by Management System and Region (end of year data)
2. Persons
3. Doctors (a)
4. Physicians (b)
5. Nurses
6. Midwives (c)
7. Total
8. In the Ministry of Public Health System
9. Directly subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health
10. Directly subordinate to the Public Health Services
11. Managed by the other sectors
12. Public health cadres at public health services by region
13. The mountains
14. The midlands
15. The Red River Delta
16. Former Zone 4

(a) Includes Ph.D.'s and doctoral candidates.

(b) Includes nurses with a middle school education

(c) Includes midwives with a middle school education

1 123. Cán bộ y tế năm 1975 (ngành dược) phân theo hệ thống quản lý và theo vùng

2 người

	3 Dược sĩ cao cấp (a)	4 Dược sĩ trung cấp	5 Dược tá	
			6 Tổng số	7 Trong đó: dân lập
8 Tổng số	1825	3082	7609	2522
9 Thuộc hệ thống Bộ Y tế	1725	2802	7290	2522
10 Trực thuộc Bộ Y tế	245	134	217	
11 Trực thuộc sở, ty y tế	1480	2668	7082	2522
12 Thuộc các ngành khác quản lý	100	280	310	—
13 Cán bộ y tế thuộc sở, ty y tế phân theo vùng	1480	2668	7082	2522
14 Miền núi	368	707	1684	289
15 Trung du	197	274	791	448
16 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	583	1022	2825	1028
17 Khu 4 cũ	332	665	1782	757

(a) Kể cả tiến sĩ, phó tiến sĩ

1. Public Health Cadres in 1975 (pharmaceuticals sector) by Management System and Region
2. Persons
3. High level pharmacists(a)
4. Middle level pharmacists
5. Druggists
6. Total
7. Independent
8. Total
9. Under the Ministry of Public Health system
10. Directly subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health
11. Directly subordinate to the Public Health Services
12. Managed by the other sectors
13. Cadres subordinate to the Public Health Services by region
14. The mountains
15. The midlands
16. The Red River Delta
17. Former Zone 4

(a) Includes Ph.D.'s and doctoral candidates

1 **124. Cơ sở phòng bệnh va chữa bệnh của các tỉnh miền núi**
(số liệu cuối năm)

		1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
2	Số cơ sở — cái					
3	Bệnh viện	13	13	65	131	129
4	Bệnh xá	22	62	68	24	26
5	Viện điều dưỡng	2	1	2	11	13
6	Trạm y tế, hộ sinh xã	—	596	1520	1737	1646
7	Giường bệnh — giường					
8	Bệnh viện	1050	1400	3492	6391	8116
9	Bệnh xá	270	1058	1136	275	424
10	Viện điều dưỡng	150	15	45	405	554
11	Trạm y tế, hộ sinh xã	—	2980	7500	8579	9494

12 **125. Cán bộ y tế của các tỉnh miền núi**
(số liệu cuối năm)

13 người

		1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
14	Ngành y					
15	Bác sĩ	12	38	225	505	820
16	Y sĩ	100	442	1524	3740	4510
17	Y tá	573	881	8390	9162	8316
18	Nữ hộ sinh	99	100	2427	2451	1466
19	Ngành dược					
20	Dược sĩ cao cấp	1	10	47	165	368
21	Dược sĩ trung cấp	11	28	150	574	701
22	Dược tá	37	87	508	1910	1684

1. Disease Prevention and Treatment Facilities of the Mountain Provinces (end of year data)
2. Number of facilities
3. Hospitals
4. Medical aid stations
5. Sanitoria
6. Village public health-maternity clinics
7. Patient beds
8. Hospitals
9. Medical aid stations
10. Sanitoria
11. Village public health-maternity clinics
12. Public Health Cadres of the Mountain Provinces (end of year data)
13. Persons
14. Medical sector
15. Doctors
16. Physicians
17. Nurses
18. Midwives
19. Pharmaceuticals sector
20. High level pharmacists
21. Middle level pharmacists
22. Druggists

1 126. Các hoạt động về bảo vệ ba mẹ và trẻ em

	1965	1968	1975
2 *Khám chữa phụ khoa và sinh đẻ thuộc hệ thống Bộ Y tế quản lý* (kể cả trạm xá xã)			
3 Số người khám phụ khoa — nghìn người	416,8	746,5	528,8
4 Số người chữa phụ khoa — nghìn người	151,1	296,7	256,5
5 Số người khám thai — nghìn người	643,3	516,1	855,1
6 Số lần khám thai — nghìn lần người	1187,4	1035,1	1263,2
7 Số người đẻ ở các cơ sở y tế — nghìn người	461,8	425,4	489,5
8 Tỷ lệ chết của trẻ em mới sinh (a) — %	15,8	15,2	14,7
9 *Nhà trẻ, nhóm trẻ*			
10 Số nhà trẻ, nhóm trẻ — nhà	7330	37017	33040
11 Số cô giữ trẻ — nghìn người	13,0	52,4	78,6
12 Số trẻ em gửi nhà trẻ — nghìn em	102,2	564,5	550,8

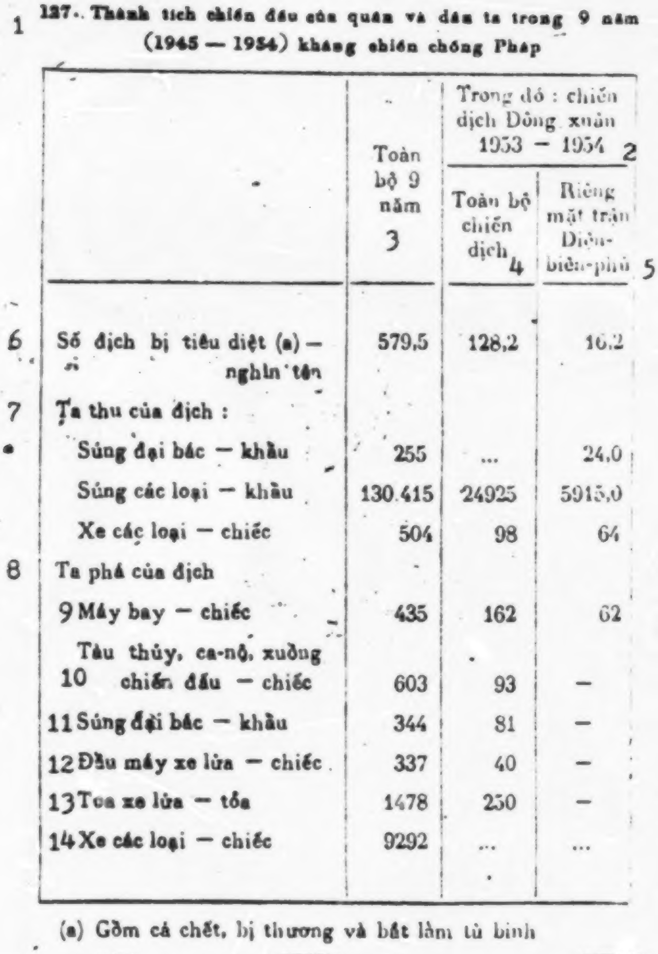
(a) Số trẻ em chết dưới 7 ngày sau khi đẻ, so với tổng số trẻ em mới đẻ

1. Activities To Protect Mothers and Newborns
2. Gynecological examinations and treatment and childbirth in the system managed by the Ministry of Public Health (includes village medical aid stations)
3. Number of women receiving gynecological examinations-thousands
4. Number of women receiving gynecological treatment-thousands
5. Number of women receiving pregnancy examinations-thousands
6. Number of pregnancy examinations-thousands
7. Number of infants born at public health facilities-thousands
8. Mortality rate of newborns(a)
9. Child care centers, child care groups
10. Number of child care centers, child care groups
11. Number of governesses-thousands
12. Number of children attending child care centers-thousands

(a) Number of newborns who died in less than 7 days after birth compared to the total number of newborns

IX

VICTORY OVER THE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS, PROTECTING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



1 **127. Thành tích chiến đấu của quân và dân ta trong 9 năm (1945 — 1954) kháng chiến chống Pháp**

	Toàn bộ 9 năm 3	Trong đó : chiến dịch Đông xuân 1953 — 1954 2	
		Toàn bộ chiến dịch 4	Riêng mặt trận Điện-biên-phủ 5
6 Số địch bị tiêu diệt (a) — nghìn tên	579,5	128,2	16,2
7 Ta thu của địch :			
Súng đại bác — khẩu	255	...	24,0
Súng các loại — khẩu	130.415	24925	5915,0
Xe các loại — chiếc	504	98	64
8 Ta phá của địch			
9 Máy bay — chiếc	435	162	62
10 Tàu thủy, ca-nô, xuồng chiến đấu — chiếc	603	93	—
11 Súng đại bác — khẩu	344	81	—
12 Đầu máy xe lửa — chiếc	337	40	—
13 Toa xe lửa — tỏa	1478	250	—
14 Xe các loại — chiếc	9292	...	...

(a) Gồm cả chết, bị thương và bắt làm tù binh

1. The Combat Achievements of Our Army and People in the 9-Year (1945-1954) War of Resistance Against the French
2. The 1953-1954 winter-spring campaign
3. The entire 9 years
4. The entire campaign
5. The Dien Bien Phu front
6. Number of enemy put out of combat(a)-thousands
7. Captured by us from the enemy:
   Heavy artillery pieces
   Rifles of all types
   Vehicles of all types
8. Enemy equipment destroyed by us
9. Aircraft
10. Combat boats, ships, motor boats and launches
11. Piece of heavy artillery
12. Locomotives
13. Railroad cars
14. Vehicles of all types

(a) Includes troops killed, wounded and taken prisoner

128. Thành tích chiến đấu của quân và dân miền Nam
1 đánh thắng chiến tranh xâm lược của đế quốc Mỹ
(từ 1961 đến 1975)

	Toàn bộ 2	3 Chia ra : (a)				
		1961-1964	1965-1968	1969-1972	1974	1975
4 Quân địch bị thương, bị chết, bị bắt — nghìn tên	5156,8	305,1	1430,7	1815,0	255,0	1351,0
5 Mỹ và chư hầu	905,5	3,3	537,2	365,0	—	—
6 Ngụy	4251,3	301,8	893,5	1450,0	255,0	1351,0
7 Đơn vị bị loại khỏi vòng chiến đấu — đơn vị						
8 Sư đoàn	22	—	1(b)	8	—	13(c)
9 Trung đoàn	87	—	8	46	—	33
10 Tiểu đoàn	1393	9	377	517	43	447
11 Đại đội	4517	71	1661	2200	415	170
12 Phương diện chiến tranh ta thu và phá hủy — chiếc						
13 Máy bay	33068	1433	12667	16600	518	1850
14 Xe tăng, xe bọc thép	38835	273	12626	22750	1112	2074
15 Tàu, xuồng chiến đấu	7492	522	1463	3480	416	1611
16 Đại bác	13153	—	1850	7500	2143	1660

(a) 1961 — 1964 chiến tranh đặc biệt
1965 — 1968 chiến tranh cục bộ
1969 — 1972 chiến tranh Việt-nam hóa

(b) Lữ đoàn

(c) Không tính các sư đoàn không quân

1. The Combat Achievements of the Army and People of the South in the Victory Over the War of Aggression of the U.S. Imperialists (from 1961 to 1975)
2. The entire period
3. BBreakdown(a)
4. Enemy troops wounded, killed and taken prisoner-thousands
5. U.S. and vassal troops
6. Puppet troops
7. Units put out of combat
8. Divisions
9. Regiments
10. Battalions
11. Companies
12. Means of war captured or destroyed by us
13. Aircraft
14. Tanks, armored vehicles
15. Combat boats and launches
16. Heavy artillery pieces

(a) 1961-1964: the special war
1965-1968: the limited war
1969-1972: the Vietnamization of the war

(b) Brigades

(c) Does not include air force divisions

1 **129. Thành tích chiến đấu của quân và dân miền Bắc đánh thắng chiến tranh phá hoại của đế quốc Mỹ**
(từ 5-8-1964 đến, 17-1-1973)

	Toàn bộ (1964 - 1973) 2	Riêng chiến tranh phá hoại 3	
		Lần thứ nhất 4	Lần thứ hai 5
6 Máy bay Mỹ bị bắn rơi — Chiếc	4,181	3.243	735
Trong đó :			
7 Máy bay B.52	68	6	61
8 Máy bay phản lực F.111	13	3	10
9 Riêng dân quân tự vệ bắn rơi :	357	282	75
10 Trong đó : Dân quân gái	30	22	8
Lão dân quân	6	6	—
11 Tầu chiến, tàu biệt kích bị bắn cháy, bắn chìm — chiếc	271	143	125

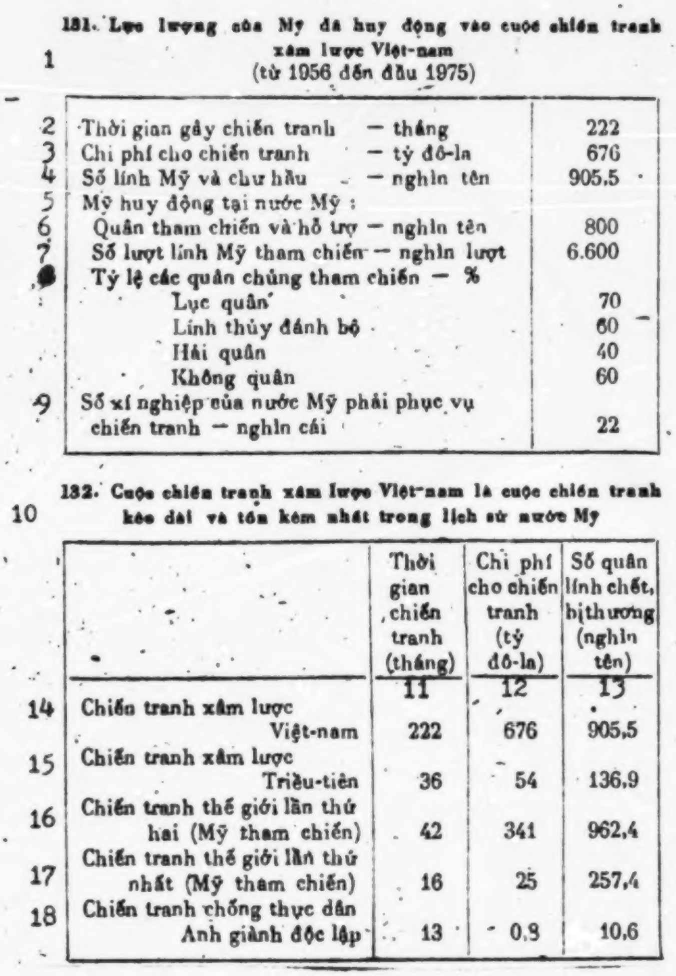
12 **130. Chi phí và số quân của thực dân Pháp đã huy động trên chiến trường Việt-nam** (từ 1945 — 1954)

	13 Tổng số chi phí (tỷ pho-răng)		14 Tổng số quân địch (nghìn tên)	
	15 Tổng số	Trong đó Mỹ viện trợ 16	Tổng số 17	Trong đó Âu, Phi 18
1945	3,2	—	32	21
1946	27,0	—	90	65
1947	53,3	—	128	85
1948	89,7	—	160	85
1949	138,2	—	210	114
1950	266.5	50,6	239	117
1951	384,8	61,6	338	128
1952	565,0	197,7	378	130
1953	650,0	286,0	465	146
1954	751,0	555,7	445	125

1. The Combat Achievements of the Army and People of the North in the Victory Over the War of Destruction of the U.S. Imperialists (from 5 August 1964 to 17 January 1973)
2. The entire period(1964-1973)
3. The wars of destruction
4. The first war of destruction
5. The second war of destruction
6. Number of U.S. aircraft shot down

Which includes:

7. B-52's
8. F-111's
9. Aircraft shot down by self-defense militia
10. Which includes: aircraft shot down by women and elderly militia
11. Warships and commandoe boats set afire and sunk
12. Financial Resources and Troops Mobilized by the French Colonialists for the Vietnamese Battlefield (from 1945 to 1954)
13. Total expenditures (billions of francs)
14. Total troop strength(thousands)
15. Total
16. U.S. aid
17. Total
18. Europeans, Africans



131. Lực lượng của Mỹ đã huy động vào cuộc chiến tranh xâm lược Việt-nam (từ 1956 đến đầu 1975)

1

2 Thời gian gây chiến tranh — tháng	222
3 Chi phí cho chiến tranh — tỷ đô-la	676
4 Số lính Mỹ và chư hầu — nghìn tên	905.5
5 Mỹ huy động tại nước Mỹ :	
6 Quân tham chiến và hỗ trợ — nghìn tên	800
7 Số lượt lính Mỹ tham chiến — nghìn lượt	6.600
8 Tỷ lệ các quân chủng tham chiến — %	
Lục quân	70
Lính thủy đánh bộ	60
Hải quân	40
Không quân	60
9 Số xí nghiệp của nước Mỹ phải phục vụ chiến tranh — nghìn cái	22

132. Cuộc chiến tranh xâm lược Việt-nam là cuộc chiến tranh kéo dài và tốn kém nhất trong lịch sử nước Mỹ

10

	Thời gian chiến tranh (tháng) 11	Chi phí cho chiến tranh (tỷ đô-la) 12	Số quân lính chết, bị thương (nghìn tên) 13
14 Chiến tranh xâm lược Việt-nam	222	676	905,5
15 Chiến tranh xâm lược Triều-tiên	36	54	136,9
16 Chiến tranh thế giới lần thứ hai (Mỹ tham chiến)	42	341	962,4
17 Chiến tranh thế giới lần thứ nhất (Mỹ tham chiến)	16	25	257,4
18 Chiến tranh chống thực dân Anh giành độc lập	13	0,9	10,6

1. The Forces Mobilized by the United States for the War of Aggression in Vietnam (from 1956 to the start of 1975)
2. Length of the war-months
3. Expenditures on the war-billions of dollars
4. Number of U.S. and vassal troops-thousands
5. Mobilized by the United States at home:
6. Troops participating in and supporting the war effort-thousands
7. Number of U.S. troops participating in the war-thousands
8. Percentage of the various branches of the armed forces participating in the war
   - Army
   - Marines
   - Navy
   - Air Force
9. Number of enterprises of the United States supporting the war-thousands
10. The War of Aggression Against Vietnam Was the Longest and Most Costly War in the history of the United States
11. Length of the war
12. Expenditures on the war(billions of dollars)
13. Number of troops killed and wounded(thousands)
14. The war of aggression against Vietnam
15. The war of aggression against Korea
16. World War II(U.S. participation)
17. World War I(U.S. participation)
18. The war against the British colonialists for Independence

1 **133. Các địa điểm dân cư trên miền Bắc bị đế quốc Mỹ đánh phá trong chiến tranh phá hoại (a)**

Đế quốc Mỹ đã tàn phá 2	Toàn bộ 3	Trong đó : bị hủy diệt hoàn toàn 4
5 Thành phố	6	3
6 Thị xã	28	12
7 Huyện thị	150	53
8 Thị trấn	96	51
9 Xã	4.000	300
10 Nông trường	66	10
11 Trường học	3.000	...
12 Bệnh viện	350	10
13 Nhà thờ	484	...
14 Đền chùa	465	...

(a) Tất cả các khu công nghiệp đều bị đánh phá, trong đó nhiều khu bị hủy diệt ; các nhà máy điện bị đánh hỏng nặng. Trên 1.600 công trình thủy lợi bị đánh phá, hơn 1.000 quãng đê xung yếu bị phá hoại ; 4 vạn con trâu, bò bị giết ; hàng chục vạn héc-ta ruộng vườn bị tàn phá. Tất cả 6 tuyến đường sắt đều bị đánh phá ác liệt, 100 % các loại cầu trên các tuyến bị phá hủy không sử dụng được ; toàn bộ hệ thống cảng biển, cảng sông đều bị đánh phá. Hơn 5 triệu mét vuông nhà ngói và hàng vạn ngôi nhà lá bị phá hủy. Hàng chục vạn dân thường bị giết hại, có khoảng 7 vạn trẻ em mồ côi do chiến tranh xâm lược của Mỹ gây ra.

1. The Population Centers in the North Attacked by the U.S. Imperialists in the Wars of Destruction(a)
2. The U.S. imperialists attacked:
3. Total
4. Of which the following were totally destroyed
5. Municipalities
6. Cities
7. District towns
8. Towns
9. Villages
10. State farms
11. Schools
12. Hospitals
13. Churches
14. Temples

(a) All industrial complexes were attacked, many of which were destroyed; heavy damage was inflicted upon electric power plants. More than 1,600 water conservancy projects were attacked and more than 1,000 vital dike sections were destroyed; some 40,000 buffalo and head of cattle were killed; hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice fields and gardens were destroyed. All six railroad lines were fiercely attacked; 100 percent of the various bridges on railroad lines were rendered unusable; the entire seaport and river port system was attacked. More than 5 million cubic meters of housing and tens of thousands of buildings were destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed and approximately 70,000 children were orphaned by the war of aggression of the United States.

X

VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY HEROISM

1 **134. Đơn vị và cá nhân được tuyên dương anh hùng**
(tính đến ngày 31-7-1976)

		Đơn vị (a) 2	Cá nhân 3
4	Tổng số	794	729
5	Kháng chiến chống Pháp	–	77
6	Lực lượng vũ trang	–	74
7	Lao động	–	3
8	Chống Mỹ, cứu nước	794	652
9	Lực lượng vũ trang	760	494
10	Quân đội	663	436
11	Miền Bắc	419	213
12	Miền Nam	244	223
13	Công an	97	58
14	Lao động	34	158

(a) Không kể các đơn vị được tuyên dương từ lần thứ 2 trở lên

1. Units and Individuals Commended for Heroism (as of 31 July 1976)
2. Units(a)
3. Individuals
4. Total
5. War of resistance against the French
6. The armed forces
7. Laborers
8. The resistance against the United States for national salvation
9. The armed forces
10. The army
11. The North
12. The South
13. The public security sector
14. Laborers

(a) Does not include units commended two times or more

135. Đơn vị được tuyên dương anh hùng của miền Bắc

1 (tính đến ngày 31-7-1976)

Thời gian tuyên dương 2	Tổng số 3	4 Chia ra:				
		Lực lượng vũ trang 5			Lao động 6	
		Tổng số 8	Chia ra 7		Tổng số	Trong đó: Nông nghiệp
			Quân đội	Công an		
			9	10	11	12
13 TỔNG SỐ	507	473	419	54	34	4
14 Đại hội 4: 1966-1967	45	27	22	5	18	4
18-6-1969	17	17	17	—	—	—
22-12-1969	23	23	23	—	—	—
25-8-1970	51	51	37	14(a)	—	—
1-10-1971	14	14	14(b)	—	—	—
7-6-1972	9	—	—	—	9	—
11-1 -1973	21	21	21(c)	—	—	—
3-9-1973	71	71	46	25(d)	—	—
31-12-1973	62	55	45	10	7	—
12-9-1975	55	55	55(e)	—	—	—
15-1 -1976	51	51	51(g)	—	—	—
3-6 -1976	88	88	88(h)	—	—	—

(a) Không tính 4 đơn vị được tuyên dương lần 2
(b) » 1 » 2
(c) » 3 » 2
(d) » 4 » 2
(e) » 3 » 2
(g) » 3 » 2

1. Units Commended for Heroism in the North (as of 31 July 1976)
2. Date commended
3. Total
4. Breakdown
5. The armed forces
6. Laborers
7. Breakdown
8. Total
9. The army
10. The public security sector
11. Total
12. Agricultural
13. Total
14. 4th Congress: 1966-1967

(a) Does not include four units commended twice
(b) Does not include one unit commended twice
(c) Does not include three units commended twice
(d) Does not include four units commended twice
(e) Does not include three units commended twice
(g) Does not include three units commended twice

1

136. Cá nhân được tuyên dương anh hùng của miền Bắc
(tính đến 31-7-1976)

Thời gian tuyên dương 2	Tổng số 3	Riêng nữ 4	5 Chia ra:				
			6 Lực lượng vũ trang			7 Lao động	
			Tổng số 9	Chia ra 8		Tổng số 12	Trong đó Nông nghiệp 13
				Quân đội 10	Công an 11		
14 TỔNG SỐ	476	47	315	287	28	161	37
15 Đại hội 1							
1952	8	1	5	5	—	3	1
1955	26	1	26	26	—	—	—
1956	43	—	43	43	—	—	—
16 Đại hội 2							
1958	26	5	—	—	—	26	9
17 Đại hội 3							
1962	45	4	—	—	—	45	6
18 Đại hội 4							
1966-1967	112	17	43	36	7	69	21
18-6-1969	12	1	12	12	—	—	—
22-12-1969	17	1	17	17	—	—	—
15-7-1970	42	3	42	30	12	—	—
1-10-1971	9	1	9	9	—	—	—
7-6-1972	7	1	—	—	—	7	—
11-1-1973	12	—	12	12	—	—	—
3-9-1973	21	3	21	16	5	—	—
31-12-1973	35	4	24	20	4	11	—
12-9-1975	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
15-11-1976	42	3	42	42	—	—	—
3-6-1976	13	2	13	13	—	—	—

1. Individuals Commended for Heroism in the North (as of 31 July 1976)
2. Date commended
3. Total
4. Women
5. Breakdown
6. The armed forces
7. Laborers
8. Breakdown
9. Total
10. The army
11. The public security sector
12. Total
13. Agricultural
14. Total
15. The 1st Congress
16. The 2nd Congress
17. The 3rd Congress
18. The 4th Congress

137. Đơn vị và cá nhân được tuyên dương anh hùng lực lượng vũ trang miền Nam

1

(tính đến 31-7-1976)

Thời gian tuyên dương 2	Đơn vị 3	Cá nhân 4
5 TỔNG SỐ	287	253
5-1965	–	23
17-9-1967	–	47
23-11-1969	28	23
10-2-1970	10	18
15-2-1970	12	9
5-9-1970	6	13
20-9-1971	21	16
19-5-1972	34	18
20-12-1972	31	3
23-9-1973	46	20
20-12-1973	56	33
24-1-1976	19	8
26-6-1976	24	22

1. Units and Individuals in the Armed Forces of the South Commended for Heroism (as of 31 July 1976)
2. Date Commended
3. Units
4. Individuals
5. Total

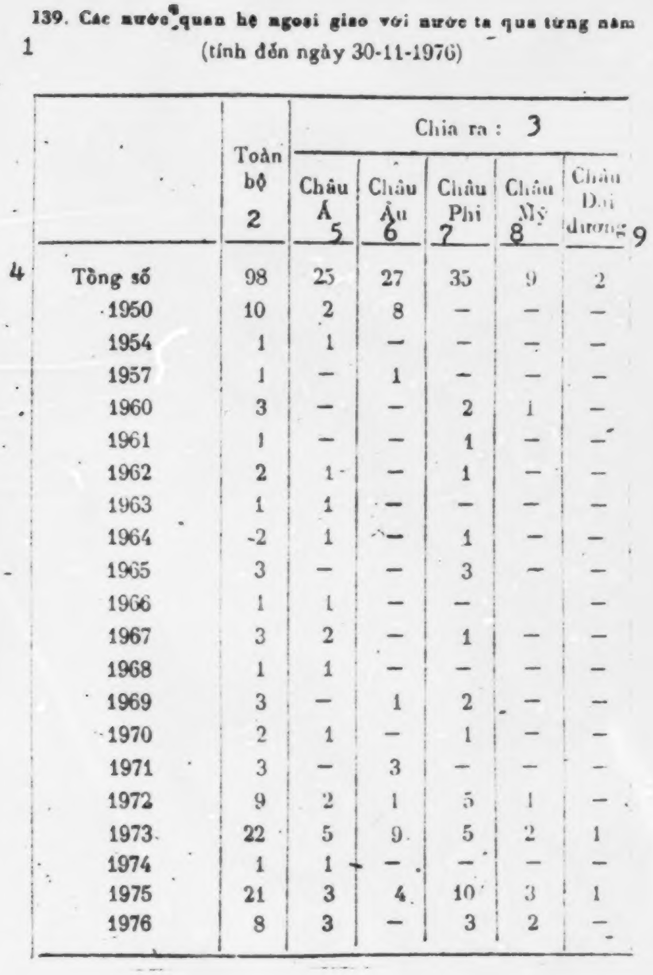
1 **138. Số huân chương, huy chương và danh hiệu vinh dự Nhà nước do Chính phủ Việt-nam dân chủ cộng hòa tặng thưởng**
(tính đến ngày 1-4-1976)

	Tính đến năm 1974 2	1975	1-01-1976 đến 1-4-1976	Tổng số 3
4 HUÂN CHƯƠNG	801.710	35.004	4.684	841.488
5 Huân chương Sao vàng	2	–	–	2
a - Hồ Chí Minh	7	2	–	9
b - Độc lập	122	1	1	124
c - Quân Công	1.422	2	2	1.426
d - Chiến công	104.211	7.676	3.940	115.827
e - Kháng chiến	69.982	2.283	223	72.488
f - Lao động	12.075	427	76	12.578
g - Chiến thắng	121.501	–	– –	121.501
h - Chiến sĩ vẻ vang	492.388	24.703	442	517.533
6 HUY CHƯƠNG	876.769	2.971	–	879.740
7 Huy chương Kháng chiến	360.793	–	–	360.793
a - Chiến thắng	387.897	903	–	388.800
b - Chiến sĩ vẻ vang	108.675	–	–	108.675
c - Hữu nghị	19.404	2.068	–	21.472
8 KỶ NIỆM CHƯƠNG TỔ QUỐC GHI CÔNG	2.795	–	–	2.795
9 BẰNG CÓ CÔNG VỚI NƯỚC	4.967	–	–	4.967
10 BẢNG VÀNG DANH DỰ	90.386	15.786	--	106.172

1. Number of Medals, Decorations and Titles of Honor Awarded by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government (as of 1 April 1976)
2. As of 1974
3. Total
4. Medals
5. Gold Star Medals:
    a. Ho Chi Minh
    b. Independence
    c. Military
    d. Military Exploit
    e. Resistance War
    f. Labor
    g. Victory
    h. Soldier of Glory
6. Decorations
7. Resistance War Decoration
    a. Victory
    b. Soldier of Glory
    c. Friendship
8. Service to the Fatherland Decoration
9. Service to the Country Commendation
10. Golden Honor Roll

XI

VIETNAM'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE WORLD



139. Các nước quan hệ ngoại giao với nước ta qua từng năm

1 (tính đến ngày 30-11-1976)

	Toàn bộ 2	Chia ra : 3				
		Châu Á 5	Châu Âu 6	Châu Phi 7	Châu Mỹ 8	Châu Đại dương 9
4 Tổng số	98	25	27	35	9	2
1950	10	2	8	—	—	—
1954	1	1	—	—	—	—
1957	1	—	1	—	—	—
1960	3	—	—	2	1	—
1961	1	—	—	1	—	—
1962	2	1	—	1	—	—
1963	1	1	—	—	—	—
1964	2	1	—	1	—	—
1965	3	—	—	3	—	—
1966	1	1	—	—		—
1967	3	2	—	1	—	—
1968	1	1	—	—	—	—
1969	3	—	1	2	—	—
1970	2	1	—	1	—	—
1971	3	—	3	—	—	—
1972	9	2	1	5	1	—
1973	22	5	9	5	2	1
1974	1	1	—	—	—	—
1975	21	3	4	10	3	1
1976	8	3	—	3	2	—

1. The Countries that Established Diplomatic Relations with Our Country in Each Year (as of 30 November 1976)
2. Total
3. Breakdown
4. Total
5. Asia
6. Europe
7. Africa
8. America
9. The Pacific

140. Những nước quan hệ ngoại giao với nước ta
(tính đến ngày 30-11-1976)

Thứ tự	Tên nước	Diện tích (nghìn km^2)	Dân số (triệu người)	Thủ đô	Ngày đặt quan hệ ngoại giao
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	CHND Trung-hoa	9597	801	Bắc-kinh	18-1-1950
2	LBCHXHCN Xô-viết	22402	251	Mát-xcơ-va	30-1-1950
3	CHDCND Triều-tiên	121	14	Bình-nhưỡng	31-1-1950
4	CHXHCN Tiệp-khắc	128	14,6	Pra-ha	2-2-1950
5	CHDC Đức	108	17	Béc-lanh	3-2-1950
6	CHXHCN Ru-ma-ni	238	21	Bu-ca-rét	3-2-1950
7	CHND Hung-ga-ri	13	10,5	Bu-đa-pét	3-2-1950
8	CHND Ba-lan	313	34	Vác-xô-vi	4-2-1950
9	CHND Bun-ga-ri	111	9	Xô-phi-a	8-2-1950
10	CHND An-ba-ni	29	2,3	Ti-ra-na	11-2-1950
11	CHND Mông-cổ	1565	1,4	U-lan-ba-to	17-11-1954
12	CHXHCN Liên bang Nam-tư	256	21	Ben-gơ-rát	10-3-1957
13	CH Ghi-nê	246	4,2	Cô-na-kry	21-3-1960
14	CH Ma-li	1240	5	Ba-ma-cô	31-10-1960
15	Cộng hòa Cu-ba	115	9	La-ha-ba-na	2-11-1960

140. The Countries That Have Established Diplomatic Relations With Us
(as of 30 November 1976)

1. Order of precedence
2. Country
3. Land area-thousands of square kilometers
4. Population-millions
5. Capital
6. Date relations established

1.	The People's Republic of China	Beijing
2.	USSR	Moscow
3.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Pyongyang
4.	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Prague
5.	GDR	Berlin
6.	Socialist Republic of Romania	Bucharest
7.	Hungarian People's Republic	Budapest
8.	Polish People's Republic	Warsaw
9.	People's Republic of Bulgaria	Sophia
10.	People's Socialist Republic of Albania	Tirana
11.	Mongolian People's Republic	Ulan Bator
12.	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Belgrade
13.	Republic of Guinea	Conakry
14.	Republic of Mali	Bamako
15.	Republic of Cuba	Havana

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	CH Da-i-a	2345	23	Kin-xa-xa	13-3-1961
17	CHDCND Lào	237	3,2	Viêng-chăn	5-9-1962
18	Cộng hòa An-giê-ri dân chủ và nhân dân	2382	15,8	An-giê	28-10-1962
19	CH A rập Y-ê-men	195	6,2	Xa-na	16-10-1963
20	CHND Công-gô	342	1,0	Bra-da-vin	16-7-1964
21	CH In-đô-nê-xi-a	1904	129	Gia-các-ta	10-8-1964
22	CH A rập Ai-Cập	1001	36	Cai-rô	3-3-1965
23	CH Hồi giáo Mô-ri-ta-ni	1031	1,3	Nu-ác-sốt	10-3-1965
24	CH Ga-na	239	9	A-cra	25-3-1965
25	CH A rập Xy-ri	185	7	Đa-mát	21-7-1966
26	Căm-pu-chia dân chủ	181	6,7	Nông Pênh	24-6-1967
27	Cộng hòa I-rắc	435	11	Bát-đa	10-7-1967
28	CHTN Tan-da-ni-a	954	14,4	Đa-ét-xa-lam	16-11-1967
29	CHDCND Y-ê-men	288	1,6	A-đen	29-7-1968
30	Vương quốc Thụy-điển	450	8	Stốc-khôm	11-1-1969
31	CHDCND Xu-đan	2506	17	Khác-tum	26-8-1969
32	CH Xê-nê-gan	196	4,2	Đa-ca	29-12-1969
33	CHDC Xô-ma-li	638	3	Mô-ga-đi-xi-ô	7-6-1970
34	CHDCXHCN Xri-lan-ca	66	13,3	Cô-lôm-bô	21-7-1970
35	Liên bang Thụy-sĩ	41	6	Béc-nơ	10-11-1971

16.	Republic of Zaire	Kinshasha
17.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Vientiane
18.	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	Algiers
19.	Yemen Arab Republic	Sana
20.	People's Republic of the Congo	Brazzaville
21.	Republic of Indonesia	Jakarta
22.	Arab Republic of Egypt	Cairo
23.	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Nouakchott
24.	Republic of Ghana	Accra
25.	Syrian Arab Republic	Damascus
26.	Democratic Kampuchea	Phnom Penh
27.	Republic of Iraq	Baghdad
28.	United Republic of Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam
29.	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Aden
30.	Kingdom of Sweden	Stockholm
31.	Democratic Republic of the Sudan	Khartoum
32.	Republic of Senegal	Dakar
33.	Somali Democratic Republic	Mogadishu
34.	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Colombo
35.	Swiss Confederation	Bern

1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Vương quốc Đan-mạch	45	5	Cô-ben-hao	25-11-1971
37	Vương quốc Na-uy	378	4	Ô-xlô	25-11-1971
38	CH Ấn-độ	3268	575	Niu Đê-li	7-1-1972
39	CH Chi-lê	757	10	Xan-ti-a-gô	1-6-1972
40	CHTN Ca-mơ-run	475	6	I-a-un-đê	31-8-1972
41	CH Ghi-nê Xích đạo	28	3	Xan-ti-i-đa-bơn	5-9-1972
42	CH Dăm-bi-a	753	4,6	Lu-xa-ca	15-9-1972
43	CH Hồi giáo Pa-ki-xtan	804	67	I-xla-ma-bát	8-11-1972
44	CH Áo	84	7,5	Viên	1-12-1972
45	CH Tuy-ni-di	164	5,5	Tuy-ni	15-12-1972
46	CHDC Man-gát	587	8,3	Ta-na-ri-vơ	19-12-1972
47	CH Phần lan	337	4,7	Hen-xin-xki	25-1-1973
48	CH U-gan-đa	236	10	Căm-pa-la	9-2-1973
49	CHND Băng-la-đét	143	71	Đắc-ca	11-2-1973
50	Vương quốc Bỉ	31	9,8	Brúc-xen	22-3-1973
51	CH I-ta-li-a	301	55	Rôm	23-3-1973
52	LB Ma-lai-xi-a	333	10,3	Cu-a-la Lăm-pơ	30-3-1973
53	Vương quốc Hà-lan	41	13,4	Am-xtéc-đam	9-4-1973
54	CH Pháp	551	52,2	Pa-ri	12-4-1973
55	CH Bu-run-di	28	3,6	Bu-gium-ba-na	16-4-1973
56	Liên bang Úc	7687	13	Ken-bơ-rơ	22-6-1973

36.	Kingdom of Denmark	Copenhagen
37.	Kingdom of Norway	Oslo
38.	Republic of India	New Delhi
39.	Republic of Chile	Santiago
40.	United Republic of Cameroon	Yaounde
41.	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	Saint Isabel
42.	Republic of Zambia	Lusaka
43.	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Islamabad
44.	Republic of Austria	Vienna
45.	Republic of Tunisia	Tunis
46.	Democratic Republic of Malagasy	Tananarive
47.	Republic of Finland	Helsinki
48.	Republic of Uganda	Kampala
49.	People's Republic of Bangladesh	Dacca
50.	Kingdom of Belgium	Brussels
51.	Italian Republic	Rome
52.	Maylasia	Kuala Lumpur
53.	Kingdom of the Netherlands	Amsterdam
54.	French Republic	Paris
55.	Republic of Burundi	Usumbura
56.	Commonwealth of Australia	Canberra

1	2	3	4	5	6
57	CH Xin-ga-po	0,6	2,2	Xin-ga-po	1-8-1973
58	Vương quốc I-ran	1648	32,2	Tê-hê-ran	4-8-1973
59	CH Ai-xlen	70	3	Du-blin	5-8-1973
60	Ca-na-da	9976	22,4	Ốt-ta-va	21-8-1973
61	LHVQ Anh và Bắc Ai-len	244	56	Luân-đôn	1-9-1973
62	Nhật-bản	372	109	Tô-ki-ô	21-9-1973
63	CH Ghi-nê Bít-xao	36	0,5	Bít-xao	30-9-1973
64	CH Man-ta	0,3	0,3	Van-lét-ta	14-10-1973
65	CH Ác-hen-ti-na	2777	24,3	Bu-ê-nốt Ai-rét	25-10-1973
66	CH Găm-bi-a	11	0,4	Ba-thơ-xtơ	31-10-1973
67	Đại công quốc Lúc-xăm-bua	3	0,3	Lúc-xăm-bua	15-11-1973
68	CH Thượng Von-ta	274	5,8	U-a-ga-đu-gu	15-11-1973
69	CH Áp-ga-ni-xtan	647	18	Ca-bun	16-9-1974
70	CH Ga-bông	268	0,5	Li-brơ-vin	9-1-1975
71	CH Tô-gô	56	2,1	Lê-mơ	8-2-1975
72	Vương quốc Nê-pan	141	12	Cát-man-đu	15-2-1975
73	CH Ni-giê	1267	4,3	Ni-a-mây	12-3-1975
74	CH A-rập Li-bi	1760	2.3	Tơ-ri-pô-li	15-3-1975
75	CHND Bê-nanh	113	3	Poóc-tô Nô-vô	7-4-1975
76	CH Hy-lạp	132	9	A-ten	15-4-197
77	CH hợp tác Guy-a-na	215	0,8	Gioóc-giơ-tao-nơ	19-4-1975

57.	Republic of Singapore	Singapore
58.	Kingdom of Iran	Tehran
59.	Republic of Ireland	Dublin
60.	Canada	Ottawa
61.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	London
62.	Japan	Tokyo
63.	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	Bissau
64.	Republic of Malta	Valletta
65.	Argentine Republic	Buenos Aires
66.	Republic of the Gambia	Bathurst
67.	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	Luxembourg
68.	Republic of Upper Volta	Ouagadougou
69.	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan	Kabul
70.	Gabonese Republic	Libreville
71.	Republic of Togo	Lome
72.	Kingdom of Nepal	Katmandu
73.	Republic of Niger	Niamey
74.	The Arab Republic of Libya	Tripoli
75.	People's Republic of Benin	Puerto Novo
76.	Hellenic Republic	Athens
77.	Cooperative Republic of Guyana	Georgetown

1	2	3	4	5	6
78	Hợp chủng quốc Mê-hi-cô	1973	54,3	Xui-đát-đê	19-5-1975
79	CHXHCNLB Miến-điện	678	29,6	Răng-gun	28-5-1975
80	CH Man-đi-vơ	298	0,1	Man-lơ	18-6-1975
81	Tân Tây-lan	269	3	Oen-lin-tơn	19-6-1975
82	CHND Mô-dăm-bích	783	8,5	Mác-kê	25-6-1975
83	CH Bồ-đào-Nha	92	8,8	Li-xbon	1-7-1975
84	Cáp-ve	4	0,3	Pra-i-a	8-7-1975
85	CHLB Đức	248	60	Bon	23-8-1975
86	CH Pa-na-ma	76	1,6	Pa-na-ma	28-8-1975
87	CH Ru-an-đa	26	4	Ki-ga-li	30-9-1975
88	CH Cốt-đi-voa	322	4,5	An-bút-giăng	6-10-1975
89	CHND Ăng-gô-la	1247	6	Lu-an-đa	12-11-1975
90	CH Síp	9	0,6	Ni-cô-xi-a	29-11-1975
91	Ha-mai-i-ca	11	2	Kinh-xtơn	6-1-1976
92	Ê-ti-ô-pi	1222	25,3	A-đi A-bê-ba	23-2-1976
93	Vương quốc Cô-oét	18	1	An Cô-oét	6-4-1976
94	Cơ-xta Ri-ca	51	2,1	Xan Hô-nê	24-4-1976
95	CHLB Ni-giê-ri-a	924	80	La-gốt	25-5-1976
96	CH Phi-líp-pin	300	42	Ken-xơn Xy-ti	12-7-1976
97	Vương quốc Thái-lan	514	41	Băng-cốc	6-8-1976
98	Xao Tô-mê và Pri-xi-pô	1	0,08	Xao Tê-mê	6-11-1976

78.	United Mexican Republic	Mexico City
79.	Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma	Rangoon
80.	Republic of Maldives	Male
81.	New Zealand	Wellington
82.	People's Republic of Mozambique	Lourenco Marques
83.	Portuguese Republic	Lisbon
84.	Republic of Cape Verde	Praia
85.	Federal Republic of Germany	Bonn
86.	Republic of Panama	Panama City
87.	Republic Rwanda	Kigali
88.	Republic of Cotdivoa	Anbutgiang
89.	People's Republic of Angola	Luanda
90.	Republic of Cypress	Nicosia
91.	Jamaica	Kingston
92.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
93.	State of Kuwait	Kuwait
94.	Costa Rica	San Jose
95.	Federal Republic of Nigeria	Lagos
96.	Republic of the Philippines	Quezon City
97.	Kingdom of Thailand	Bangkok
98.	Democratic Republic of Saotome and Principe	Saotome

CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76564

7 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2218

DRV STATISTICS FOR 30 YEARS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76564

7 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2218

DRV STATISTICS FOR 30 YEARS

Hanoi 30 NAM PHAT TRIEN KINH TE VA VAN HOA CUA NUOC VIET NAM DAN CHU CONG HOA [30 YEARS OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM] in Vietnamese 1978 pp 7, 57-205

[Book by Statistics General Department published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi; 15,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant, printing completed: 20 September 1978]

CONTENTS

Explanatory Notes 1

Table of Contents 2

I. Thirty Years of Protecting and Building the DRV 8

II. The Integrated Indicies of the National Economy 9

III. Industry 24

IV. Agriculture 52

V. Capital Construction 78

VI. Communications, Transportation and Posts-Telegraph 88

VII. Commerce 99

VIII. Standard of Living, Education, Culture, Public Health 113

IX. Victory Over the Imperialist Aggressors, Protecting the Democratic Republic 139

X. Vietnamese Revolutionary Heroism 145

XI. Vietnam's Diplomatic Relations With the World 151

/Text/ Explanatory Notes

1. Symbols:

a) Unit symbols conform with the provisions in "The Legal Units of Weights and Measure of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam" appended to Council of Ministers' decree number 186-CP dated 26 December 1964.

b) Professional symbols:

- = no phenomenon
... = phenomenon exists but data not available

2. Relative numbers, such as index of development, average rate of increase and percentage, have been computed on the basis of raw data not rounded off to the nearest whole number.

3. Changes in the scope of data are noted on each chart.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Explanatory Notes

I. Thirty Years of Protecting and Building the DRV
II. The Integrated Indicies of the National Economy
  Population Density of North Vietnam
  Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants
  Index of Growth of Scientific-Technical Cadres and Technical Workers
  The Percentage Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of the Gross Social Product
  Breakdown of the Gross Social Product by Economic Sector
  The Percentage Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of National Income
  Breakdown of National Income by Economic Sector
  Some Primary Indicies of the National Economy
  Average Annual Rate of Increase During Each Period of Some Primary Norms of the National Economy
  Some Primary Norms of the National Economy Broken Down by Economic Sector
  Percentage of Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of Some Primary Norms of the National Economy
  Primary Indicies of the National Economy by Management Level
  Index of the Average Growth of the Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the National Economy
  Breakdown of Average Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the National Economy
  Scientific-Technical Cadres, Professional Cadres and Technical Workers
  Gross Social Product Broken Down by Segment of the Economy and Economic Sector
  National Income Broken Down By Segment of the Economy and Economic Sector
III. Industry
  Index of Development of Industrial Enterprises and Labor
  Electric Power
  Fuels
  Mechanical Engineering
  Chemicals
  Building Materials
  Timber Harvesting, Processing
  Textiles, Leather, Ready-Made Clothing and Dyes
  Food Products
  The Percentage that Industry Comprises of Some of the Primary Norms of the National Economy
  Investments in Capital Construction and Fixed Assets Mobilized in State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industry

Index of Growth of Investments by the State in Capital Construction in Industry
Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Within Industry
Number of State-Operated, Joint Public-Private Industrial Enterprises and Professional, Artisan and Handicraft Cooperatives
Index of Development of State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Enterprises
Labor in Industry
State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Production Personnel
State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Production Workers
Artisan and Handicraft Professional Labor by Type of Production
Scientific-Technical and Professional Cadres and Technical Workers Within State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industry
Index of Growth of Total Industrial OUtput Value
Average Rate of Increase of Total Industrial Output Value During Each Period
Breakdown of Total Industrial Output Value
The Percentage Local Industry Comprises of Total Industrial Output Value
Output of Primary Products of Entire Industrial Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Electric Power Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Fuel Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Mechanical Engineering Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Chemicals Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Building Materials Sector
A number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Timber Harvesting and Processing Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Textile, Leather, Ready-Made Clothing and Dyes Sector
A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Food Products Sector
IV. Agriculture
Agricultural Cooperativization
Industrial Support of Agriculture
Index of Growth of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation
Breakdown of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
Rice Yields
Index of Development of Livestock Herds

The Distribution of Cropland Prior to the August 1945 Revolution Throughout the Country
Changes in the Classes and Cropland Ownership in the Rural Areas of the North in the Process of the National Democratic Revolution
Cropland Distributed to Farmers in the Various Periods of the National Democratic Revolution
The Cropland, Buffalo and Cattle Distributed to Working Farmers in the Countryside
Cropland Ownership per Capita of the Various Classes
The Growth of Work Exchange Teams
Agricultural Cooperativization
Breakdown of Cooperatives by Number of Cooperative Member Households and the Amount of Farmland Held in 1975
Capital Invested by the State in Agriculture and Loaned to Farmers
Electricity and Machines in Agriculture
Tractors of the State Supporting Agricultural Cooperatives
Average Quantity of Dirt Used To Build Dikes Each Year in the Following Periods
Small Machines Supplied to Agricultural Cooperatives
Index of Growth of Total Agricultural Output Value
Breakdown of Total Agricultural Output Value
The Amount of Area Under Cultivation
Index of Growth of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
Breakdown of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
Grain Crop Yields
Number of Provinces, Districts and Cooperatives Achieving an Average Yield of 5 Tons of Paddy or More per Hectare of Two Rice Crop Fields
The Districts Recording Yields of 5 Tons of Paddy or More on 1 Hectare of Two Rice Crop Fields
Index of Growth of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Industrial Crops
Number of Livestock by Region
Index of Growth in the Number of Livestock and Poultry
Breakdown of Livestock Herds
Collective Hog Production of Agricultural Cooperatives
The Development of State Farms
V. Capital Construction
Investments in Capital Construction
Investments in Capital Construction and Welfare Projects
Average Annual Rate of Increase in State Investments in Capital Construction in the Various Periods
Investments in Capital Construction by the State by Type and Management Level

Index of Growth of State Investments in Capital Construction in the Various Economic Sectors
Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction by National Economic Sector
Index of Growth in State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Central Level in the Various Sectors of the Economy
Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Central Level by Economic Sector
Index of Development of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Local Level in the Various Economic Sectors
Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Local Level by Economic Sector
VI. Communications, Transportation and Posts-Telegraph
Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated
Volume of Passengers Transported
State Investments in Communications-Transportation
Breakdown of State Investments in Communications and Transportation
Length of Communication Routes
Index of Development and Breakdown of the Volume of Cargo Transported by Transport Sector
Index of Development and Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated by Transport Sector
Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Transported by Economic Segment, Management Level, Mechanized Equipment and Rudimentary Vehicles
Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated by Economic Segment, Level of Management, Mechanized Equipment and Rudimentary Vehicles
Average Distance 1 Ton of Cargo Is Transported
Volume of Passengers Transported
Volume of Passenged Circulated
Posts-Telegraph, Volume and Revenues
VII. Commerce
Home Trade
Foreign Trade
Some Primary Indicies of State-Operated Commerce
Some Primary Indicies of Marketing Cooperatives
Retail Stores of State-operated Commerce
Average Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants on the Rosters of State-Operated Commerce Stores Under the Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Food
Total Value of Goods Domestically Purchased by the Commerce Sector
Index of Value of Agricultural Products Purchased
Total Retail Sales of Social Commerce
Total Retail Sales of Pure Commerce
Total Retail Sales of Public Food and Beverage Sector
Primary Products Sold Retail by State-Operated Commerce and Marketing Cooperatives
Index of Retail Prices

- Number of Countries Trading with Vietnam
- Breakdown of Export Goods
- Breakdown of Import Goods

VIII. Standard of Living, Education, Culture, Public Health

- School Enrollment
- Books Published
- Number of Physicians and Doctors
- Number of Pharmacists
- Number of Hospital Beds
- Index of Growth of Average Monthly Wage of the Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the Various Sectors of the National Economy
- Percentage of the Expenses of the Families of Manual Workers and Civil Servants Supplied by the State
- The Purchase of Goods and Sale of Products by Agricultural Cooperative Members per Household During the Year
- Breakdown of Goods Purchased and Products Sold from and to the State by Agricultural Cooperative Members per Household during the Year
- Number of Persons Attending School
- Kindergarten Classrooms, Teacher and Pupils
- General Schools, Classrooms and Teachers
- General School Enrollment
- Universal Education in the Mountain Provinces
- Number of Supplementary Education Students
- Vocational Middle School Education
- Domestic Vocational Middle School Students by Form of Training
- College Education
- Domestic College Students by Form of Training
- Books Bublished
- Books Published by the Central Level by Type
- Public Libraries
- Wired Radio System
- Number of Domestically Produced Films
- Cinemas
- Theatrical Arts
- Disease Prevention and Treatment Facilities
- Medical Treatment Facilities in 1975 by Management System and Region
- Number of Patient Beds in 1975 by Management System and Region
- Public Health Cadres
- Private Public Health Cadres
- Public Health Cadres in 1975
- Public Health Cadres in 1975(pharmaceuticals sector)
- Disease Prevention and Treatment Facilities of the Mountain Provinces
- Public Health Cadres of the Mountain Provinces

Activities To Protect Mothers and Newborns
IX. Victory over the Imperialist Aggressors, Protecting the Democratic Republic
The Combat Achievements of Our Army and People in the 9-Year (1945-1954) War of Resistance Against the French
The Combat Achievements of the Army and People of the South in the Victory Over the War of Aggression of the U.S. Imperialists
The Combat Achievements of the Army and People of the North in the Victory Over the War of Destruction of the US. Imperialists
Financial Resources and Troops Mobilized by the French Colonialists for the Vietnamese Battlefield
The Forces Mobilized by the United States for the War of Aggression in Vietnam
The War of Aggression Against Vietnam Was the Longest and Most Costly War in the History of the United States
The Population Centers in the North Attacked by the U.S. Imperialists in the Wars of Destruction
X. Vietnamese Revolutionary Heroism
Units and Individuals Commended for Heroism
Units Commended for Heroism in the North
Individuals Commended for Heroism in the North
Units and Individuals in the Armed Forces of the South Commended for Heroism
Number of Medals, Decorations and Titles of Honor Awarded by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government
XI. Vietnam's Diplomatic Relations with the World
The Countries that Established Diplomatic Relations with Our Country in Each Year
The Countries That Have Established Diplmatic Relations With Us

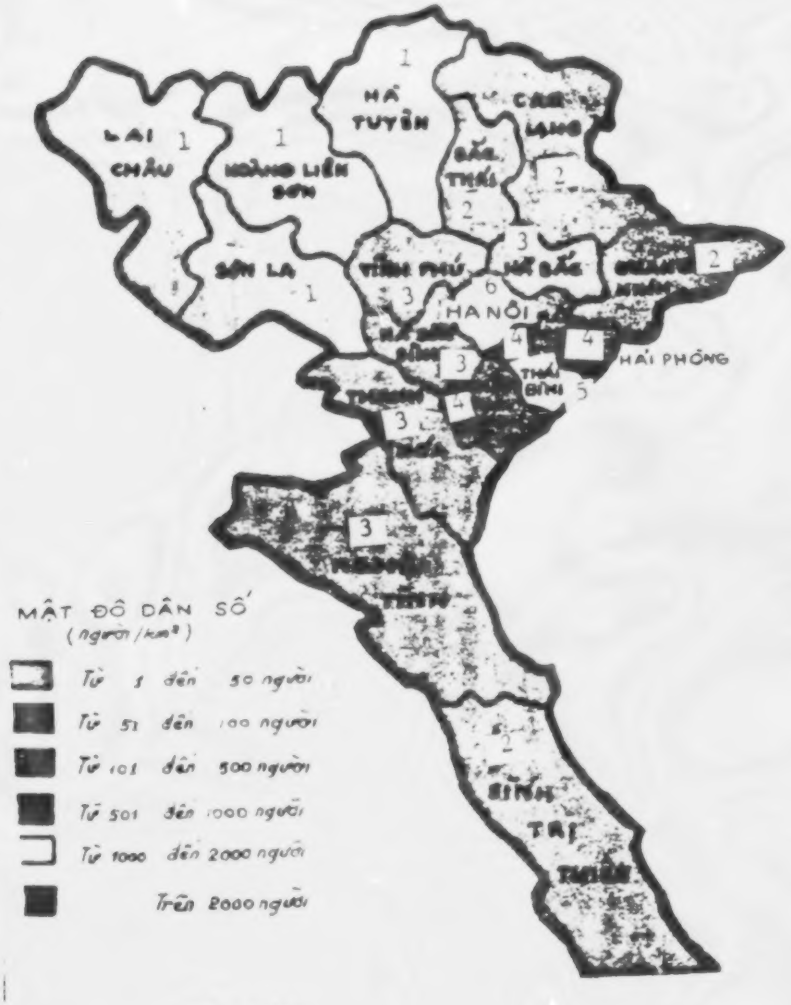
I

THIRTY YEARS OF PROTECTING AND BUILDING THE DRV

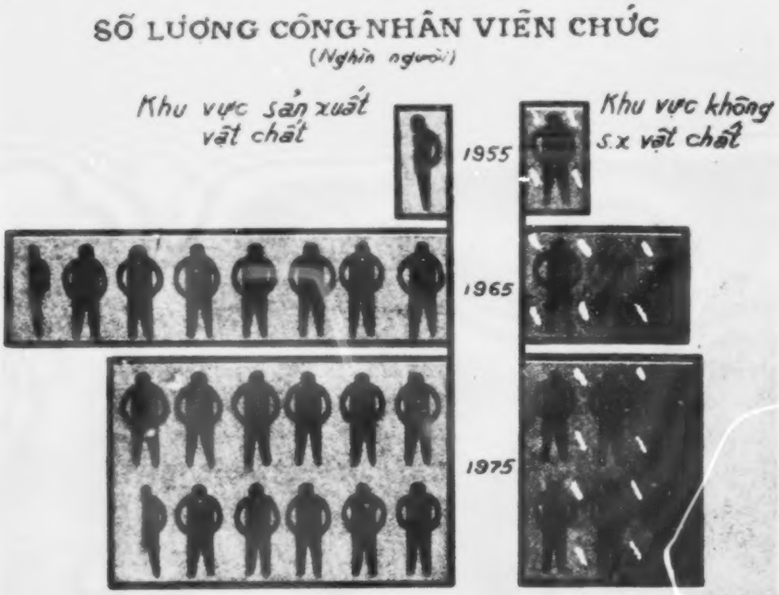
II.

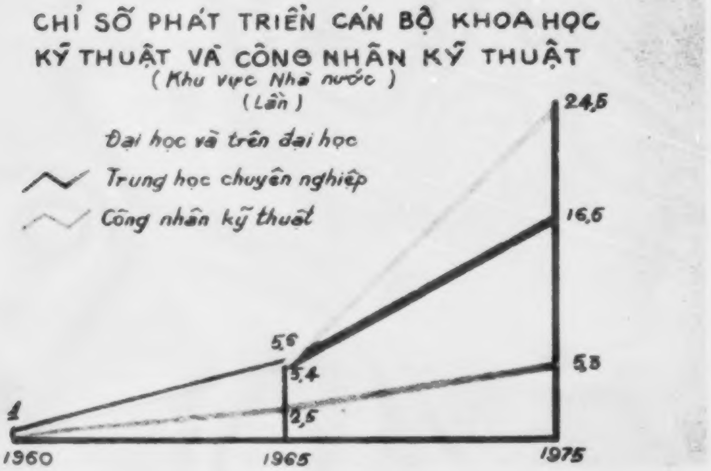
THE INTEGRATED INDICIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

MẬT ĐỘ DÂN SỐ MIỀN BẮC
NĂM 1975


LAI CHÂU
1
1
HOÀNG LIÊN SƠN
1
HÀ TUYÊN
CAO LẠNG
2
BẮC THÁI
2
SƠN LA
1
3
VĨNH PHÚ
3
HÀ BẮC
6
QUẢNG NINH
2
HÀ NỘI
HÀ SƠN BÌNH
3
4
4
HẢI PHÒNG
THÁI BÌNH
5
THANH HÓA
3
4
3
NGHỆ TĨNH
2
BÌNH TRỊ THIÊN
MẬT ĐỘ DÂN SỐ
(người/km²)
Từ 1 đến 50 người
Từ 51 đến 100 người
Từ 101 đến 500 người
Từ 501 đến 1000 người
Từ 1000 đến 2000 người
Trên 2000 người

1. 1 to 50 persons
2. 51 to 100 persons
3. 101 to 500 persons
4. 501 to 1,000 persons
5. 1,000 to 2,000 persons
6. More than 2,000 persons per square kilometer

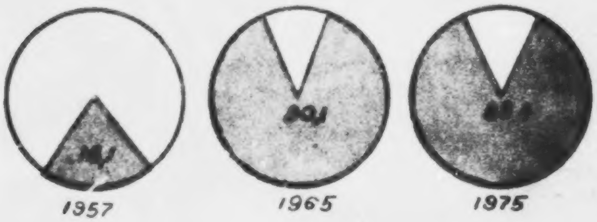




1. Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants (thousands)
2. Material production sector
3. Non-material production sector
4. Index of Growth of Scientific-Technical Cadres and Technical Workers (state sector) (times)
5. College and post graduate education
6. Vocational middle school education
7. Technical workers

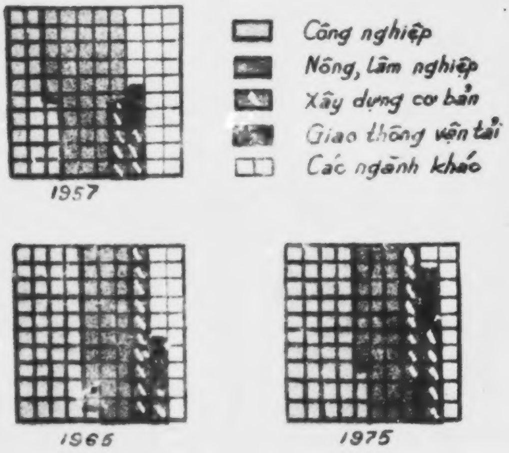
TỶ TRỌNG THÀNH PHẦN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA TRONG TỔNG SẢN PHẨM XÃ HỘI 1

(%)



CƠ CẤU TỔNG SẢN PHẨM XÃ HỘI PHÂN THEO NGÀNH KINH TẾ 2

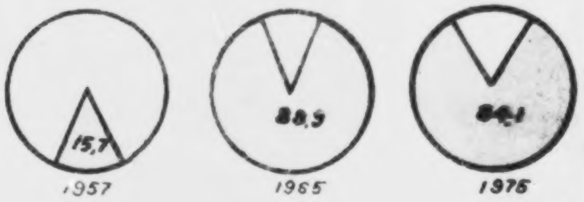
(%)



1. The Percentage Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of the Gross Social Product
2. Breakdown of the Gross Social Product by Economic Sector
3. Industry
4. Agriculture, forestry
5. Capital construction
6. Communications, transportation
7. The other sectors

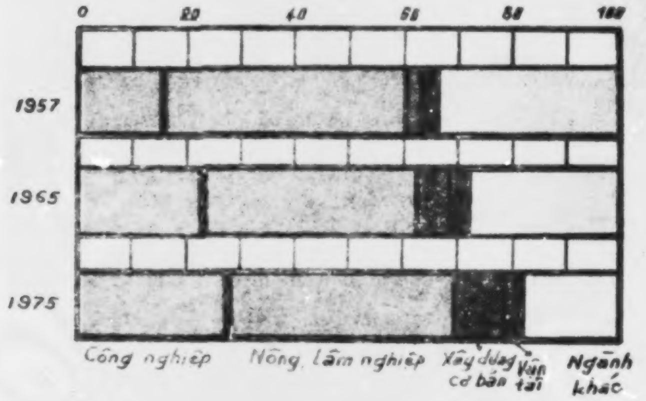
1 TỶ TRỌNG THÀNH PHẦN KINH TẾ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA TRONG THU NHẬP QUỐC DÂN

(%)



2 CƠ CẤU THU NHẬP QUỐC DÂN PHÂN THEO NGÀNH KINH TẾ

(%)



3 4 5 6 7

1. The Percentage Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of National Income
2. Breakdown of National Income by Economic Sector
3. Industry
4. Agriculture, forestry
5. Capital construction
6. Communications-transportation
7. The other sectors

1 **1. Một số chỉ tiêu chính của nền kinh tế quốc dân**

		Năm 1955 = 1 (lần) (a)			Năm trước = 100 (%)		
		1960	1965	1975	1965	1973	1975
2	Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	2,9	5,8	10,4	117	105	105
3	Tài sản cố định trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất	1,0	2,1	5,1	116	99	102
4	Tổng sản phẩm xã hội	1,0	1,6	2,2	109	111	104
5	Thu nhập quốc dân	1,0	1,4	1,8	105	105	101
6	Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	4,8	9,2	16,2	109	117	115
	Nhóm A	6,2	14,9	27,1	119	116	117
	Nhóm B	4,4	7,1	12,3	103	117	114
7	Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	1,4	1,6	1,7	105	95	94
	Trồng trọt	1,3	1,5	1,6	103	92	91
	Chăn nuôi	1,9	2,5	2,6	110	107	110
8	Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước	4,7	6,8	13,3	121	127	104
	Riêng : Xây lắp	4,2	6,1	11,2	120	128	103
9	Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	5,9	7,8	19,2	91	132	135
10	Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	2,4	3,5	7,8	111	112	103
11	Tổng trị giá xuất, nhập khẩu	2,6	4,5	12,5	140	137	113
12	Số học sinh phổ thông	2,7	4,1	7,4	110	106	104
13	Số học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	11,8	23,6	36,1	131	104	115
14	Số bác sĩ, y sĩ	3,3	14,3	44,1	117	106	111
15	Số giường bệnh	3,0	4,4	6,9	106	104	105

(a) Riêng : Tài sản cố định, tổng sản phẩm xã hội và thu nhập quốc dân, so với năm 1960

1. **Some Primary Indicies of the National Economy**
2. **Average manual workers and civil servants on roster**
3. **Fixed assets in material production sector**
4. **Gross social product**
5. **National income**
6. **Total industrial output value**
   Group A
   Group B
7. **Total agricultural output value**
   Crop production
   Livestock production
8. **Capital invested by the state in capital construction**
   Construction and assembly
9. **Volume of goods circulated**
10. **Total retail sales**
11. **Total value exports and imports**
12. **General school enrollment**
13. **College and vocational middle school enrollment**
14. **Number of doctors and physicians**
15. **Number of hospital beds**

(a) Fixed assets, gross social product and national income compared to 1960

1 **2. Tốc độ tăng bình quân hàng năm từng thời kỳ của một số chỉ tiêu chính trong nền kinh tế quốc dân**

%

	–	1955 1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2	Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	24,1	32,7	9,6	21,2	5,9
3	Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	64,0	24,1	13,4	4,8	17,7
	Nhóm A	54,3	41,4	18,7	4,0	19,0
	Nhóm B	67,7	13,2	10,2	,5	16,8
4	Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	8,1	0,4	4,1	0,0	−0,9
	Trồng trọt	7,0	−1,2	2,8	0,3	−2,2
	Chăn nuôi	13,1	7,3	9,3	− 1,1	4,3
5	Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước	32,4	47,6	7,2	3,0	17,0
	Riêng : Xây lắp	20,2	43,1	8,1	2,8	14,8
6	Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	35,0	45,1	5,6	7,8	36,4
7	Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	35,0	8,1	8,6	10,6	5,3
8	Tổng trị giá xuất, nhập khẩu	32,3	34,3	12,6	3,5	31,0
9	Số học sinh phổ thông	18,7	30,4	6,7	6,6	4,3
10	Số học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	73,3	88,0	4,8	− 1,9	1,3
11	Số bác sĩ, y sĩ	32,6	23,3	32,7	18,7	5,6
12	Số giường bệnh	11,6	. . .	8,4	9,1	3,4

1. Average Annual Rate of Increase During Each Period of Some Primary Norms of the National Economy
2. Average manual workers and civil servants on roster
3. Total industrial output value
   Group A
   Group B
4. Total agricultural output value
   Crop production
   Livestock production
5. Capital invested by the state in capital construction
   Construction and assembly
6. Volume of goods circulated
7. Total retail sales
8. Total volume of exports and imports
9. General school enrollment
10. College and vocational middle school enrollment
11. Number of doctors and physicians
12. Number of hospital beds

8. Cơ cấu các ngành kinh tế trong một số chỉ tiêu chính của nền kinh tế quốc dân 1

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng sản phẩm xã hội	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Công nghiệp	24,3	32,7	39,7	42.5	38,4	42.6
4 Nông, lâm nghiệp	41,3	34,5	31,1	33,2	32,7	29.3
5 Các ngành khác	34,4	32,8	29,2	24,3	28,9	28,1
6 Thu nhập quốc dân	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
7 Công nghiệp	16,0	18,2	22,2	26,6	24,2	28.7
8 Nông, lâm nghiệp	44,3	42,3	41,7	45.9	45.7	41,8
9 Các ngành khác	39,7	39,5	36,1	27.5	30,1	29,5
10 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
11 Nhóm A	23,1	33,7	42,9	43,4	42,9	43,0
12 Nhóm B	76,9	66,3	57,1	56.6	57,1	57,0
13 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
14 Trồng trọt	84.7	81,1	77,1	78.8	80,2	76.9
15 Chăn nuôi	15,3	18,9	22,9	21,2	19,8	23,1

1. **Some Primary Norms of the National Economy Broken Down by Economic Sector**
2. **Gross social product**
3. **Industry**
4. **Agriculture, forestry**
5. **The other sectors**
6. **National income**
7. **Industry**
8. **Agriculture, forestry**
9. **The other sectors**
10. **Total industrial output value**
11. **Group A**
12. **Group B**
13. **Total agricultural output value**
14. **Crop production**
15. **Livestock production**

1 **4. Tỷ trọng thành phần kinh tế xã hội chủ nghĩa trong một số chỉ tiêu chính của nền kinh tế quốc dân (a) (từng chỉ tiêu trong nền kinh tế quốc dân = 100).**

A: Thành phần kinh tế xã hội chủ nghĩa

B: Riêng quốc doanh và công tư hợp doanh

%

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng sản phẩm xã hội						
A	18,1	66,6	90,1	91,9	87,7	88,4
B	17,9	38,4	45,5	43,6	47,5	50,9
3 Thu nhập quốc dân						
A	15,7	62,7	88,9	90,0	83,7	84,1
B	15,5	33,1	37,3	30,4	33,0	36,5
4 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp						
A	25,2	78,3	93,1	96,0	95,3	95,5
B	25,2	55,3	63,2	67,1	74,5	75,6
5 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp						
A	0,3	55,2	89,3	95,9	97,1	97,1
B	0,3	1,3	2,4	3,2	3,9	3,9
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng xây dựng cơ bản						
A	57,1	72,1	88,1	78,8	87,0	87,5
B	57,1	67,1	76,7	63,8	74,9	79,9
7 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển						
A	52,5	86,5	98,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
B	51,3	80,5	83,3	88,8	92,0	93,7

(a) Các chỉ tiêu giá trị trong biểu này tính theo giá hiện hành

1. Percentage of Which the Socialist Economy Comprises of Some Primary Norms of the National Economy (a)
   (Each index of the national economy equals 100)
   A: Socialist economy
   B: State-operated and joint public-private
2. Gross social product
3. National income
4. Total industrial output value
5. Total agricultural output value
6. Total value of capital construction
7. Volume of goods circulated

(a) The indicies in this chart were computed at current prices

1 5. Những chỉ tiêu chính của nền kinh tế quốc dân phân theo cấp quản lý (tổng số = 100)

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trung ương	...	...	51,3	48,0	48,2	48,7
Địa phương	...	...	48,7	52,0	51,8	51,3
3 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp (a)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,
Trung ương	24,7	40,2	53,3	45,9	44,9	46,7
Địa phương	75,3	59,8	46,7	54,1	55,1	53,3
4 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp (a)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trung ương	...	0,5	1,6	2,2	2,9	3,1
Địa phương	...	99,5	98,4	97,8	97,1	96,9
5 Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trung ương	93,1	89,1	83,8	70,0	58,7	69,6
Địa phương	6,9	10,9	16,2	30,0	41,3	30,4
6 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trung ương	79,4	73,6	68,2	69,3	71,5	77,0
Địa phương	20,6	26,4	31,8	30,7	28,5	23,0

(a) Tính theo giá cố định

1. Primary Indicies of the National Economy by Management Level (total=100)
2. Average manual workers and civil servants on roster
   Central level
   Local level
3. Total industrial output value (a)
   Central level
   Local level
4. Total agricultural output value (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. State investments in capital construction
   Central level
   local level
6. Volume of goods circulated
   Central level
   Local level

(a) Computed at fixed prices

1 6. Chỉ số phát triển công nhân viên chức bình quân trong nền kinh tế quốc dân

(năm 1955 = 1)

lần

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Tổng số	1.6	2,9	5,8	8,5	10,4
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	1,9	4,6	9,6	12,2	15,0
4 Riêng :					
5 Công nghiệp	2,2	5,9	12,2	17,0	19,1
6 Giao thông vận tải	1,9	2,1	8,7	11,3	11,9
7 Xây dựng cơ bản	1,3	3,8	6,9	7,3	10,8
8 Thương nghiệp	3,0	6,3	7,4	7,8	11,1
9 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	1,3	1,4	2,6	5,4	6,6
10 Riêng :					
11 Y tế, thể dục thể thao	1,3	1,4	3,3	8,2	11,5
12 Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	1,3	1,4	3,2	8,6	10,6
13 Nghiên cứu khoa học	1,0	1,1	3,3	6,9	6,9

1. Index of the Average Growth of the Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the National Economy
2. Total
3. Material production sector
4. Which includes:
5. Industry
6. Communications and transportation
7. Capital construction
8. Commerce
9. Non-material production sector
10. Which includes:
11. Public health, physical education and sports
12. Education, culture, art
13. Scientific research

1 **7. Cơ cấu công nhân viên chức bình quân trong nền kinh tế quốc dân**

(Tổng số = 100)

%

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	55,4	72,6	75.2	65,1	65,3	65,5
trong đó :						
4 Công nghiệp	17,6	25,7	26,7	25.2	22,9	23,1
5 Xây dựng cơ bản	14,4	23,7	21,7	15,4	18,2	18,7
6 Giao thông vận tải	5,4	3,2	6,7	5,9	5,3	5,1
7 Thương nghiệp	12,9	15,3	9,0	8,0	7,4	7,4
8 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	44,6	27,4	24,8	34.9	34.7	34.5
trong đó :						
9 Y tế, thể dục thể thao	3,2	1,9	2,2	3,8	4.3	4,3
10 Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	11,3	6,8	7,6	14,1	14,2	14,2
11 Nghiên cứu khoa học	2,6	1,5	2,3	3,3	2,8	2.7

1. Breakdown of Average Manual Workers and Civil Servants in the National Economy (total=100)
2. Total
3. Material production sector

Which includes:

4. Industry
5. Capital construction
6. Communications and transportation
7. Commerce
8. Non-material production sector
9. Public health, physical education and sports
10, Education, culture, and art
11. Scientific research

8. Cán bộ khoa học kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ và công nhân kỹ thuật

1 (thuộc khu vực Nhà nước)

	1955	1960	1965	1974	1975
	2 Chỉ số phát triền (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
3 Cán bộ kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ	1,0	5,0	27,8	91,8	93,2
4 Trên đại học và đại học	1,0	5,1	27,6	127,2	129,4
5 Trung học chuyên nghiệp	1,0	4,9	27,9	81,2	84,3
6 Công nhân kỹ thuật		1,0	2,5	5,3	5,9
	7 Tỷ lệ cán bộ khoa học kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ và công nhân viên kỹ thuật trong tổng số công nhân viên chức — (%)				
8 Cán bộ kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ (a)	2,0	3,5	9,1	18,5	19,5
9 Trên đại học và đại học	0,5	0,8	2,1	5,9	6,4
10 Trung học chuyên nghiệp	1,5	2,7	7,0	12,6	13,1
11 Công nhân kỹ thuật (b)	...	17,0	34,4	50,3	53,4

(a) Cán bộ khoa học kỹ thuật thuộc khu vực Nhà nước quản lý so với tổng số công nhân viên chức

(b) Công nhân kỹ thuật thuộc khu vực Nhà nước quản lý so với tổng số công nhân viên chức trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất

1. Scientific-Technical Cadres, Professional Cadres and Technical Workers (in the state sector)
2. Index of growth(1955=1)
3. Technical, professional cadres
4. College and post-graduate education
5. Vocational middle school education
6. Technical workers
7. The percentage which scientific-technical cadres, professional cadres and technical workers comprise of the total number of manual workers and civil servants
8. Technical, professional cadres (a)
9. College and post-graduate
10. Vocational middle school
11. Technical workers (b)

(a) Scientific-technical cadres in the state sector compared to the total number of manual workers and civil servants

(b) Technical workers in the state compared to the total number of manual workers and civil servants in the material production sector

1 9. Tổng sản phẩm xã hội phân theo thành phần kinh tế và theo ngành kinh tế
(tổng số =00)

%

	1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Phân theo thành phần kinh tế						
4 Kinh tế xã hội chủ nghĩa	18,1	66,6	90,1	91,9	87,7	88,4
Quốc doanh, CTHD	17,9	38,4	45,5	43,6	47,5	50,9
Tập thể	0,2	28,2	44,6	48,3	40,2	37,5
5 Kinh tế cá thể	77,6	33,4	9,9	8,1	12,3	11,6
6 Kinh tế tư doanh	4,3	0,0	—	—	—	—
7 Phân theo ngành kinh tế						
8 Công nghiệp	24,3	32,7	39,7	42,5	38,4	42,6
9 Nông, lâm nghiệp	41,3	34,5	31,1	33,2	32,7	29,3
10 Xây dựng cơ bản	7,3	9,6	10,6	11,1	13,2	13,2
11 Giao thông vận tải, bưu điện	2,4	2,8	2,6	3,1	3,3	3,5
12 Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	15,5	13,4	10,8	6,4	9,3	8,2
13 Các ngành khác	9,2	7,0	5,2	3,7	3,1	3,2
14 Phân theo tư liệu sản xuất và vật phẩm tiêu dùng						
15 Tư liệu sản xuất	34,5	41,6	46,7	44,8	36,2	38,4
16 Vật phẩm tiêu dùng	65,5	58,4	53,3	55,2	63,8	61,6

1. Gross Social Product Broken Down by Segment of the Economy and Economic Sector
2. Total
3. By segment of the economy
4. Socialist economy
   State-operated,
     Joint public-private
   Collective
5. Individual economy
6. Private economy
7. By economic sector
8. Industry
9. Agriculture, forestry
10. Capital construction
11. Communications-transportation, posts-telegraph
12. Commerce, supply
13. The other sectors
14. By instruments of production and consumer goods
15. Instruments of production
16. Consumer goods

1 10. Thu nhập quốc dân phân theo thành phần kinh tế và theo ngành kinh tế

(tổng số = 100)

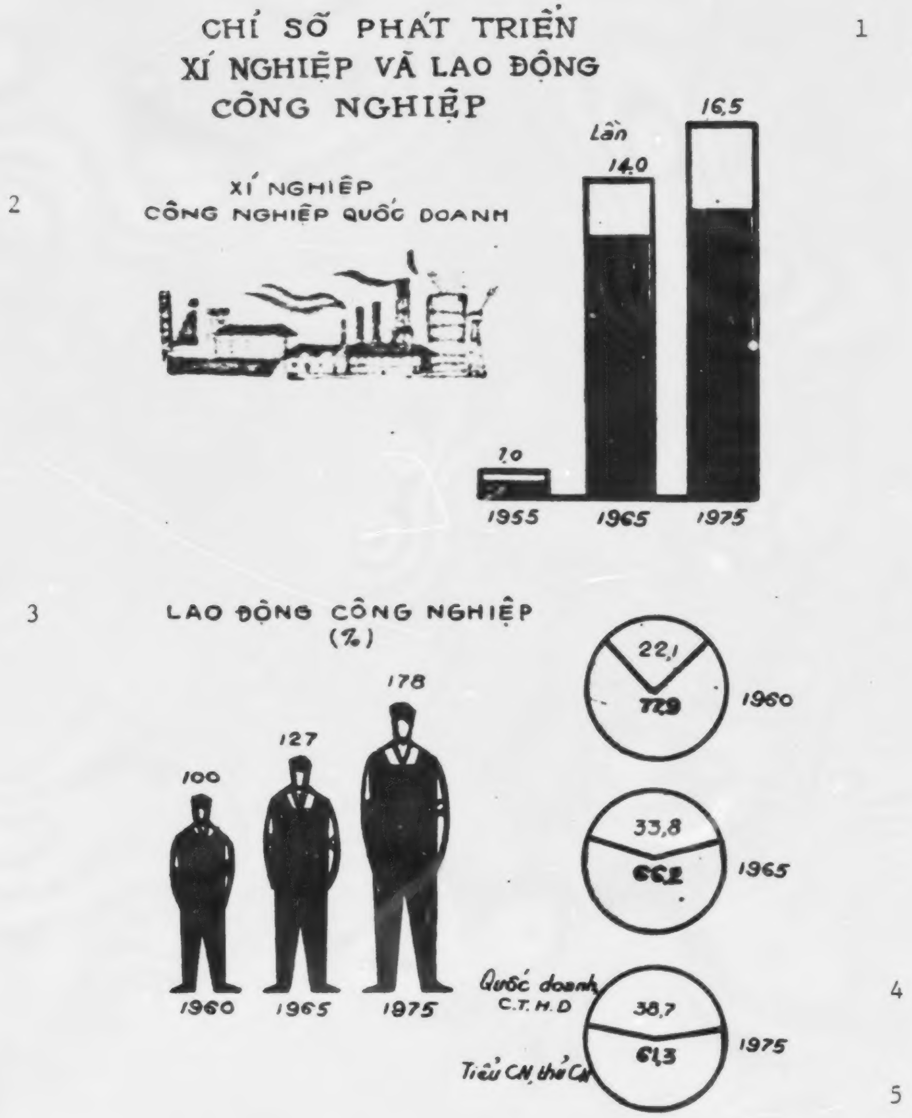
%

		1957	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
2	Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,6	100,0
3	Phân theo thành phần kinh tế						
4	Kinh tế xã hội chủ nghĩa	15,7	62,7	88,9	90,0	83,7	84,1
5	Quốc doanh, CTHD	15,5	33,1	37,3	30,4	33,0	36,5
6	Tập thể	0,2	29,6	51,6	59,6	50,7	47,6
7	Kinh tế cá thể	81,4	37,3	11,1	10,0	16,3	15,9
8	Kinh tế tư doanh	2,9	0,0	—	—	—	—
9	Phân theo ngành kinh tế	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
10	Công nghiệp	16,0	18,2	22,2	26,6	24,2	28,7
11	Nông, lâm nghiệp	44,3	42,3	41,7	45,9	45,7	41,8
12	Xây dựng cơ bản	3,4	4,7	6,5	7,5	8,4	8,8
13	Giao thông vận tải, bưu điện	2,4	2,8	2,4	2,9	2,6	2,8
14	Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	20,8	20,8	17,7	9,5	13,3	12,1
15	Các ngành khác	13,1	11,2	9,5	7,6	5,8	5,8

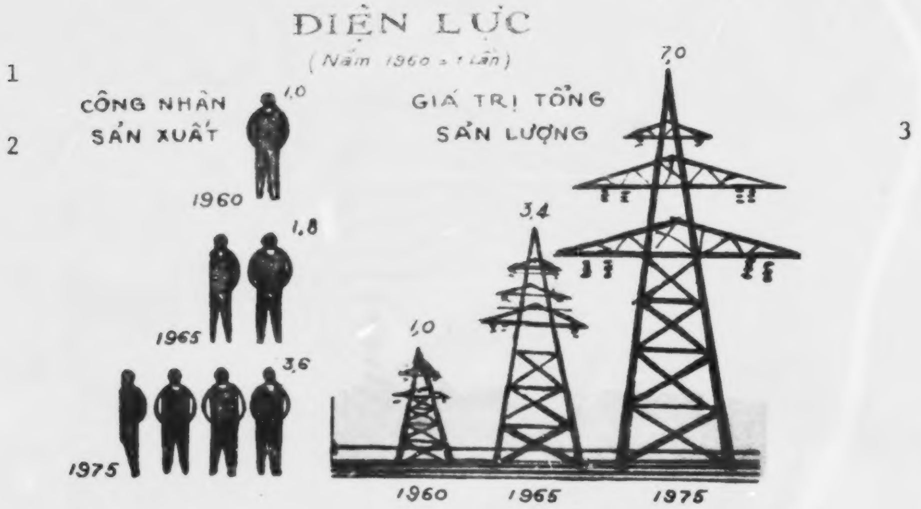
1. National Income Broken Down by Segment of the Economy and Economic Sector
2. Total
3. By segment of the economy
4. Socialist economy
5. State-operated, joint public-private
6. Collective
7. Individual economy
8. Private economy
9. By economic sector
10. Industry
11. Agriculture, forestry
12. Capital construction
13. Communications-transportation, posts-telegraph
14. Commerce, supply
15. The other sectors

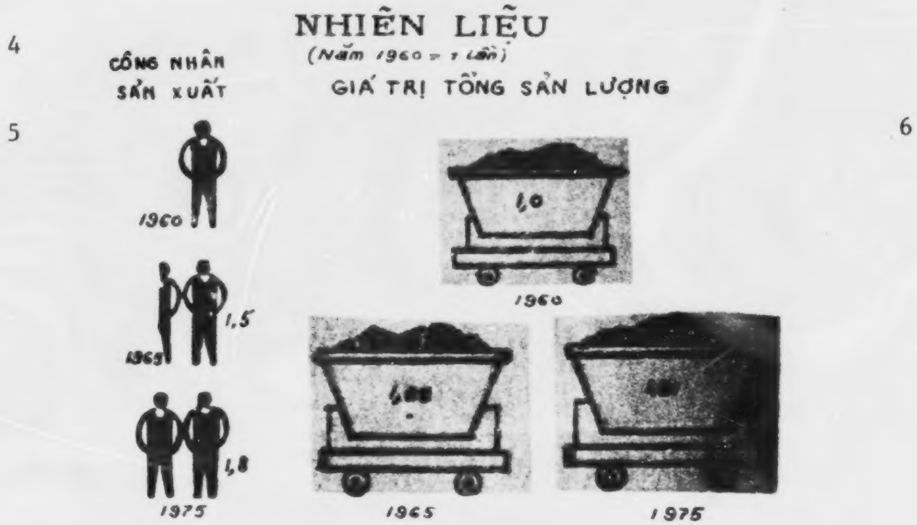
III.

INDUSTRY

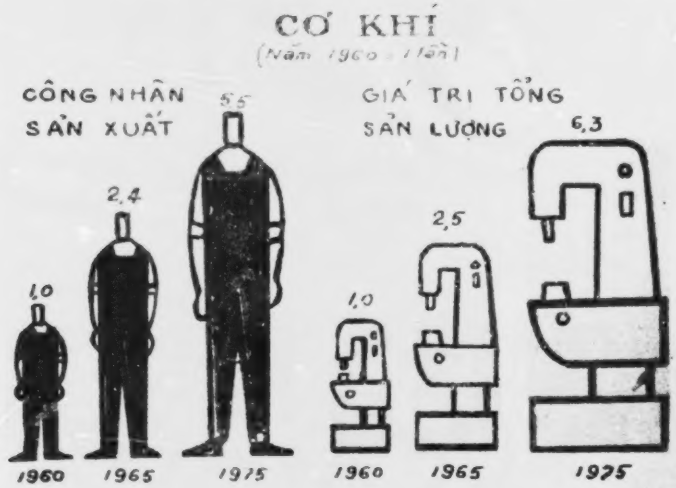


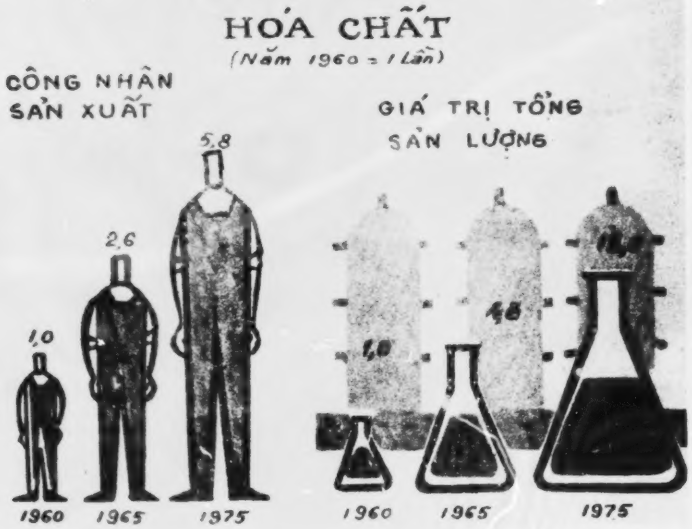
1. Index of Development of Industrial Enterprises and Labor
2. State-operated industrial enterprises
3. Industrial labor
4. State-operated, joint public-private
5. Artisan, handicraft





1. Electric Power
2. Production workers
3. Total output value
4. Fuels
5. Production workers
6. Total output value





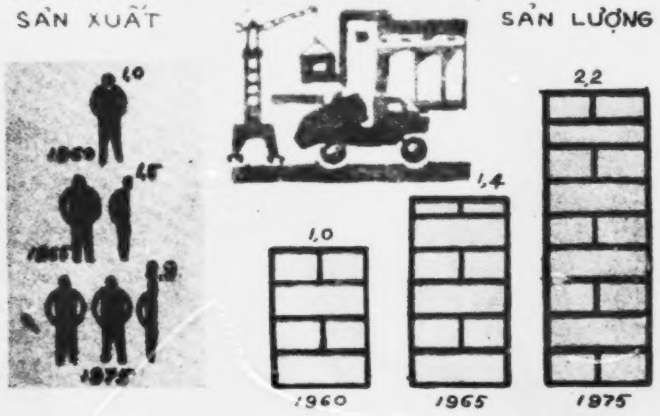
1. Mechanical Engineering
2. Production workers
3. Total output value
4. Chemicals
5. Production workers
6. Total output value

1 VẬT LIỆU XÂY DỰNG

(Năm 1960 = 1 lần)

2 CÔNG NHÂN SẢN XUẤT

GIÁ TRỊ TỔNG SẢN LƯỢNG 3



KHAI THÁC, CHẾ BIẾN GỖ

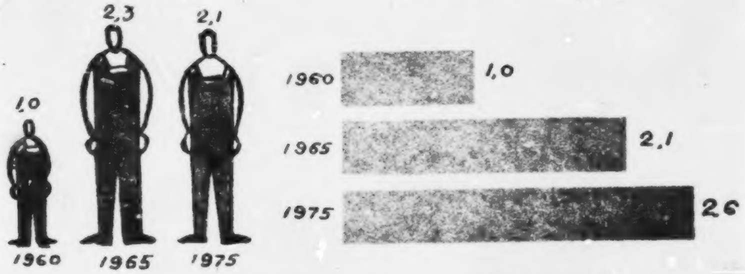
(Năm 1960 = 1 lần)

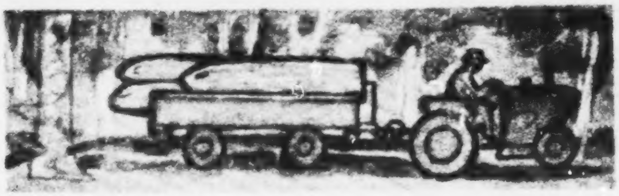
4 CÔNG NHÂN SẢN XUẤT

GIÁ TRỊ TỔNG SẢN LƯỢNG

5

6





1. Building Materials
2. Production workers
3. Total output value
4. Timber Harvesting, Processing
5. Production workers
6. Total output value

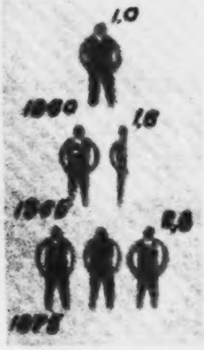
DỆT DA, MAY NHUỘM

(năm 1960 = 1 lần)

1

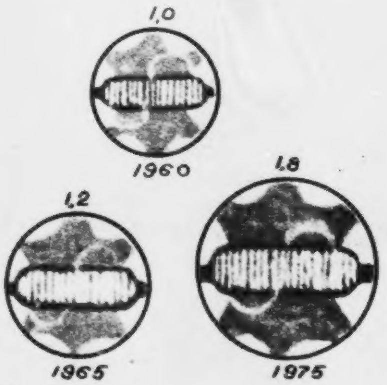
Công nhân sản xuất

2



Giá trị tổng sản lượng

3



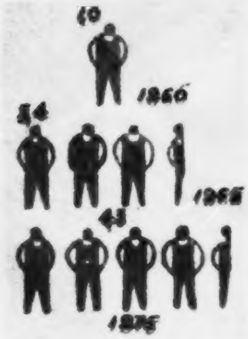
THỰC PHẨM

(năm 1960 = 1 lần)

4

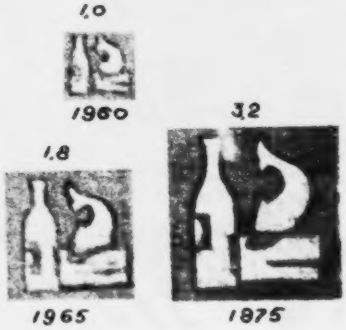
Công nhân sản xuất

5



Giá trị tổng sản lượng

6



1. Textiles, Leather, Ready-Made Clothing and Dyes
2. Production workers
3. Total output value
4. Food Products
5. Production workers
6. Total output value

1 11. Tỷ trọng của công nghiệp trong một số chỉ tiêu chính của nền kinh tế quốc dân

%

	1955	1960	1965	1975
2 Lao động công nghiệp trong tổng số lao động thuộc khu vực sản xuất vật chất	5,8	7,0	8,3	11.3
3 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp trong tổng sản phẩm xã hội	13.2	13,7	39,7	42.6
4 Giá trị sản lượng thuần túy công nghiệp trong thu nhập quốc dân	8,9	18,2	22,2	28,7
5 Hàng công nghiệp trong tổng trị giá hàng xuất khẩu (a)	48,8	72,5	86,0	91,5

(a) Kể cả nông, lâm sản qua chế biến công nghiệp

1. The Percentage that Industry Comprises of Some of the Primary Norms of the National Economy
2. Industrial labor compared to the total labor force in the material production sector
3. Total industrial output value compared to gross social product
4. Pure industrial output value compared to national income
5. Industrial goods compared to the total value of exports (a)

(a) Includes agricultural and forestry products processed by industry

1 12. Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản và tài sản cố định huy động trong công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN - lần (bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 - 1957)					
3 Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản	1,0	3,2	6,0	6,1	9,7
4 Tài sản cố định huy động	1,0	9,6	14,9	6,2	6,8
5 TỶ TRỌNG CỦA CÔNG NGHIỆP TRONG KHU VỰC SẢN XUẤT VẬT CHẤT – % (Khu vực sản xuất vật chất = 100)					
6 Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản	31,0	46,1	50,1	35,6	39,2
7 Tài sản cố định huy động	22,6	43,8	53,6	35,1	27,8

1. Investments in Capital Construction and Fixed Assets Mobilized in State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industry
2. Index growth - times (annual average during each period compared to annual average during the period 1955-1957)
3. Investments in capital construction
4. Fixed assets mobilized
5. Percentage comprised by industry of material production sector (material production sector = 100%)
6. Investments in capital construction
7. Fixed assets mobilized

1 **13. Chỉ số phát triển vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước vào ngành công nghiệp**

(số bình quân hàng năm từng thời kỳ so với số bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955—1957)

lần

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	1,0	3,2	6,0	6,1	9.7
3 Theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	1,0	3.2	7,3	7,2	11,2
Nhóm B	1,0	3,2	3,5	3.9	6.9
4 Theo cấp quản lý.					
Trung ương	1,0	3,1	5,6	4,4	7,6
Địa phương	1,0	127,3	703,0	2861,5	3694,5
5 Theo ngành					
6 Điện lực	1,0	2.8	4.6	4,5	6.3
7 Nhiên liệu	1,0	3,0	9,1	14,1	14.7
8 Luyện kim	1,0	4.5	14,4	2,8	8.3
9 Cơ khí	1,0	1,3	2,8	9,5	[illegible]
10 Hóa chất	1,0	10,9	27,4	8,7	31.2
11 Vật liệu xây dựng	1,0	4,2	8,3	10.3	24.7
12 Khai thác, chế biến gỗ	1,0	3,5	5,1	7,0	10.0
13 Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	1,0	2,1	3,6	2.9	8.0
14 Lương thực, thực phẩm	1,0	2,5	2,7	3,7	5,6

1. Index of Growth of Investments by the State in Capital Construction in Industry
   (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Total
3. By group
   Group A
   Group B
4. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
5. By sector
6. Power
7. Fuel
8. Metallurgy
9. Mechanical engineering
10. Chemicals
11. Building materials
12. Timber harvesting and processing
13. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
14. Grain, food products

1 **14. Cơ cấu vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước trong ngành công nghiệp**
(tổng số = 100)

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Phân theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	65,9	66,7	80,0	77,8	75,7
Nhóm B	34,1	33,3	20,0	22,2	24.3
4 Phân theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	99,9	97,7	93,2	72,9	78,1
Địa phương	0,1	2,3	6,8	27,1	21,9
5 Phân theo ngành trong đó :					
6 Điện lực	22,3	19,5	17,3	16,5	14,5
7 Nhiên liệu	7,3	6,9	11,1	16,9	11,1
8 Luyện kim	8,7	12,5	21,0	4.1	7,4
9 Cơ khí	14.1	5,7	6,6	21,8	16,0
10 Hóa chất	2,8	9,7	12,8	4.0	9,0
11 Vật liệu xây dựng	5,2	6,9	7,0	8,9	13,2
12 Khai thác, chế biến gỗ	7,3	8,0	6,3	8,4	7,5
13 Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	7,3	4,9	4,4	3,5	6,1
14 Lương thực, thực phẩm	18,1	14,7	8,2	11,0	10,5

1. Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Within Industry (total = 100)
2. Total
3. By group
   Group A
   Group B
4. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
5. By sector
6. Power
7. Fuel
8. Metallurgy
9. Mechanical engineering
10. Chemicals
11. Building materials
12. Harvesting and processing of timber
13. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
14. Grain, food products

1 **15. Số xí nghiệp công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD và hợp tác xã chuyên nghiệp, tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp**

cái

		1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2	Số xí nghiệp công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD					
3	Tổng số	81	1012	1132	1339	1335
	Trung ương	45	203	205	289	315
	Địa phương	36	809	927	1050	1020
4	Số hợp tác xã chuyên nghiệp tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp (a)					
5	Tổng số	–	2760	2529	2647	2378
	Bậc cao	–	521	817	1289	1247
	Bậc thấp	–	2239	1712	1358	1131

(a) Không kể hợp tác xã đánh cá, làm muối, khai thác gỗ

16. Chỉ số phát triển xí nghiệp công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

6 (năm 1965 = 1)

lần

		1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
7	Tổng số	1,0	12,5	14,0	16,5	16,5
	Nhóm A	1,0	9,8	11,2	14,3	15,0
	Nhóm B	1,0	17,6	19,2	20,7	19,2
8	Riêng trung ương	1,0	4,5	4,6	6,4	7,0
	Nhóm A	1,0	3,7	3,6	5,9	6,5
	Nhóm B	1,0	6,7	7,2	7,7	8,2

1. Number of State-Operated, Joint Public-Private Industrial Enterprises and Professional, Artisan and Handicraft Cooperatives
2. Number of state-opetated, joint public-private industrial enterprises
3. Total
   Central level
   Local level
4. Number of professional, artisan and handicraft cooperatives (a)
5. Total
   High level
   Low level

(a) Does not include fishing cooperatives, salt production cooperatives or timber harvesting cooperatives

6. Index of Development of State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Enterprises
7. Total
   Group A
   Group B
8. Central level
   Group A
   Group B

1 17. Lao động trong ngành công nghiệp (a)

%

	1960	1965	1971	1975
	2 Chỉ số phát triển năm 1960 = 100)			
3 Tổng số	100,0	127,0	153,9	178,0
4 Quốc doanh, CTHD	100,0	193,8	265,2	311,8
5 Tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp	100,0	108,0	122,2	140,0
6 Riêng :				
Tập thể	100,0	121,4	138,6	167,4
cá thể	100,0	74,6	81,0	71,9
	7 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100)			
8 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
9 Quốc doanh CTHD	22,1	33,8	33,1	38,7
10 Tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp	77,9	66,2	61,9	61,3
trong đó :				
11 Tập thể	55,5	53,1	50,0	52,2

(a) Bao gồm nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân trong các xí nghiệp công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD và lao động chuyên nghiệp tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp (kể cả cá, muối, gỗ) điều tra 1-7 hàng năm.

---

1. Labor in Industry (a)
2. Index of growth 1960 = 100
3. Total
4. State-operated, joint public-private
5. Artisan and handicraft
6. Collective
   Private
7. Breakdown (total = 100)
8. Total
9. State-operated, joint public-private
10. Artisan and handicraft
11. Collective

(a) Includes the average industrial production personnel of the state-operated and joint public-private industrial enterprises and the professional labor of artisan and handicraft cooperatives (including those in fishing and salt and timber production) as of 1 July each year.

1 **18. Nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp quốc doanh và công tư hợp doanh**

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
	2 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
3 Tổng số	1,0	6,1	11,9	16,3	19,1
4 Theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	1,0	4,9	8,9	12,3	14,7
Nhóm B	1,0	11,5	25,2	33,9	38,7
5 Theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	1,0	4,2	7,8	9,2	11,5
Địa phương	1,0	35,0	72,0	121,5	131,5
	6 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
7 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
8 Phần theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	81,6	65,5	60,9	61,6	62,7
Nhóm B	18,4	34,5	39,1	38,4	37,3
9 Phần theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	93,7	63,9	61,8	52,8	56,6
Địa phương	6,3	36,1	38,2	47,2	43,4

1. State-operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Production Personnel
2. Index of growth
3. Total
4. By group
   Group A
   Group B
5. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
6. Breakdown (total = 100%)
7. Total
8. By group
   Group A
   Group B
9. By management level
   Central level
   Local level

1 **19. Công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp quốc doanh và công tư hợp doanh**

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
	2 Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1955 = 1) — lần				
3 Tổng số	1,0	6,1	11,5	15,7	18,3
4 Theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	1,0	4,9	8,7	11,0	14,0
Nhóm B	1,0	13,6	29,0	44,3	45,4
5 Theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	1,0	4,0	7,4	8,8	10,9
Địa phương	1,0	38,8	77,1	125,8	137,2
	6 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100) — %				
7 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
8 Phân theo nhóm					
Nhóm A	80,8	65,5	61,2	56,5	61,8
Nhóm B	19,2	34,5	38,8	43,5	38,2
9 Phân theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	94,1	62,6	60,7	53,0	56,0
Địa phương	5,9	37,4	39,3	47,0	44,0

1. State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industrial Production Workers
2. Index of growth
3. Total
4. By group
   Group A
   Group B
5. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
6. Breakdown (total = 100 %)
7. Total
8. By group
   Group A
   Group B
9. By management level
   Central level
   Local level

1 **20. Lao động chuyên nghiệp tiểu công nghiệp và thủ công nghiệp phân theo loại hình sản xuất (a)**
(không kể phần đánh cá, làm muối, khai thác gỗ)

%

	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Hợp tác xã	23,4	46,7	41,3	41,1
4 Tổ sản xuất	30,2	11,2	5,8	4,9
5 Các hình thức tập thể khác	17,8	22,3	33,7	39,2
6 Cá thể	28,6	19,8	19,2	14,8

(a) Tài liệu điều tra 1-7 hàng năm

7 **21. Cán bộ khoa học kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ và công nhân kỹ thuật trong ngành công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD**

	1965	1969	1974
8 Cán bộ kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ —nghìn người	14,3	18,8	35,6
9 Đại học và trên đại học	2,6	3,6	10,3
10 Trung học chuyên nghiệp	11,7	15,2	25,3
11 Công nhân kỹ thuật — nghìn người	129,4	175,3	...
12	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1965=100) - %		
13 Cán bộ khoa học kỹ thuật, nghiệp vụ	100,0	132,3	250,1
14 Đại học và trên đại học	100,0	139,1	393,0
15 Trung học chuyên nghiệp	100,0	130,4	217,5
16 Công nhân kỹ thuật	100,0	135,5	...

1. Artisan and Handicraft Professional Labor by Type of Production (a) (does not include fishing, salt production and the harvesting of timber)
2. Total
3. Cooperatives
4. Production teams
5. Other forms of collectives
6. Private

(a) Data compiled 1 July each year

7. Scientific-Technical and Professional Cadres and Technical Workers Within State-Operated and Joint Public-Private Industry
8. Technical and professional cadres, thousands of persons
9. College and post graduate
10. Vocational middle school
11. Technical workers-thousands of persons
12. Index of growth
13. Scientific-technical, professional cadres
14. College and post graduate
15. Vocational middle school
16. Technical workers

1 **22. Chỉ số phát triển giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp**
(năm 1955 = 1)

lần

		1955	1960	1965	1975
2	Tổng số	1,0	4,8	9,1	16,2
3	Quốc doanh, CTHD	1,0	10,2	24,3	44,8
4	Tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp	1,0	2,8	3,4	5,6
5	Nhóm A	1,0	6,2	14,9	27,1
6	Nhóm B	1,0	4,3	7,1	12,3
7	Trung ương	1,0	18,5	46,4	76,0
8	Địa phương	1,0	3,2	4,8	9,2
9	Điện lực	1,0	3,2	11,0	22,3
10	Nhiên liệu	1,0	4,1	7,7	7,8
11	Luyện kim	1,0	16,6	146,3	81,8
12	Cơ khí	1,0	9,5	23,0	59,8
13	Hóa chất	1,0	6,3	30,7	79,1
14	Vật liệu xây dựng	1,0	28,0	37,8	60,4
15	Khai thác, chế biến gỗ	1,0	4,5	9,3	11,7
16	Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	1,0	5,5	6,4	9,6
17	Lương thực, thực phẩm	1,0	4,3	7,6	13,9

1. Index of Growth of Total Industrial Output Value
2. Total
3. State-operated, joint public-private
4. Artisan, handicraft
5. Group A
6. Group B
7. Central level
8. Local level
9. Power
10. Fuel
11. Metallurgy
12. Mechanical engineering
13. Chemicals
14. Building materials
15. Timber harvesting, processing
16. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
17. Food, grain products

1 **23. Tốc độ tăng bình quân hàng năm giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp của từng thời kỳ**

%

	1955-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	37,0	13.4	4.8	17.7
3 Quốc doanh, CTHD	58,9	17,9	5,8	18,8
4 Tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp	23,0	4,6	2,2	14,9
5 Nhóm A	43,9	18,7	4,0	19,0
6 Nhóm B	34,2	10,2	5,5	16,8
7 Trung ương	79,3	18,9	3,8	21,9
8 Địa phương	26.4	8,5	5,8	14.4
9 Điện lực	26,3	21,9	6,3	30,5
10 Nhiên liệu	32,5	16,4	−1,5	41,2
11 Luyện kim	75,3	57,1	−4,5	17,0
12 Cơ khí	56,7	16,9	7,6	14,6
13 Hóa chất	44,8	25,5	4,9	26,9
14 Vật liệu xây dựng	94,7	13,5	1,4	18,0
15 Khai thác, chế biến gỗ	34,9	15,0	1,7	9,6
16 Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	40,6	2,6	4,3	18,7
17 Thực phẩm	33,9	11,9	8,5	16,7

1. Average Rate of Increase of Total Industrial Output Value During Each Period
2. Total
3. State-operated, joint public-private
4. Artisan, handicraft
5. Group A
6. Group B
7. Central level
8. Local level
9. Power
10. Fuel
11. Metallurgy
12. Mechanical engineering
13. Chemicals
14. Building materials
15. Timber harvesting, processing
16. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
17. Food products

1 24. Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp

%

		1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2	Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3	Phân theo thành phần kinh tế					
- 4	Quốc doanh	10,8	52,4	66,8	73,4	72,9
5	Công tư hợp doanh	—	4.9	6,0		
6	Tập thể	—	37,7	23,7	23,1	24,8
7	Cá thể	72,6	4,6	3,5	3,5	2,3
8	Tư bản tư doanh	16,6	0,4	—	—	—
9	Phân theo nhóm					
	Nhóm A	26,4	33,7	42,9	43,4	43,4
	Nhóm B	73,6	66,3	57,1	56,6	56,6
10	Phân theo cấp quản lý					
	Trung ương	10,5	40,2	53,3	45,9	46,7
	Địa phương	89,5	59,8	46,7	54,1	53,3
11	Phân theo ngành					
12	Điện lực	1,9	1,2	2,2	2,6	3,0
13	Nhiên liệu	5,9	5,0	4,9	3,6	3,7
14	Luyện kim	0,2	0,8	3,7	1,9	1,5
15	Cơ khí	5,6	10,9	14,1	19,5	19,2
16	Hóa chất	2,8	3,7	9,5	7,8	10,4
17	Vật liệu xây dựng	1,5	8,7	6,2	5,8	6,7
18	Khai thác, chế biến gỗ	14,0	13,0	14,4	11,4	9,6
19	Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	23,1	26,3	16,1	15,6	13,9
20	Lương thực, thực phẩm	28,0	24,9	23,2	26,6	26,6
21	Các ngành khác	17,0	5,5	5,7	5,2	5,4

1. Breakdown of Total Industrial Output Value
2. Total
3. By economic segment
4. State-operated
5. Joint public-private
6. Collective
7. Individual
8. Private capitalist
9. By group
   Group A
   Group B
10. By management level
    Central level
    Local level
11. By sector
12. Power
13. Fuel
14. Metallurgy
15. Mechanical engineering
16. Chemicals
17. Building materials
18. Lumber harvesting, processing
19. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
20. Grain, food products
21. Other sectors

1 25. Tỷ trọng của công nghiệp địa phương trong giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp

%

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp địa phương trong :					
3 Toàn bộ công nghiệp	39,5	59,8	46,7	54,1	53.3
Nhóm A	66,1	48,0	39,4	38,7	37,0
Nhóm B	97,9	65,8	52,2	65,8	65,9
4 Ngành điện lực	—	1,9	1,1	2,3	2.2
5 " Nhiên liệu	10,2	7,2	12,6	5,7	3,2
6 " Cơ khí	99,7	59,9	42,5	43,2	46,5
7 " Hóa chất	69,4	17,7	24,9	37,0	32,6
8 " Vật liệu xây-dựng	72,7	62,7	54,3	62,7	69,4
9 " khai thác, chế biến gỗ	89,4	72,4	67,7	79,3	77,4
10 " Dệt, da, may, nhuộm	98,4	65,9	53,4	55,6	60,2
11 " Lương thực, thực phẩm	99.9	64.2	56,9	67,7	63,4

12 26. Sản lượng sản phẩm chủ yếu của toàn ngành công nghiệp

%

13	Tốc độ tăng bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ			1975 so với 1974 14
	1960-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975	
1	2	3	4	5
15 Điện phát ra	19,9	6,6	34,5	130,7
16 Than đá sạch	10,1	4,0	45,2	140,5
17 Riêng : Than cục	5,3	2,2	46,1	134,5
18 Gang các loại	76,8	−10,3	31,9	97.7

1. The Percentage Local Industry Comprises of Total Industrial Output Value
2. Total local industrial output value
3. Total industry
   Group A
   Group B
4. Power sector
5. Fuel
6. Mechanical engineering
7. Chemicals
8. Building materials
9. Timber harvesting, processing
10. Textiles, leather, ready-made clothing, dyes
11. Grain, food products
12. Output of Primary Products of Entire Industrial sector
13. Average annual rate of increase in each period
14. 1975 compared to 1974
15. Electric power generated
16. Washed coal
17. Lump coal
18. Iron of all types

	1	2	3	4	5
1	Máy cắt gọt kim loại	18,5	-17,4	30,4	137,6
2	Riêng : Máy tiện	4,1	-7,6	40,8	187,8
3	Động cơ điện	63,6	3,3	5,8	106,5
4	Rơ moóc ô-tô	9,2	4,7	73,4	110,8
5	Máy bơm nước (thủy lợi)	22,0	-14,3	-16,5	98,0
6	Cày cải tiến	32,0	2,5	2,2	112,7
7	Bừa	42,7	7,3	-5,6	85,4
8	Phân bón hóa học	22,9	11,3	34,2	122,9
9	Quặng A-pa-tít	6,8	-6,8	12,7	184,3
10	Săm, lốp ô-tô	75,2	4,0	41,8	107,0
11	Lốp xe đạp	54,7	5,5	66,8	143,4
12	Pin (quy 1,5 von)	35,3	0,9	15,0	114,9
13	Thuốc ống các loại	28,9	8,6	9,9	112,0
14	Thuốc viên các loại	25,8	-4,3	18,3	109,5
15	Xi măng bao	7,1	-4,0	33,7	106,0
16	Gạch xây	14,3	-4,9	12,1	99,5
17	Ngói lợp	12,4	7,6	26,6	105,5
18	Gỗ tròn khai thác	7,7	-2,6	3,8	103,0
19	Giấy, bìa	33,7	2,6	25,0	108,1
20	Riêng : Giấy viết	43,4	6,8	41,8	121,2
21	Thủy tinh	24,0	6,7	26,4	116,8
22	Sứ dân dụng	3,6	7,0	14,4	125,6
23	Sợi toàn bộ	4,1	5,3	30,9	113,0
24	Vải thành phẩm	2,3	5,9	12,8	109,8
25	Quần, áo dệt kim	12,4	9,7	4,1	96,5
26	Len đan các loại	29,5	1,5	2,7	108,2
27	Muối	5,7	0,7	13,0	96,1
28	Cá biển	-0,1	3,7	18,9	113,2
29	Nước mắm, nước chấm	3,1	3,5	9,7	106,9
30	Bia	28,2	8,5	23,4	90,9
31	Thuốc lá	17,7	5,6	8,8	90,8
32	Chè các loại	12,4	18,0	15,8	115,9
33	Trang in ty-pô	21,5	8,1	25,6	154,0
34	Bút máy	26,3	-5,0	25,5	118,4

Continuation of Chart 26 -- key item number 12

1. Metal cutting machines
2. Lathes
3. Electric motors
4. Truck trailers
5. Water pumps (water conservancy)
6. Improved plows
7. Harrows
8. Chemical fertilizers
9. Apatite ore
10. Automobile tires and tubes
11. Bicycle tires
12. Batteries (1.5 volt)
13. Hoses of all types
14. Pills of all types
15. Cement in bags
16. Building bricks
17. Roof tiles
18. Cut timber
19. Paper, cardboard
20. Writing paper
21. Glass
22. Civilian pottery
23. Complete fibers
24. Finished cloth
25. Knitted pants, shirts
26. Woven wool of all types
27. Salt
28. Ocean fish
29. Fish sauce, soy sauce
30. Be[illegible]
31. Tobacco
32. Tea of all types
33. Newsprint
34. Typewriters

1	2	3	4	5
1 Bút chì	27,3	-9,6	6,7	158,9
2 Xà phòng giặt	5,7	-17,1	22,4	115,1
3 Xà phòng thơm	47,2	-9,4	32,8	119,0
4 Thuốc đánh răng	26,6	-6,0	40,7	141,9

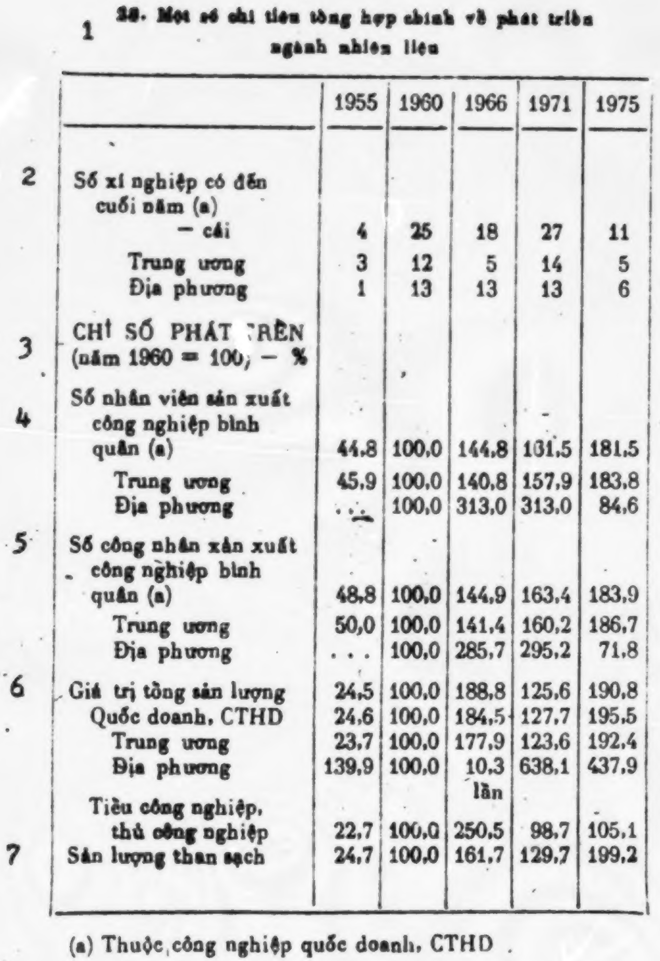
5 27. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành điện

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
6 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm — cái	11	33	40	48	38
7 Trung ương	3	7	17	18	19
8 Địa phương	8	26	23	30	19
9 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
10 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân	43,7	100,0	164,1	237,7	310,7
Trung ương	47,9	100,0	173,4	246,2	318,9
Địa phương	9,6	100,0	89,6	168,7	244,8
11 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân	45,1	100,0	183,6	299,6	357,2
Trung ương	51,2	100,0	201,8	325,8	384,5
Địa phương	10,3	100,0	81,0	152,0	203,8
12 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	31,1	100,0	343,3	424,9	697,3
13 Sản lượng điện	20,7	100,0	248,1	297,4	524,8

Continuation same chart
1. Pencils
2. Laundry powder
3. Fragrant soap
4. Toothpaste

---

5. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Electric Power Sector
6. Number of enterprises at end of year
7. Central level
8. Local level
9. Index of development
10. Average number of industrial production personnel
    Central level
    Local level
11. Average number of industrial production workers
    Central level
    Local level
12. Total output value
13. Electricity output



1 **38. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành nhiên liệu**

	1955	1960	1966	1971	1975
2 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	4	25	18	27	11
Trung ương	3	12	5	14	5
Địa phương	1	13	13	13	6
3 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	44,8	100,0	144,8	161,5	181,5
Trung ương	45,9	100,0	140,8	157,9	183,8
Địa phương	...	100,0	313,0	313,0	84,6
5 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	48,8	100,0	144,9	163,4	183,9
Trung ương	50,0	100,0	141,4	160,2	186,7
Địa phương	...	100,0	285,7	295,2	71,8
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	24,5	100,0	188,8	125,6	190,8
Quốc doanh, CTHD	24,6	100,0	184,5	127,7	195,5
Trung ương	23,7	100,0	177,9	123,6	192,4
Địa phương	139,9	100,0	10,3 lần	638,1	437,9
Tiểu công nghiệp, thủ công nghiệp	22,7	100,0	250,5	98,7	105,1
7 Sản lượng than sạch	24,7	100,0	161,7	129,7	199,2

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD.

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Fuel Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
4. Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Average number of industrial production workers (a)
   Central level
   Local level
6. Total output value of state-operated, joint public-private industry
   Central level
   Local level
   Artisan and handicraft
7. Washed coal output

(a) In state-operated and joint public-private industry

1 **29. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành cơ khí**

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	22	159	148	293	291
Trung ương	11	47	33	79	85
Địa phương	11	112	115	214	206
3 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	16,6	100,0	249,8	508,5	572,9
Trung ương	23,0	100,0	204,5	397,6	484,9
Địa phương	2,0	100,0	352,5	759,9	772,4
5 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	16,6	100,0	240,5	503,6	553,1
Trung ương	23,8	100,0	198,0	397,8	471,7
Địa phương	1,8	100,0	329,4	722,1	721,3
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	10,6	100,0	244,5	442,7	629,6
Quốc doanh, CTHD	...	100,0	330,3	647,9	878,5
Trung ương	...	100,0	350,1	665,7	891,7
Địa phương	...	100,0	282,7	618,9	861,7
Tiểu CN, thủ CN	...	100,0	131,8	175,4	301,5

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Mechanical Engineering Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
4. Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Average number of industrial production workers(a)
   Central level
   Local level
6. Total output value
   State-operated, joint public-private
   Central level
   Local level
   Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry

1 **80. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành hóa chất**

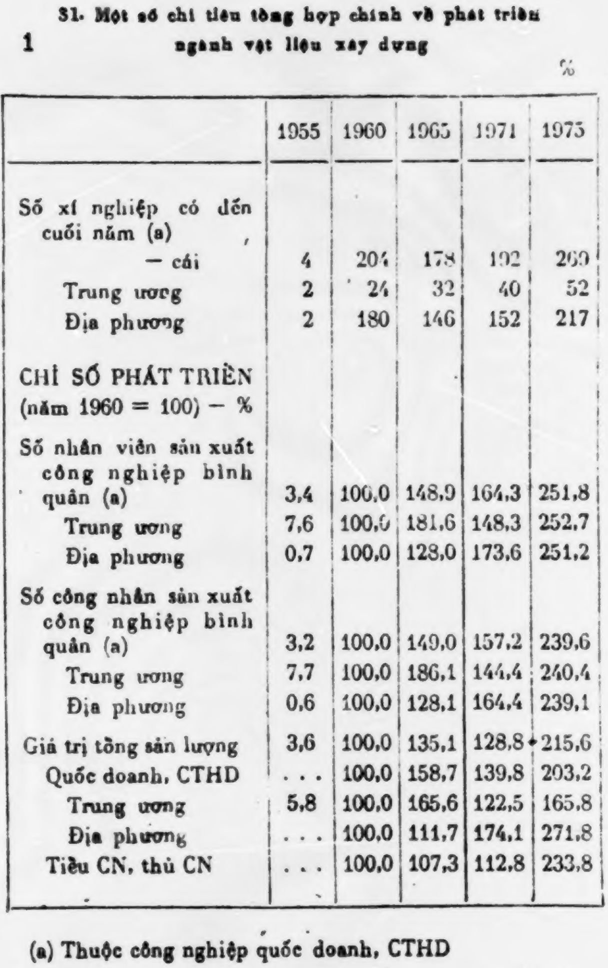
lần

		1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2	Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	...	50	65	70	72
	Trung ương	6	14	17	19	24
	Địa phương	...	36	48	51	48
3	CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
	Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	6,4	100,0	273,3	402,1	579,0
	Trung ương	7,3	100,0	232,7	264,5	436,2
	Địa phương	2,4	100,0	461,0	10,4 lần	12,4 lần
4	Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	6,4	100,0	258,9	380,4	577,4
	Trung ương	7,5	100,0	218,4	265,4	440,6
	Địa phương	1,9	100,0	427,9	9,9 lần	11,5 lần
5	Giá trị tổng sản lượng	15,7	100,0	484,1	653,7	12,6 lần
6	Quốc doanh, CTHD	5,1	100,0	462,0	622,5	11,9 lần
	Trung ương	5,8	100,0	441,9	544,0	11,2 lần
	Địa phương	...	100,0	594,5	11,8 lần	19,8 lần
7	Tiểu CN, thủ CN	209,0	100,0	884,8	11,9 lần	20,8 lần

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Chemicals Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
   Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
      Central level
      Local level
4. Average number of industrial production workers(a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Total output value
6. State-operated, joint public-private
   Central level
   Local level
7. Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry



1 **31. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành vật liệu xây dựng**

%

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	4	204	178	192	269
Trung ương	2	24	32	40	52
Địa phương	2	180	146	152	217
3 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỀN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	3,4	100,0	148,9	164,3	251,8
Trung ương	7,6	100,0	181,6	148,3	252,7
Địa phương	0,7	100,0	128,0	173,6	251,2
5 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	3,2	100,0	149,0	157,2	239,6
Trung ương	7,7	100,0	186,1	144,4	240,4
Địa phương	0,6	100,0	128,1	164,4	239,1
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	3,6	100,0	135,1	128,8	215,6
Quốc doanh, CTHD	. . .	100,0	158,7	139,8	203,2
Trung ương	5,8	100,0	165,6	122,5	165,8
Địa phương	. . .	100,0	111,7	174,1	271,8
Tiểu CN, thủ CN	. . .	100,0	107,3	112,8	233,8

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

---

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Building Materials Sector

2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
Central level
Local level

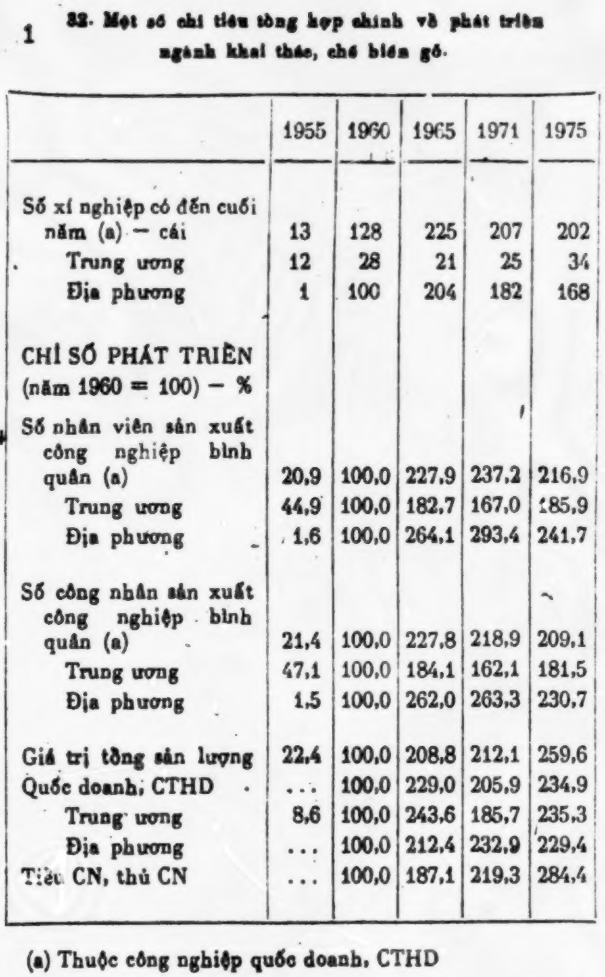
3. Index of development

4. Average number of industrial production personnel(a)
Central level
Local level

5. Average number of industrial production workers(a)
Central level
Local level

6. Total output value
State-operated, joint public-private
Central level
Local level
Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry



1 **32. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành khai thác, chế biến gỗ.**

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	13	128	225	207	202
Trung ương	12	28	21	25	34
Địa phương	1	100	204	182	168
3 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	20,9	100,0	227,9	237,2	216,9
Trung ương	44,9	100,0	182,7	167,0	185,9
Địa phương	1,6	100,0	264,1	293,4	241,7
5 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	21,4	100,0	227,8	218,9	209,1
Trung ương	47,1	100,0	184,1	162,1	181,5
Địa phương	1,5	100,0	262,0	263,3	230,7
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	22,4	100,0	208,8	212,1	259,6
7 Quốc doanh, CTHD	...	100,0	229,0	205,9	234,9
Trung ương	8,6	100,0	243,6	185,7	235,3
Địa phương	...	100,0	212,4	232,9	229,4
8 Tiểu CN, thủ CN	...	100,0	187,1	219,3	284,4

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Timber Harvesting and Processing Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
4. Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Average number of industrial production workers (a)
   Central level
   Local level
6. Total output value
7. State-operated, joint public-private
   Central level
   Local level
8. Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry

1 33. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính về phát triển ngành dệt, da, may, nhuộm

		1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2	Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) —cái	1	76	64	93	79
	Trung ương	1	15	11	23	21
	Địa phương	—	61	53	70	58
3	CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4	Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	6,0	100,0	166,6	247,1	294,4
	Trung ương	4,1	100,0	160,2	192,7	218,6
	Địa phương	—	100,0	200,8	537,6	699,0
5	Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	5,8	100,0	155,3	293,8	283,7
	Trung ương	6,8	100,0	148,7	189,2	211,5
	Địa phương	—	100,0	191,1	511,9	671,9
6	Giá trị tổng sản lượng	18,2	100,0	115,6	135,5	175,2
7	Quốc doanh, CTHD	. . .	100,0	162,3	201,4	250,4
	Trung ương	0,8	100,0	157,8	176,1	204,3
	Địa phương	. . .	100,0	190,1	360,9	547,0
8	Tiểu CN, thủ CN		100,0	85,0	92,6	125,8

(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Textile, Leather, Ready-Made Clothing and Dyes Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
4. Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Average number of industrial production workers (a)
   Central level
   Local level
6. Total output value
7. State-operated, joint public-private
   Central level
   Local level
8. Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry

1 **34. Một số chỉ tiêu tổng hợp chính và phát triển ngành thực phẩm**

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 Số xí nghiệp có đến cuối năm (a) — cái	3	245	272	252	236
Trung ương	2	38	44	40	45
Địa phương	1	207	228	212	191
3 CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN (năm 1960 = 100) — %					
4 Số nhân viên sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	. . .	100,0	214,7	370,5	428,6
Trung ương	. . .	100,0	239,6	235,2	310,0
Địa phương	15,8	100,0	182,7	546,5	580,5
5 Số công nhân sản xuất công nghiệp bình quân (a)	. .	100,0	216,0	376,8	429,5
Trung ương	. . .	100,0	245,7	255,1	325,1
Địa phương	14,4	100,0	179,8	514,2	547,5
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng	23,2	100,0	176,6	224,4	324,2
7 Quốc doanh, CTHD	. . .	100,0	214,4	285,4	424,1
Trung ương	. . .	100,0	213,1	213,7	349,7
Địa phương	. . .	100,0	216,0	375,4	518,5
8 Tiểu CN, thủ CN	. . .	100,0	109,0	116,0	150,0

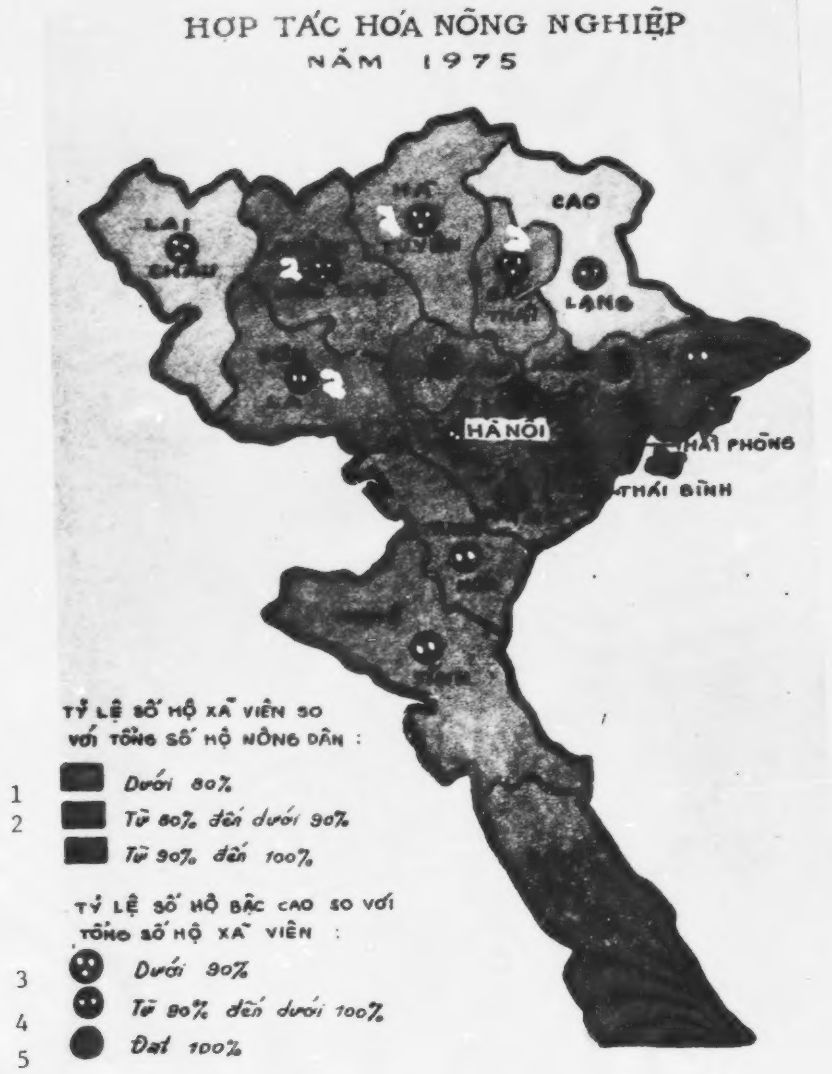
(a) Thuộc công nghiệp quốc doanh, CTHD

1. A Number of Primary Integrated Indicies on the Development of the Food Products Sector
2. Number of enterprises at end of year (a)
   Central level
   Local level
3. Index of development
4. Average number of industrial production personnel (a)
   Central level
   Local level
5. Average number of industrial production workers (a)
   Central level
   Local level
6. Total output value
7. State-operated, joint public-private
   Central level
   Local level
8. Artisan, handicraft

(a) In state-operated, joint public-private industry

IV.

AGRICULTURE


HỢP TÁC HÓA NÔNG NGHIỆP
NĂM 1975
LAI CHÂU
HÀ TUYÊN
CAO LẠNG
BẮC THÁI
HÀ NỘI
HẢI PHÒNG
THÁI BÌNH
TỶ LỆ SỐ HỘ XÃ VIÊN SO VỚI TỔNG SỐ HỘ NÔNG DÂN :
1 Dưới 80%
2 Từ 80% đến dưới 90%
Từ 90% đến 100%
TỶ LỆ SỐ HỘ BẬC CAO SO VỚI TỔNG SỐ HỘ XÃ VIÊN :
3 Dưới 90%
4 Từ 90% đến dưới 100%
5 Đạt 100%

* Agricultural Cooperativization

Percentage of cooperative member households compared to total number of farm households:

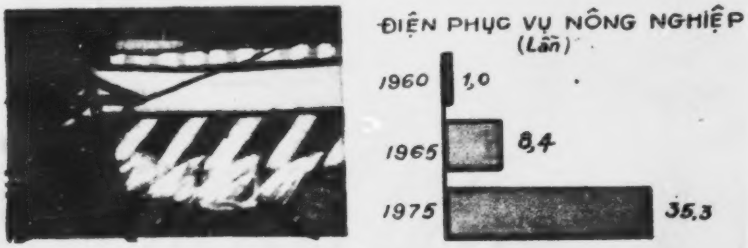
1. Less than 80 percent
2. From 80 to less than 90 percent

   From 90 to 100 percent

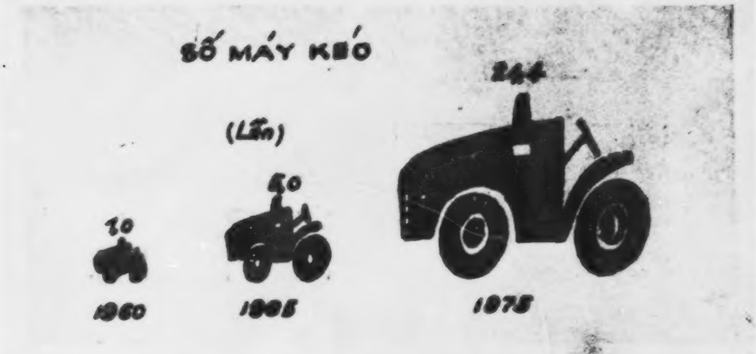
Percentage of High Level Households Compared to Total Number of Cooperative Member Households

3. Less than 90 percent
4. From 90 to less than 100 percent
5. 100 percent

CÔNG NGHIỆP PHỤC VỤ NÔNG NGHIỆP 1



2



3

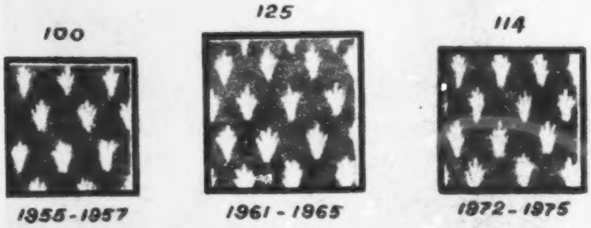
4

1. Industrial Support of Agriculture
2. Electricity serving agriculture
3. Number of tractors
4. Number of water pumps

CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN
DIỆN TÍCH ĐẤT GIEO TRỒNG

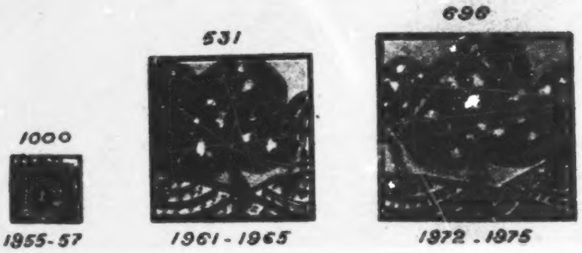
(bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955-1957)

CÂY HÀNG NĂM (%) 1



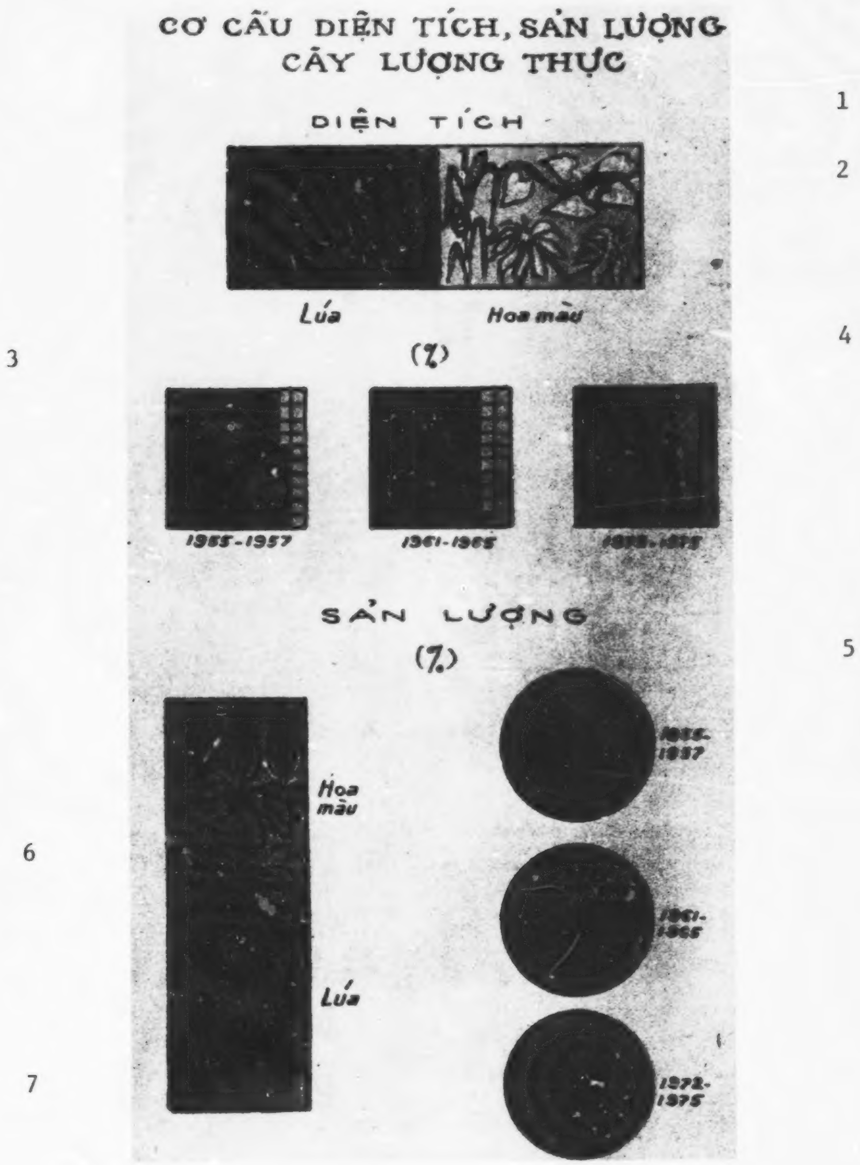
2

CÂY LÂU NĂM (%)

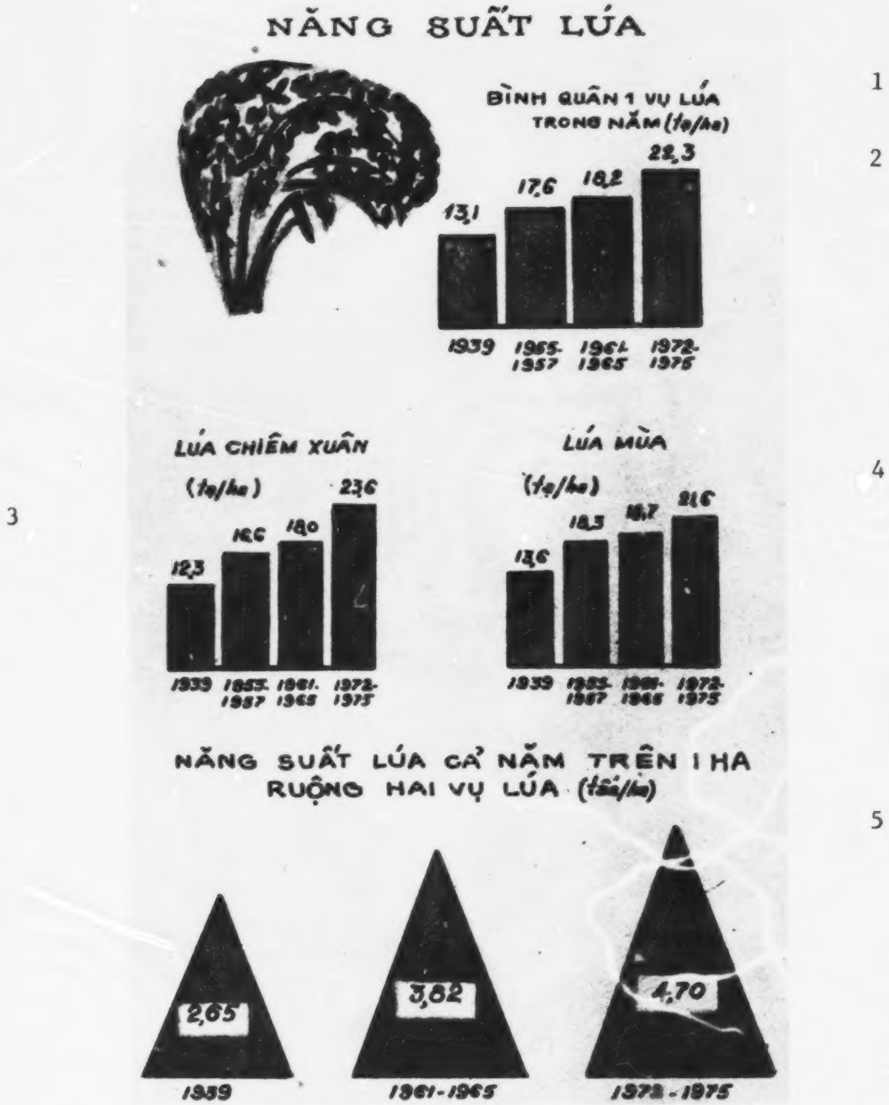


3

1. Index of Growth of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Annual crops
3. Perennial crops

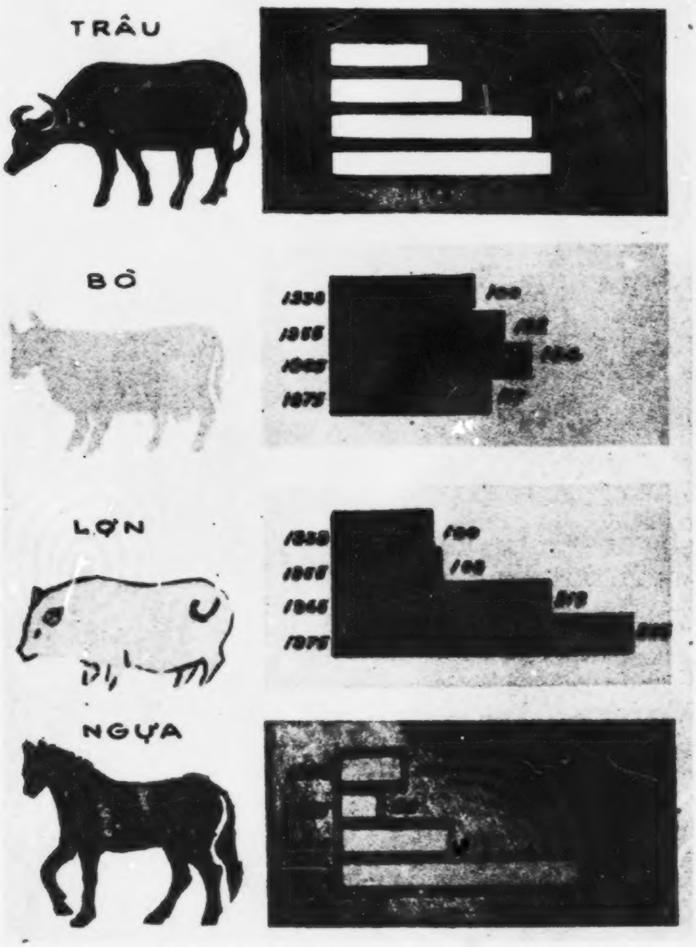


1. Breakdown of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
2. Amount of area under cultivation
3. Rice
4. Subsidiary food crops
5. Output
6. Subsidiary food crops
7. Rice



1. Rice Yields
2. Average per rice crop during the year (quintals per hectare)
3. 5th month-spring rice
4. 10th month rice
5. Rice Yield for the Entire Year Per Hectare of Two Rice Crop Fields (tons per hectare)

CHỈ SỐ PHÁT TRIỂN GIASÚC
(%)



204
288

1938
1955

170
367

1. Index of Development of Livestock Herds
2. Buffalo
3. Cattle
4. Hogs
5. Horses

1 CẢI CÁCH RUỘNG ĐẤT VÀ CẢI TẠO NÔNG NGHIỆP THEO CHỦ NGHĨA XA HỘI

2 **35. Phân phối ruộng đất trước cách mạng tháng 8-1945 trong cả nước**

(Không kể vùng núi miền Bắc và Tây-nguyên Trung-bộ)

A. Tỷ trọng hộ từng loại chiếm trong tổng số hộ ở nông thôn

B. Tỷ trọng ruộng đất từng loại chiếm trong tổng số diện tích đất canh tác (chưa kể đất trồng cây lâu năm và đất nông nghiệp khác)

%

	3 Cả nước		4 Miền Bắc (a)		5 Miền Nam (b)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
6 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
7 Ruộng đất thực dân, phong kiến chiếm hữu	—	52,1	—	28,4	—	63,9
8 Thực dân Pháp	—	9,5	—	2,4	—	13,1
9 Nhà chung	—	1,2	—	1,5	—	1,0
10 Địa chủ	3,0	41,4	3,5	24,5	2,4	49,8
11 Ruộng đất công và nửa công	—	11,9	—	23,6	—	6,1
12 Các thành phần khác	97,0	36,0	96,5	48,0	97,6	30,0
13 Số hộ có ruộng đất	37,8	36,0	44,5	48,0	30,0	30,0
14 Số hộ không có ruộng đất	59,2	0,0	52,0	0,0	67,6	0,0

(a) Theo tài liệu điều tra thống kê tổng kết cải cách ruộng đất.

(b) Theo tài liệu thống kê thời Pháp.

---

1. **LAND REFORM AND THE SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE**
2. **The Distribution of Cropland Prior to the August 1945 Revolution Throughout the Country**
   (does not include the mountainous areas of the North, the Central Highlands and central Vietnam)
   - **A. Percentage Which Each Type Household Comprised of the Total Number of Households in the Countryside**
   - **B. Percentage Which Each Type of Cropland Comprised of the Total Amount of Farmland (not including land under the cultivation of perennial crops and other agricultural land)**
3. **The entire country**
4. **North Vietnam (a)**
5. **South Vietnam (b)**
6. **Total**
7. **Cropland privately owned by colonialists and feudalists**
8. **French colonialists**
9. **Catholic missions**
10. **Landowners**
11. **Public and semi-public cropland**
12. **Other segments**
13. **Number of households with cropland**
14. **Number of households without cropland**

(a) Based on statistics compiled after reviewing land reform

(b) Based on statistical data during period of French domination

1. **36. Chuyển biến giai cấp và ruộng đất ở nông thôn miền Bắc trong quá trình cách mạng dân tộc dân chủ**

%

	Trước cách mạng tháng 8-1945 2		Qua cải cách ruộng đất 3		
	Nhân khẩu 4	Ruộng đất chiếm hữu 5	Nhân khẩu theo thành phần giai cấp quy định trong CCRĐ 6	Ruộng đất chiếm hữu và sử dụng trước cải cách ruộng đất (a) 7	Ruộng đất sở hữu sau cải cách ruộng đất (1956) 8
9 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
10 Ruộng công và nửa công	—	23,6	—	4,3	0,7
11 Thực dân Pháp	—	2,4	—	—	—
12 Nhà chung	—	1,5	—	1,3	0,1
13 Địa chủ	4,0	24,5	2,3	18,0	1,1
14 Phú nông	2,9	7,1	1,6	4,7	1,8
15 Trung nông	34,8	29,0	36,5	39,0	41,7
16 Bần nông	37,0	10,0	42,9	25,4	40,0
17 Cố nông	17,1	1,1	13,1	6,3	12,0
18 Thành phần khác	4,2	0,8	3,6	1,0	2,6

(a) Tính đến tháng 4-1953 đối với vùng tự do và tháng 7-1954 đối với vùng mới giải phóng.

1. Changes in the Classes and Cropland Ownership in the Rural Areas of the North in the Process of the National Democratic Revolution
2. Prior to the August 1945 Revolution
3. In land reform
4. Population
5. Cropland ownership
6. Population by class segment as stipulated in CCRD
7. Cropland ownership and use prior to land reform (a)
8. Cropland ownership following land reform (1956)
9. Total
10. Public and semi-public cropland
11. French colonialists
12. Catholic missions
13. Landowners
14. Wealthy peasants
15. Middle peasants
16. Poor peasants
17. Hired farm hands
18. Other segments

(a) As of April 1953 for the free zone and July 1954 for the newly liberated zone

1 **37. Ruộng đất chia cho nông dân qua các thời kỳ của cách mạng dân tộc dân chủ** 2

	Tổng số ruộng đất chia cho nông dân	Chia ra :			
		Ruộng đất của thực dân Pháp	Ruộng đất của địa chủ	Ruộng đất nhà chung	Ruộng đất công và nửa công
	3	4	5	6	7
8 *Cộng các thời kỳ (1945 — 1957) — nghìn ha*	810,0	30,0	380,3	24,0	375,7
9 Thời kỳ 1945 — 1949	177,0	18,4	39,6	—	119,0
10 Thời kỳ 1949 đến trước cải cách ruộng đất (a)	298,9	8,4	117,0	3,2	170,3
11 Trong cải cách ruộngđất (bao gồm cả sửa sai) (b)	334,1	3,2	223,7	20,8	86,4
12 *Tỷ trọng của từng loại trong tổng số — %*	100,0	3,6	47,1	3,0	46,3
13 Thời kỳ 1945 — 1949	100,0	10,4	22,4	—	67,2
14 Thời kỳ 1949 đến trước cải cách ruộng đất (a)	100,0	2,8	39,1	1,1	57,0
15 Trong cải cách ruộngđất (bao gồm cả sửa sai) (b)	100,0	1,0	67,0	6,2	25,8
16 *Tỷ lệ ruộng đất chia cho nông dân qua từng thời kỳ — %*					
17 Cộng các thời kỳ 1945 — 1957	100.0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
18 Thời kỳ 1945 — 1949	21,8	61,2	10,4	—	31,7
19 Thời kỳ 1949 đến trước cải cách ruộng đất (a)	37,0	28,0	30,8	13,4	45,3
20 Trong cải cách ruộng đất (bao gồm cả sửa sai) (b)	41,2	10,8	58,8	86,6	23,0

(a) Tính đến tháng 4-1953 đối với vùng tự do và đến tháng 7-1954 đối với vùng mới giải phóng

(b) Không kể ruộng đất trong cải cách ruộng đất để lại cho địa chủ, nhà chung và dự trữ

1. Cropland Distributed To Farmers in the Various Periods of the National Democratic Revolution
2. Distributed
3. Total cropland distributed to farmers
3. ropland of the French colonialists
5. Cropland of landowners
6. Cropland of Catholdc missions
7. Public and semi-public cropland
8. The various periods (1945-1957)-thousands of hectares
9. 1945-1949
10. The period from 1949 to the start of land reform (a)
11. During land reform (which includes the rectification of mistakes)(b)
12. The percentage comprised by each type
13. 1945-1949
14. The period from 1949 to the start of land reform(a)
15. In land reform (which includes the rectification of mistakes)(b)
16. The percentage of cropland distributed to farmers in each period
17. The periods from 1945 to 1957
18. 1945-1949
19. 1949 to the start of land reform(a)
20. In land reform (which includes rectification of mistakes)(b)

(b) Does not include the cropland left to landowners and Catholic missions or held in reserve in land reform

(a) As of April 1953 in the free zone and July 1954 in the newly liberated zone

1 38. Ruộng đất, trâu, bò chia cho nông dân lao động ở nông thôn (tài liệu tổng kết cải cách ruộng đất trên miền Bắc)

	Chia ruộng đất (tính từ 1945 đến hoàn thành cải cách ruộng đất) 2			Được chia trâu bò trong cải cách ruộng đất (nghìn con) 6
	Số hộ được chia (nghìnhộ) 3	Diện tích được chia (nghìnha) 4	Bình quân 1 hộ được chia (m²) 5	
7 Tổng số	2.104,1	810,0	3848	74,0
8 Cố nông	416,0	170,4	4095	38,8
9 Bần nông	1.059,8	440,4	4155	31,0
10 Trung nông	539,6	179,0	3317	2,5
11 Lao động khác	88,7	20,2	2240	1,7

12 39. Ruộng đất sở hữu của các giai cấp tính bình quân cho một nhân khẩu (a)

m²

	1945 (trước Cách mạng tháng Tám) 13	Sau cải cách ruộng đất (1957) 14
15 Địa chủ	10.980 (b)	730
16 Phú nông	4.200 (b)	1.720
17 Trung nông	1.450	1.710
18 Bần nông	472	1.390
19 Cố nông	112	1.370

(a) Tính trong phạm vi tất cả các xã đã qua cải cách ruộng đất trên miền Bắc

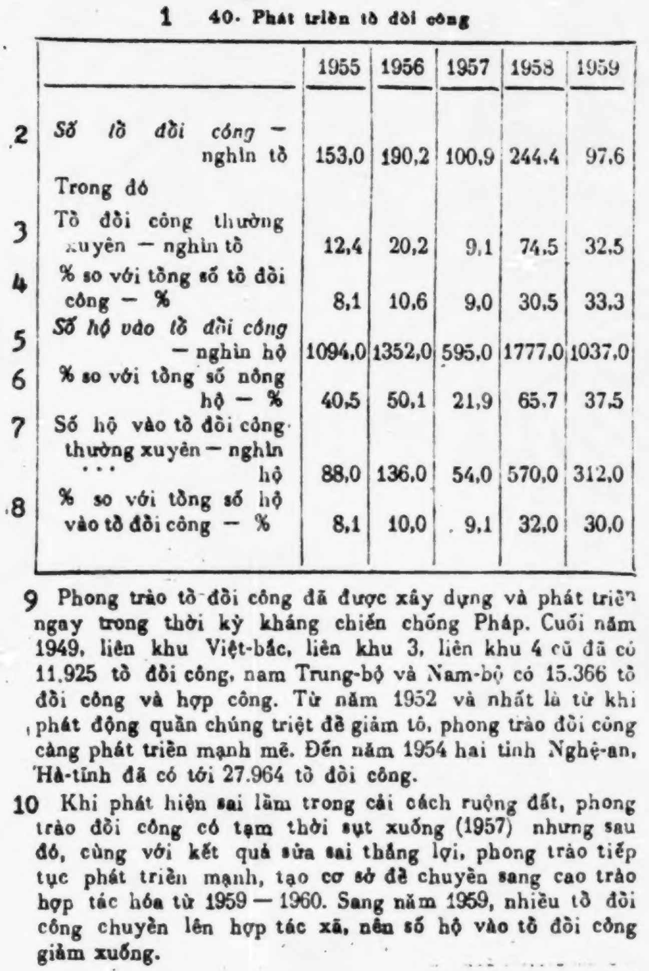
(b) Nếu tính thêm cả phần sử dụng ruộng công và nửa công thì bình quân ruộng đất chiếm hữu và sử dụng năm 1945 của một nhân khẩu địa chủ là 12.460m², phú nông là 5.040m²

---

1. The Cropland, Buffalo and Cattle Distributed to Working Farmers in the Countryside (data based on review of land reform in the North)
2. Cropland distributed (from 1945 to the completion of land reform)
3. Number of households receiving cropland (thousands)
4. Amount of cropland distributed (thousands of hectares)
5. Average amount per household (square meters)
6. Buffalo and cattle distributed in land reform (thousands of head)
7. Total 8. Hired farm hands 9. Poor farmers 10. Mildle farmers
11. Other laborers
12. Cropland Ownership per Capita of the Various Classes(a)
13. 1945 (prior to August Revolution)
14. After land reform (1957)
15. Landowners 16. Wealthy farmers 17. Middle farmers 18. Poor farmers
19. Hired farm hands

(a) Includes all villages in which land reform had been carried out in the North

(b) If we include the public and semi-public lands used, the average cropland owned and used in 1945 by one landowner was 12,460 square meters, by one wealthy farmer was 5,040 square meters



1 **40. Phát triền tồ đồi công**

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
2 *Số tồ đồi công* — nghìn tồ	153,0	190,2	100,9	244,4	97,6
Trong đó					
3 Tồ đồi công thường xuyên — nghìn tồ	12,4	20,2	9,1	74,5	32,5
4 % so với tồng số tồ đồi công — %	8,1	10,6	9,0	30,5	33,3
5 *Số hộ vào tồ đồi công* — nghìn hộ	1094,0	1352,0	595,0	1777,0	1037,0
6 % so với tồng số nông hộ — %	40,5	50,1	21,9	65,7	37,5
7 Số hộ vào tồ đồi công thường xuyên — nghìn hộ	88,0	136,0	54,0	570,0	312,0
8 % so với tồng số hộ vào tồ đồi công — %	8,1	10,0	9,1	32,0	30,0

9 Phong trào tồ đồi công đã được xây dựng và phát triển ngay trong thời kỳ kháng chiến chống Pháp. Cuối năm 1949, liên khu Việt-bắc, liên khu 3, liên khu 4 cũ đã có 11.925 tồ đồi công, nam Trung-bộ và Nam-bộ có 15.366 tồ đồi công và hợp công. Từ năm 1952 và nhất là từ khi phát động quần chúng triệt để giảm tô, phong trào đồi công càng phát triền mạnh mẽ. Đến năm 1954 hai tỉnh Nghệ-an, Hà-tỉnh đã có tới 27.964 tồ đồi công.

10 Khi phát hiện sai lầm trong cải cách ruộng đất, phong trào đồi công có tạm thời sụt xuống (1957) nhưng sau đó, cùng với kết quả sửa sai thắng lợi, phong trào tiếp tục phát triền mạnh, tạo cơ sở để chuyền sang cao trào hợp tác hóa từ 1959 — 1960. Sang năm 1959, nhiều tồ đồi công chuyền lên hợp tác xã, nên số hộ vào tồ đồi công giảm xuống.

1. The Growth of Work Exchange Teams
2. The number of work exchange teams-thousands
3. Permanent work exchange teams-thousands
4. Percentage of total number of work exchange teams
5. Number of households in work exchange teams-thousands
6. Percentage of total number of farm households
7. Number of households in permanent work exchange teams-thousands
8. Percentage of total number of households in work exchange teams
9. The work exchange team movement was started and developed during the period of the resistance against France. In late 1949, the Viet Bac Interzone, Interzone 3 and former Interzone 4 had 11,925 work exchange teams; southern Trung Bo and Nam Bo has 15,366 work exchange and work cooperation teams. Beginning in 1952, especially when the masses were mobilized to wage a thorough struggle for the reduction of land rents, the work exchange movement developed even more strongly. By 1954, the two provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh had 27,964 work exchange teams.
10. When mistakes in land reform were discovered, the work exchange movement declined temporarily(1957); however, alone with the results of the successful rectification of these mistakes, the movement resumed its strong development and laid the basis for the 1959-1960 cooperativization movement. In 1959, many work exchange teams were upgraded to cooperatives, thus the number of families in these teams declined.

1 41. Hợp tác hóa nông nghiệp

	Tỷ lệ hợp tác hóa về hộ (%) 2		Bình quân 1 hợp tác xã 3	
	Tổng số hộ xã viên so với tổng số hộ nông dân lao động 4	Tổng số hộ xã viên bậc cao so với tổng số hộ xã viên hợp tác xã 5	Số hộ xã viên (hộ) 6	Số lao động trong độ tuổi (người) 7
1958	4,8	1,1	. . .	. . .
1960	85,8	14,5	68	. . .
1965	90,1	72,1	85	. . .
1966	92,7	86,0	108	. . .
1967	94,1	86,5	126	. . .
1968	94,8	92,9	138	220
1969	95,1	94,3	149	241
1970	95,5	96,2	156	247
1971	95,9	95,9	160	266
1972	95,7	96,1	163	269
1973	94,8	96,3	176	290
1974	95,2	97,3	184	315
1975	95,6	96,4	199	337
8 Năm 1975 (phân theo vùng)				
9 Miền núi	81,7	86,8	57	129
10 Trung du	98,1	100,0	210	372
11 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	98,2	99,7	418	710
12 Khu 4 cũ	98,4	97,5	269	418

1. Agricultural Cooperativization
2. Percent of households in cooperativization
3. Average per cooperative
4. Total number of cooperative member households compared to total number of working farmer households
5. Total number of high level cooperative member households compared to total number of cooperative member households
6. Number of cooperative member households
7. Number of persons of work age
8. 1975, by region
9. The mountains
10. The midlands
11. The Red River Delta
12. Former Zone 4

42. Phân tổ hợp tác xã theo số hộ xã viên và diện tích canh tác năm 1975

1

%

		Toàn miền Bắc 3	Chia ra : 2			
			Miền núi 4	Trung du 5	Đồng bằng Bắc bộ 6	Khu 4 cũ 7
8	Phân theo số hộ xã viên	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
9	Từ 100 hộ trở xuống	50,9	84,6	28,3	5,2	42,2
10	Từ 101 hộ đến 200 hộ	15,7	11,5	28,5	15,0	16,7
11	Từ 201 hộ đến 300 hộ	10,3	2,4	21,2	19,3	10,1
12	Từ 301 hộ đến 400 hộ	6,6	0,7	11,3	15,3	6,5
13	Từ 401 hộ trở lên	16,5	0,8	10,7	44,8	24,5
14	Phân theo diện tích canh tác	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
15	Dưới 60 ha	47,6	81,0	28,0	9,0	43,5
16	Từ 60 ha đến dưới 100 ha	14,5	12,1	22,4	15,7	12,3
17	Từ 100 ha đến dưới 200 ha	21,5	5,7	34,4	41,9	18,5
18	Từ 200 ha đến dưới 300 ha	9,7	0,7	11,7	20,2	12,8
19	Từ 300 ha trở lên	6,7	0,5	3,7	13,2	12,9

1. Breakdown of Cooperatives by Number of Cooperative Member Households and the Amount of Farmland Held in 1975
2. Breakdown
3. The North
4. The mountains
5. The midlands
6. The Red River Delta
7. Former Zone 4
8. Breakdown by number of cooperative member households
9. 100 or less
10. 101 to 200
11. 201 to 300
12. 301 to 400
13. 401 or more
14. Breakdown by amount of farmland
15. Less than 60 hectares
16. From 60 to less than 100 hectares
17. From 100 to less than 200 hectares
18. From 200 to less than 300 hectares
19. 300 hectares or more

1 43. Vốn nhà nước đầu tư vào nông nghiệp và cho nông dân vay

(Bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957)

%

	1955 1957	1958 1960	1961 1965	1966 1971	1972 1975
2 Vốn Nhà nước đầu tư	100,0	196,4	517,0	168,5	904,0
Riêng :					
3 Đầu tư cho thủy lợi	100,0	104,6	318,5	403,9	605,5
4 Vốn Nhà nước cho nông dân vay dài hạn	100,0	95,1	291,0	1611,9	1078,0

5 44. Điện máy phục vụ trong nông nghiệp (kể cả nông trường quốc doanh)

(năm 1960 = 1)

lần

	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
6 Sản lượng điện công dụng phân phối cho nông nghiệp	1,0	8,4	20,4	26,4	35,3
7 Số máy kéo thực tế	1,0	3,6	10,7	12,4	13,9
8 Số máy kéo quy ra máy tiêu chuần	1,0	5,0	12,5	23,0	24,4
9 Số máy bơm nước (a)	1,0	9,7	42,6	46,7	46,7

(a) Không kể nông trường quốc doanh

1. Capital Invested by the State in Agriculture and Loand to Farmers (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Capital invested by the state
3. Investments in water conservancy
4. Long-term loans to farmers from the state
5. Electricity and Machines in Agriculture (including state farms)
6. Electricity distributed to agriculture
7. Actual number of tractors
8. Number of tractors in standard machine equivalent
9. Number of water pumps (a)

(a) Does not include state farms

45. Máy kéo của Nhà nước phục vụ hợp tác xã nông nghiệp

1

	1960	1965	1971	1974	1975
	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1960 = 1) — lần 2				
3 Số trạm, đội máy kéo độc lập	1,0	3,3	4,9	6,8	6,9
4 Số máy kéo thực tế	1,0	7,2	39,4	47,5	48,4
5 Số máy kéo quy ra máy tiêu chuẩn	1,0	9,1	49,8	97,8	99,4
6 Diện tích gieo trồng được cày bằng máy	1,0	14,5	36,8	62,1	65,2
7 Tỷ lệ diện tích được cày bừa bằng máy so với diện tích gieo trồng cây hàng năm — %	0,2	1,9	5,5	8.8	11,0

46. Khối lượng đất đắp đê bình quân hàng năm qua các thời kỳ

8

Thời kỳ 1884 — 1944 = 1,7 triệu m^3
Thời kỳ 1955 — 1969 = 9,0 triệu m^3
Thời kỳ 1970 — 1975 = 11,9 triệu m^3

47. Tư liệu sản xuất Nhà nước cung cấp cho nông nghiệp

9

(Năm 1960 = 1) — lần

-	1960	1965	1975
10 Tổng trị giá	1,0	2,5	3,2
Riêng :			
11 Phân đạm	1,0	2,9	5,0
Phân lân	1,0	11,4	44,6

1. Tractors of the State Supporting Agricultural Cooperatives
2. Index of development
3. Number of independent tractor stations and units
4. Actual number of tractors
5. Number of tractors in standard machine equivalent
6. Amount of area plowed by tractors
7. Percentage of land plowed by tractors compared to amount of area under cultivation each year
8. Average Quantity of Dirt Used To Build Dikes Each Year in the Following Periods:
   1884-1944 1.7 million cubic meters
   1955-1969 9.0 million cubic meters
   1970-1975 11.9 million cubic meters
9. The Instruments of Production Supplied by the State to Agriculture
10. Total value
11. Nitrogen fertilizer
    Phosphate fertilizer

1 48. Trang bị cơ khí nhỏ cho hợp tác xã nông nghiệp

	Đơn vị 2	1966	1969	1975
3 Tỷ lệ hợp tác xã được trang bị cơ khí nhỏ so với tổng số hợp tác xã	%	10,9	39,0	52,4
4 Số máy trang bị cho hợp tác xã nông nghiệp	cái			
5 Máy phát lực	-	3.526	12.111	2.5294
6 Máy bơm nước	-	2.457	7.143	16634
7 Máy xay xát	-	1.684	6.356	9058
8 Máy tuốt lúa	-	1.335	5.390	9227
9 Máy móc tính bình quân cho 100 hợp tác xã được trang bị cơ khí nhỏ				
10 Máy phát lực	cái	120	149	284
	nghìn Kw	1,44	1,81	4,01
11 Máy bơm nước	cái	83	88	187
	nghìn m^3/h	25,2	30,5	69,1
12 Máy xay xát	cái	57	79	102
13 Máy tuốt lúa	-	46	67	104

1. Small Machines Supplied to Agricultural Cooperatives
2. Unit
3. Percentage of cooperatives equipped with small machines compared to the total number of cooperatives
4. Number of machines supplied to agricultural cooperatives
5. Electric generators
6. Water pumps
7. Milling machines
8. Rice threshing machines
9. Average number of small machines per 100 cooperatives
10. Electric generators -- number
    thousand of kilowatt hours
11. Water pumps -- number
    thousands of cubic meters per hectare
12. Milling machines
13. Rice threshing machines

1 **49. Chỉ số phát triển giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp**
(tính theo giá cố định năm 1970)

%

	Bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 – 1957 2				Năm 1975 so với năm 1955 3
	1958 1960	1961 1965	1966 1971	1972 1975	
4 Tổng số	124,5	137,2	141,9	158,9	174,9
5 Trồng trọt	120,8	128,2	131,9	148,0	158,7
6 Riêng :					
Cây lương thực	117,7	117,2	111,6	125,5	132,1
Cây công nghiệp	159,6	227,9	291,8	355,7	555,7
7 Chăn nuôi	145,0	184,9	194,8	214,0	264,8
8 Riêng :					
Gia súc	125,5	117,5	128,5	175,5	200,5
Gia cầm	188,3	262,0	297,9	410,9	579,5

9 **50. Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp**
(tính theo giá cố định năm 1970)

%

	1955	1960	1965	1974	1971	1975
10 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
11 Phân theo thành phần kinh tế						
12 Quốc doanh	0,0	1,1	1,9	2,9	3,0	3,1

1. Index of Growth of Total Agricultural Output Value (calculated at fixed 1970 prices)
2. Annual average of each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957
3. 1975 compared to 1955
4. Total
5. Crop production
6. Grain crops
   Industrial crops
7. Livestock production
8. Livestock
   Poultry
9. Breakdown of Total Agricultural Output Value (calculated at fixed 1970 prices)
10. Total
11. By economic segment
12. State-operated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp	0,0	84,0	86,6	92,2	92,7	92,5
Trong đó :						
2 Kinh tế phụ xã viên	0,0	28,4	23,1	29,2	26,7	26,2
3 Nông dân cá thể	99,9	14,9	11,5	4,9	4,3	4,4
4 Phân theo ngành						
Trồng trọt	84,7	81,1	77,1	78,8	80,2	76,9
Chăn nuôi	15,3	18,9	22,9	21,2	19,8	23,1

5 51. Diện tích gieo trồng

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
	Chỉ số phát triển (a) 6				
7 Diện tích gieo trồng cây hàng năm	100,0	104,5	125,1	116,5	113,6
8 Diện tích gieo trồng cây lâu năm (b)	100,0	168,9	530,8	536,6	695,7
9	Cơ cấu diện tích gieo trồng cây hàng năm (tổng số = 100) — %				
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
10 Cây lương thực	94,8	93,1	91,3	90,2	90,0
11 Cây công nghiệp	2,9	3,9	4,8	4,9	4,4
12 Rau và đậu	2,3	2,9	3,6	4,7	5,0
13 Các loại cây khác		0,1	0,3	0,2	0,6

(a) Bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957

(b) Diện tích có đến cuối năm, chỉ kể diện tích trồng tập trung

Continuation of Chart number 50--key item 9.
1. Agricultural cooperatives
2. Subsidiary cooperative member economy
3. Private farmers
4. By sector:
   Crop production
   Livestock production
5. The Amount of Area Under Cultivation
6. Index of development(a)
7. Area under cultivation of annual crops
8. Area under cultivation of perennial crops(b)
9. Breakdown of amount of area under cultivation each year
10. Grain crops
11. Industrial crops
12. Vegetables and legumes
13. Other crops
(a) Annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957
(b) Amount of area under cultivation at end of the year, only includes centralized plantings

52. Chỉ số phát triển diện tích, sản lượng cây lương thực
1

%

	Bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 – 1957 2				Năm 1975 so với 3	
	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975	1939	1955
4 DIỆN TÍCH	102,7	119,6	110,8	107,9	132,4	112,8
5 Lúa cả năm	104.2	112,1	102,0	102,8	122.1	108,7
Riêng :						
6 Lúa chiêm xuân	102,1	113,7	111,0	117,6	141,2	128,9
7 Lúa mùa	104,5	106,0	93,9	93,1	107,8	95,8
8 Hoa màu	93,4	166,7	166,3	139,9	224,3	138,0
Riêng :						
9 Ngô	101,2	129,4	118,6	113,1	172,4	117,4
10 Khoai lang	[illegible]2,9	151,4	76,8	115,7	205,0	104,5
11 Sắn	[illegible]2,6	388,7	354,7	302,4	440,5	312,4
12 SẢN LƯỢNG : (quy thóc)	118,3	124,1	117,4	133,0	208,6	145,7
13 Lúa cả năm	121,2	116,2	109,0	130,5	197.8	144,1
Riêng :						
14 Lúa chiêm xuân	100,4	123,5	126,2	166,8	243,3	187,2
15 Lúa mùa	132,0	108,5	97,8	110,0	169,8	121,4
16 Hoa màu (quy thóc)	96,3	183,7	180,5	152,0	328,2	157,1
Riêng :						
17 Ngô	105,4	127,1	106,3	104,8	146,6	105,4
18 Khoai lang	88,5	157,8	178,6	117,9	417,9	118,1
19 Sắn	95,1	319,5	283,5	276,3	877,0	297,8

1. Index of Growth of the Amount of Area under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
2. Annual average during each period compared to annual average during the period 1955-1957
3. 1975 compared to
4. Amount of area under cultivation
5. Rice, the entire year
6. 5th month-spring rice
7. 10th month rice
8. Subsidiary food crops
9. Corn
19. Sweet potatoes
11. Cassava
12. Output (in paddy equivalent)
13. Rice, the entire year
14. 5th month-spring rice
15. 10th month rice
16. Subsidiary food crops (in paddy equivalent)
17. Corn
18. Sweet potatoes
19. Cassava

1 53. Cơ cấu diện tích gieo trồng và sản lượng cây lương thực

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Diện tích gieo trồng cây lương thực	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Chia ra : Lúa	86,2	87,5	80,8	79,3	82,1
Hoa màu	13,8	12,5	19,2	20,7	17,9
4 Sản lượng cây lương thực	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
5 Chia ra : Lúa	88,3	90,4	82,6	81,9	86,6
Hoa màu	11,7	9,6	17,4	18,1	13,4

6 54. Năng suất các loại cây lương thực

tạ/ha

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
7 Bình quân 1 vụ lúa trong năm	17.59	17.56	18,23	18,81	22.32
Riêng :					
8 Lúa chiêm, xuân	16,56	16,33	18,04	18,88	23,58
9 Lúa mùa	18,25	23,10	18,71	19,07	21,57
10 Ngô (hạt khô)	11,20	11,66	11,00	10,03	10,37
11 Khoai lang (củ tươi)	48,08	51,34	51,20	51,76	49,08
12 Sắn (củ tươi)	88,57	91,91	73,91	71,28	81,58

1. Breakdown of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Grain Crops
2. Amount of area under cultivation of grain crops
3. Rice
   Subsidiary food crops
4. Grain crop output
5. Rice
   Subsidiary food crops
6. Grain Crop yields (quintals per hectare)
7. Average per 1 rice crop during the year
8. 5th month-spring rice
9. 10th month rice
10. Corn (dried kernels)
11. Sweet potatoes (fresh tubers)
12. Cassava (fresh tubers)

1 **55. Số tỉnh, huyện, hợp tác xã đạt năng suất bình quân 5 tấn thóc trở lên, trên 1 ha ruộng 2 vụ lúa**

	1965	1968	1973	1975
2 Số tinh đạt — tinh	—	—	4	4
3 Số huyện đạt — huyện	7	8	39	49
4 Số hợp tác xã đạt—hợp tác xã	640	1121	1630	1890
5 Số hợp tác xã đạt so với tổng số hợp tác xã (a) — %	4.8	5.0	34.6	40.2

(a) Tính trong phạm vi các tinh có báo cáo

6 **56. Huyện đạt 5 tấn thóc trở lên trên 1 ha ruộng 2 vụ lúa**
(Chỉ kể những huyện đạt từ 8 năm trở lên
trong thời gian từ 1964 — 1975)

7 HUYỆN	8 TỈNH	9 Số năm đạt từ 1964-1975	10 Mức đạt cao nhất (tấn/ha)	11 Mức đạt năm 75
Đan-phượng	Hà-sơn-bình	12	8.37	7.11
Thanh-trì	Hà-nội	11	7.27	6.45
Từ-liêm	Hà-nội	9	7.01	6.29
Đông-hưng	Thái-bình	9	8.06	6.16
Vũ-thư	Thái-bình	8	8.01	6.02
Bát-xát	Hoàng-liên-sơn	9	5.87	5.67
Gia-lâm	Hà-nội	8	6.18	5.54
Kiến-xương	Thái-bình	8	7.32	5.41
Vĩnh-tường	Vĩnh-phú	8	6.60	5.21
Quỳnh-phụ	Thái-bình	9	6.65	5.18
Hải-hậu	Hà-nam-ninh	8	6.63	5.10
Hưng-hà	Thái-bình	9	8.00	5.06

1. Number of Provinces, Districts and Cooperatives Achieving an Average Yield of 5 Tons of Paddy or More per Hectare of Two Rice Crop Fields
2. Number of provinces
3. Number of districts
4. Number of cooperatives
5. Number of cooperatives achieving this yield compared to total number of cooperatives (a)

(a) Within the scope of the reporting provinces

6. The Districts Recording Yields of 5 Tons of Paddy or More on 1 Hectare of Two Rice Crop fields (only includes the districts that achieved this yield for 8 years or more during the period from 1964 to 1975)
7. District
8. Province
9. Number of years this yield was achieved from 1964 to 1975
10. Highest yield (tons per hectare)
11. 1975 yield

1 57. Chỉ số phát triển diện tích, sản lượng cây công nghiệp

%

	2 Bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 – 1957				3 Năm 1975 so với	
	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975	1939	1955
4 Diện tích						
5 Cây công nghiệp hàng năm						
Đay	306,3	706,3	722,8	684,8	240,1	181,1
Cói	132,6	261,0	328,2	374,3	926,5	573,5
Mía	132,3	210,1	177,7	161,1	255,3	220,8
Lạc	168,1	250,3	268,3	258,1	899,7	307,6
Vừng	136,3	182,8	108,7	108,7	304,1	168,1
Thuốc lá	109,1	402,6	142,2	668,1	920,8	120,7
6 Cây công nghiệp lâu năm						
7 Chè hái búp	128,0	223,6	293,9	455,9	400,0	585,4
8 Sản lượng						
9 Cây công nghiệp hàng năm						
Đay bẹ	339,8	581,8	683,9	979,4	6551,7	2984,8
Cói chẻ	168,5	329,9	421,2	547,2	1733,6	1304,7
Mía cây	177,4	236,5	188,6	188,4	473,9	295,5
Lạc vỏ	168,5	226,8	227,7	236,1	1086,3	307,5
Vừng	147,7	161,8	97,5	104,8	194,1	165,7
Thuốc lá	112,2	419,7	546,7	700,6	518,4	1083,7
10 Cây công nghiệp lâu năm						
11 Chè búp	104,2	136,1	295,9	392,2	321,6	460,3

1. Index of Growth of the Amount of Area Under Cultivation and the Output of Industrial Crops
2. Annual average in each period compared to the annual average in the period 1955-1957
3. 1975 compared to
4. Amount of area under cultivation
5. Annual industrial crops
   - Jute
   - Rushes
   - Sugarcane
   - Peanuts
   - Sesame
   - Tobacco
6. Perennial industrial crops
7. Tea leaves
8. Output
9. Annual industrial crops
   - Jute
   - Split rushes
   - Sugarcane
   - Shelled peanuts
   - Sesame
   - Tobacco
10. Perennial industrial crops
11. Tea leaves

1 58. Số lượng gia súc phân theo vùng

	1955	1960	1965	1971	1975
2 *Trâu*					
3 Toàn miền Bắc	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4 Miền núi	45,2	46,9	46,9	45,8	46,7
5 Trung du	15,1	13,3	13,2	13,5	13,2
6 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	18,9	17,9	18,2	18,4	17,5
7 Khu 4 cũ	20,8	19,8	21,1	21,6	22,6
8 *Bò*					
9 Toàn miền Bắc	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
10 Miền núi	15,7	18,5	21,1	26,3	30,9
11 Trung du	9,7	9,5	9,4	9,4	11,2
12 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	14,5	15,2	13,3	10,8	9,3
13 Khu 4 cũ	60,1	52,7	48,0	43,7	48,6
14 *Lợn*					
15 Toàn miền Bắc	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
16 Miền núi	27,9	25	22,6	24,6	25,2
17 Trung du	11,4	13,6	13,7	13,7	13,6
18 Đồng bằng Bắc-bộ	36,9	38,4	41,8	39,6	39,9
19 Khu 4 cũ	23,6	22,4	21,3	21,4	21,3

1. Number of Livestock by Region
2. Buffalo
3. The entire North
4. The mountains
5. The midlands
6. The Red River Delta
7. Former Zone 4
8. Cattle
9. The entire North
10. The mountains
11. The midlands
12. The Red River Delta
13. Former Zone 4
14. Hogs
15. The entire North
16. The mountains
17. The midlands
18. The Red River Delta
19. Former Zone 4

1 **59. Chỉ số phát triển số lượng gia súc, gia cầm**

%

	2 Bình quân hàng năm từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957				3 Năm 1975 so với	
	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975	1938	1955
1 Trâu	124,4	133,6	146,9	155,3	227,8	170,7
2 Bò	115,2	101,3	93,1	82,7	116,9	95,5
3 Ngựa	150,6	227,6	388,2	543,8	367,1	608,7
4 Lợn	142,8	161,5	197,5	230,8	292,6	289,9
5 Gia cầm	100,0	128,3	142,7	156,7	184,5 (a)	175,5 (b)

(a) So với 1958
(b) So với 1960

6 **60. Cơ cấu đàn gia súc**

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975	1975
7 *Trâu*						
8 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
9 Trâu đực	33,4	34,2	35,5	33,5	32,8	32,1
10 Trâu cái	42,0	43,3	42,3	36,9	35,5	35,2
11 Nghé	24,6	22,5	22,2	29,6	31,7	32,7
12 *Bò*						
13 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
14 Bò đực	28,9	31,9	37,9	36,5	32,3	29,8
15 Bò cái	40,8	40,7	38,4	33,4	31,5	31,7
16 Bê	30,3	27,3	23,7	30,1	36,2	38,5
17 *Lợn*						
18 Tổng số						
19 Lợn nái	1,49	1,5	1,48	1,6	1,6	1,55
20 Lợn thịt	82,5	82,6	82,8	83,1	83,3	82,5

1. Index of Growth in the Number of Livestock and Poultry
2. Annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957
3. 1975 compared to

1. Buffalo
2. Cattle
3. Horses
4. Hogs
5. Poultry

(a) Compared to 1958 (b) Compared to 1960

6. Breakdown of Livestock Herds
7. Buffalo
8. Total
9. Bulls
10. Cows
11. Calves
12. Cattle
13. Total
14. Bulls
15. Cows
16. Calves
17. Hogs
18. Total
19. Sows
20. Meat hogs

1 **61. Chăn nuôi lợn tập thể của hợp tác xã nông nghiệp**

%

		2 Chi số phát triển (năm 1960 = 100)	
	A	B	C
1964	12,9	100,0	100,0
1965	27,9	210,2	366,0
1974	46,6	199,7	859,7
1975	44,6	181,5	849,2

A. Số hợp tác xã nuôi lợn tập thể so với tổng số hợp tác xã nông nghiệp —

B Số hợp tác xã nuôi lợn tập thể

C. Tổng số lợn nuôi tập thể.

3 **62. Phát triển nông trường quốc doanh**
(chi số phát triển một số chi tiêu chủ yếu so với 1960)
(năm 1960 = 1)

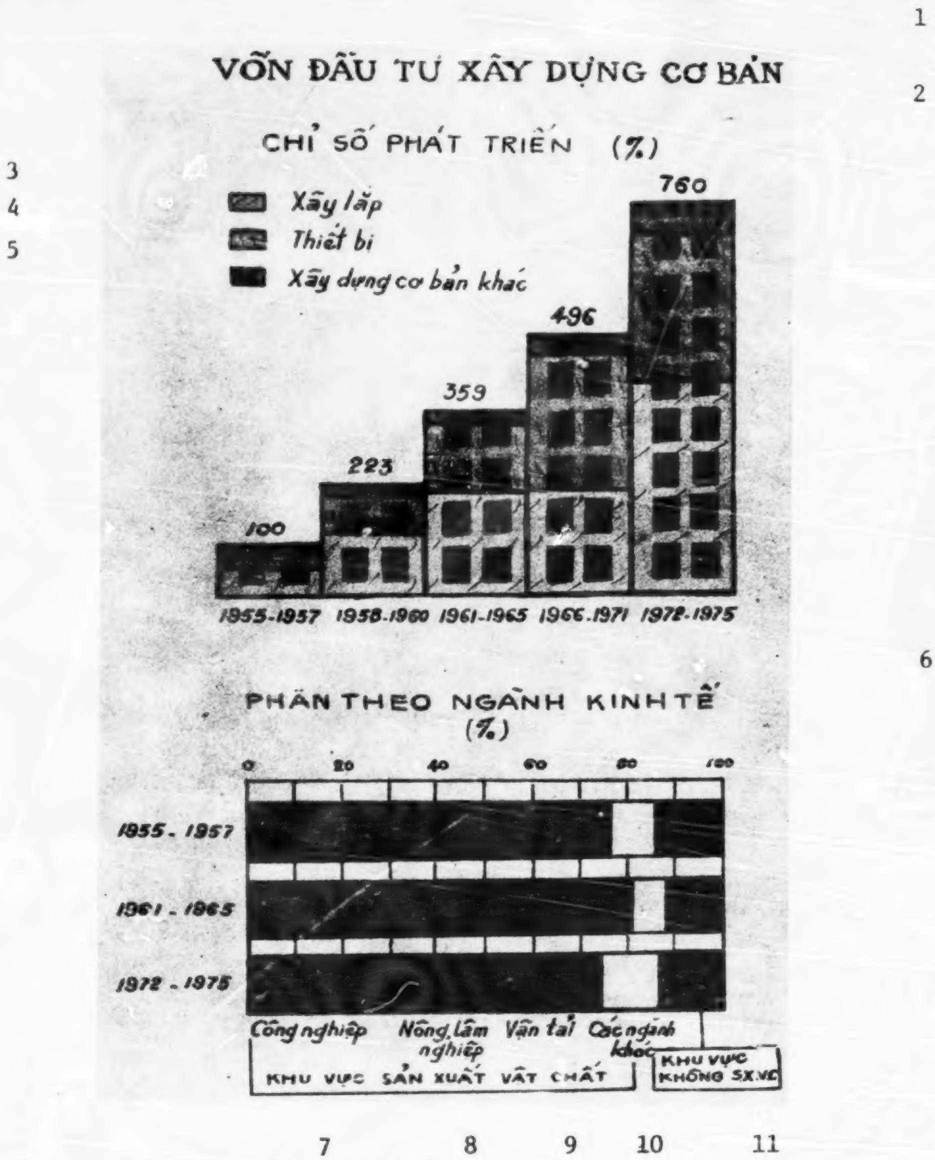
lần

	1960	1965	1975
4 Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	1,00	1,32	1,55
5 Số máy kéo (tính theo máy tiêu chuẩn)	1,00	3,85	4,85
6 Diện tích gieo trồng cây lâu năm	1,00	2,67	3,23
7 Diện tích gieo trồng cây hàng năm	1,00	2,37	1,69
8 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	1,00	2,36	3,64
Trồng trọt	1,00	2,42	3,27
Chăn nuôi	1,00	1,94	6,34
9 Số lượng trâu	1,00	2,29	2,74
10 Số lượng bò	1,00	1,96	1,88
11 Số lượng lợn	1,00	1,32	4,47

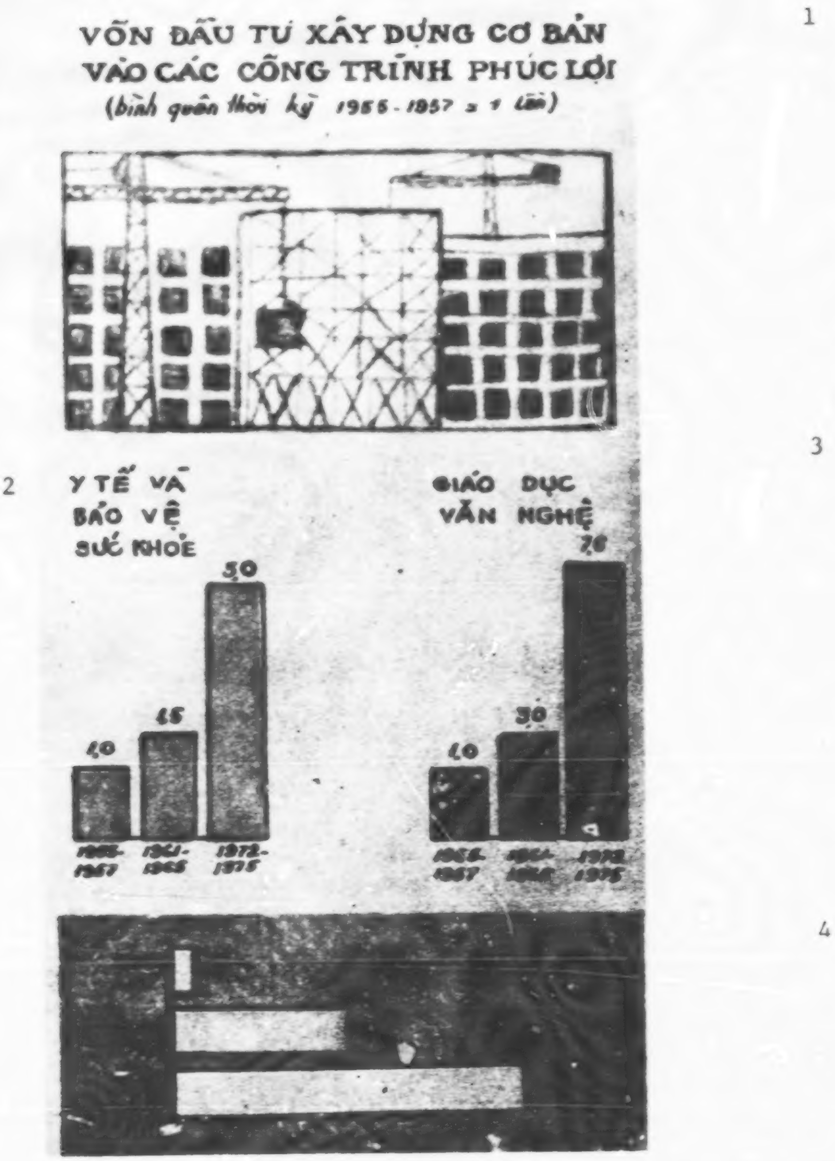
1. Collective Hog Production of Agricultural Cooperatives
2. Index of growth (1960=100)
A. The number of cooperatives raising hogs collectively compared to the total number of agricultural cooperatives
B. The number of cooperatives raising hogs collectively
C. The total number of hogs raised collectively
3. The Development of State Farms (a number of primary indicies of development compared to 1960)
4. Average number of manual workers and civil servants on roster
5. Number of tractors (computed in standard machine equivalent)
6. Amount of area under cultivation of perennial crops
7. Amount of area under cultivation of annual crops
8. Total agricultural output value:
Crop production
livestock production
9. Number of buffalo
10. Number of cattle
11. Number of hogs

V

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION



1. Investments in Capital Construction
2. Index of Development
3. Construction-assembly
4. Equipment
5. Other capital construction
6. Breakdown by Economic Sector
7. Industry
8. Agriculture, forestry } Material production sector
9. Transportation
10. Other sectors
11. Non-material production



1. Investments in Capital Construction and Welfare Projects (average during the period 1955-1957 equals 1)
2. Public health and health protection
3. Education, literature and art
4. Housing

1 63. Tốc độ tăng bình quân hàng năm vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước qua các thời kỳ

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 TỔNG SỐ VỐN ĐẦU TƯ	32,4	47,6	7,2	3,0	17,0
3 Phân theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	30,2	45,0	5,8	1,1	17,5
Địa phương	79,6	76,6	16.3	8,7	15,8
4 Phân theo khu vực					
5 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	23.6	46,5	10,6	1,9	15,6
6 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	222,0	52,2	—15,1	16,1	28,4

7 64. Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước phân theo cấu thành và theo cấp quản lý

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1971-1975
8 TỔNG SỐ VỐN ĐẦU TƯ	100.0	100,0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9 Phân theo cấu thành					
Xây lắp	59.9	61.2	57,7	47.1	54.4
Thiết bị	38,9	30.5	36.1	49.0	39.1
10 Xây dựng cơ bản khác	1.2	8,3	6,2	3.9	6.5
11 Phân theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	93.7	90.5	85,4	70.6	68.9
Địa phương	6,3	9.5	14.6	29.4	31.1

1. Average Annual Rate of Increase in State Investments in Capital Construction in the Various Periods
2. Total capital invested
3. By management level
   Central level
   Local level
4. By sector
5. Material production sector
6. Non-material production sector
7. Investments in Capital Construction by the State by Type and Management Level
8. Total investments
9. By type
   Construction-assembly
   Equipment
10. Other capital construction
11. By management level
    Central level
    Local level

1 65. Chỉ số phát triển vốn đầu tư XDCB của Nhà nước trong các ngành kinh tế

(bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957)

lần

		1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2	TỔNG SỐ VỐN ĐẦU TƯ	2,23	3,59	4,96	7,60
3	Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	2,13	3,69	5,29	7,97
	Riêng :				
	a Công nghiệp	3,16	5,98	6,08	9,72
	b Nông, lâm nghiệp	1,90	5,24	6,04	9,80
	c Vận tải, bưu điện	1,18	1,67	4,26	5,18
	d Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	2,67	1,89	3,82	6,38
4	Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	2,84	2.98	3.01	6.81
	Riêng :				
	a Y tế, thể dục thể thao	1,21	1,46	1,59	3,02
	b Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	2.58	3,10	3,30	7.66
	c Khoa học	4,50	6,50	13.00	14.85
	d Nhà ở	6.61	7,80	4.16	15,21

1. Index of Growth of State Investments in Capital Construction in the Various Economic Sectors
   (annual average during each period compared to annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Total investments
3. Material production sector:
   - a Industry
   - b Agriculture, forestry
   - c Transportation, posts-telegraph
   - d Commerce, supply
4. Non-material production sector:
   - a Public health
     Physical culture and sports
   - b Education, culture, art
   - c Science
   - d Housing

66.[1] Cơ cấu vốn đầu tư XDCB của Nhà nước phân theo ngành kinh tế quốc dân

		1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2	Tổng số vốn đầu tư	100,0	100,0	100,0	100.0	100.0
3	Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	85,2	81,2	87,7	91,0	87,1
	Trong đó :					
4	Công nghiệp	26,4	37.4	44,0	32,4	32,9
5	Nông, lâm nghiệp	14.1	12,1	20,5	17,1	17,7
6	Vận tải, bưu điện	40,0	19,0	16,8	30,9	23,9
7	Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	6,5	7,8	3,4	5.0	5,3
8	Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	14,8	18,8	12,3	9,0	12,9
9	Trong đó :					
10	Y tế, thể dục thể thao	3,3	1,8	1,4	1,1	1,4
11	Giáo dục, văn hóa,					
12	Nghệ thuật	3,9	4,6	3,3	2,6	4,1
13	Khoa học	0,9	1,9	1,6	2,3	1,8
14	Nhà ở	1,4	3,6	3,2	1,2	2,9

1. Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction by National Economic Sector
2. Total capital invested
3. Material production sector:
4. Industry
5. Agriculture, forestry
6. Transportation, posts-telegraph
7. Commerce, supply
8. Non-material production sector:
9. In which:
10. Public health, physical culture and sports
11. Education, culture
12. Art
13. Science
14. Housing

1 67. Chỉ số phát triển vốn đầu tư XDCB của Nhà nước do trung ương quản lý trong các ngành kinh tế

(Số bình quân hàng năm từng thời kỳ so với số bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957)

lần

	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	2,16	3,28	3,73	5,74
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	2,10	3,38	3,92	5,89
Riêng :				
4 Công nghiệp	3,09	5,57	4,43	7,60
5 Nông, lâm nghiệp	1,90	4,73	3,09	4,08
6 Vận tải, bưu điện	1,14	1,44	3,58	4,51
7 Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	2,67	1,84	3,23	5,22
8 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	2,60	2,54	2,33	4,68
Riêng :				
9 Y tế, thể dục, thể thao	0,78	0,67	0,65	1,20
10 Giáo dục, văn hóa Nghệ thuật	2,37	2,58	2,44	6,10
11 Khoa học	4,51	6,05	12,39	14,90
12 Nhà ở	5,80	7,27	2,27	7,23

1. Index of Growth in State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Central Level in the Various Sectors of the Economy (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Total
3. Material production sector
4. Industry
5. Agriculture, forestry
6. Transportation, posts-telegraph
7. Commerce, supply
8. Non-material production sector
9. Public health, physical culture and sports
10. Education, culture, art
11. Science
12. Housing

68 1 Cơ cấu vốn đầu tư XDCB của Nhà nước do trung ương quản lý phân theo ngành kinh tế

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	88,1	85,7	90,8	92,6	90,3
4 Trong đó :					
5 Công nghiệp	28,2	40,4	48,0	33,5	37,4
6 Nông, lâm nghiệp	13,0	11,5	18,8	10,8	9,3
7 Vận tải, bưu điện	37,4	19,9	16,5	36,0	29,5
8 Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	6,9	8,6	3,9	6,1	6,3
9 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	11,9	14,3	9,2	7,4	9,7
10 Trong đó :					
11 Y tế, thể dục thể thao	2,7	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,6
12 Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	3,5	3,9	2,8	2,3	3,7
13 Khoa học	1,0	2,0	1,8	3,2	2,3
14 Nhà ở	1,5	4,0	3,2	0,9	1,9

1. Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Central Level by Economic Sector
2. Total
3. Material production sector
4. In which:
5. Industry
6. Agriculture, forestry
7. Transportation, posts-telegraph
8. Commerce, supply
9. Non-material production sector
10. In which:
11. Public health, physical culture and sports
12. Education, culture, art
13. Science
14. Housing

1 69. Chỉ số phát triển vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước do địa phương quản lý trong các ngành kinh tế

(số bình quân hàng năm từng thời kỳ so với số bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1967)

lần

	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số	3,3	8,2	22,8	40,3
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	3,0	13,3	46,7	71,1
4 Riêng :				
5 Công nghiệp	127,3	703,0	2861,5	3694,5
6 Nông, lâm nghiệp	2,0	8,3	24,9	46,6
7 Vận tải, bưu điện	2,8	11,9	35,1	34,5
8 Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	—	25,5	247,6	500,0
9 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	3,6	4,4	5,1	13,4
10 Riêng :				
11 Y tế, thể dục, thể thao	2,5	3,9	4,6	9,6
12 Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	3,8	5,5	8,0	18,9
13 Nhà ở	—	45,7	90,3	404,0

1. Index of Development of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Local Level in the Various Economic Sectors (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1967)
2. Total
3. Material production sector
4. In which
5. Industry
6. Agriculture, forestry
7. Transportation, posts-telegraph
8. Commerce, supply
9. Non-material production sector
10. In which
11. Public health, physical culture and sports
12. Education, culture, art
13. Housing

70. Cơ cấu vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước do địa phương quản lý phân theo ngành kinh tế 1

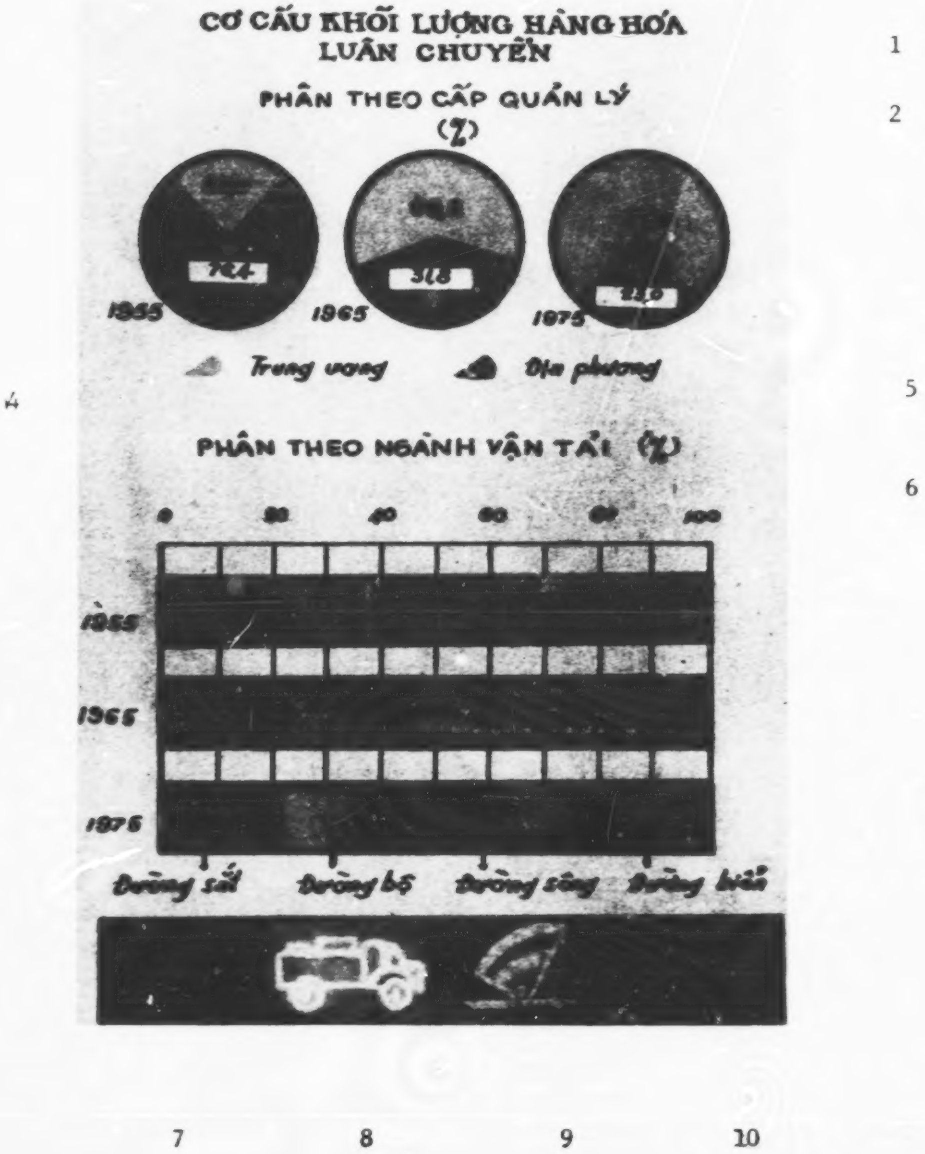
%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số vốn đầu tư	100,0	100 0	100,0	100,0	100,0
3 Khu vực sản xuất vật chất	43,1	38,8	69,9	87,5	80,0
4 Trong đó :					
5 Công nghiệp	0.2	9,1	20,5	29,9	23,1
6 Nông, lâm nghiệp	30,0	18,2	30,2	32,5	36,5
7 Vận tải, bưu điện	12,6	10,6	18,2	19,2	11,3
8 Thương nghiệp, cung ứng vật tư	0,2	–	0,7	2.6	3,1
9 Khu vực không sản xuất vật chất	56,9	61,2	30,1	12,5	20,0
10 Trong đó :					
11 Y tế, thể dục, thể thao	12,6	9,4	6,0	2,5	3,2
12 Giáo dục, văn hóa, nghệ thuật	9.7	11,0	6,4	3,3	4,8
13 Khoa học	–	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,0
14 Nhà ở	0,5	–	2,7	1,9	5,1

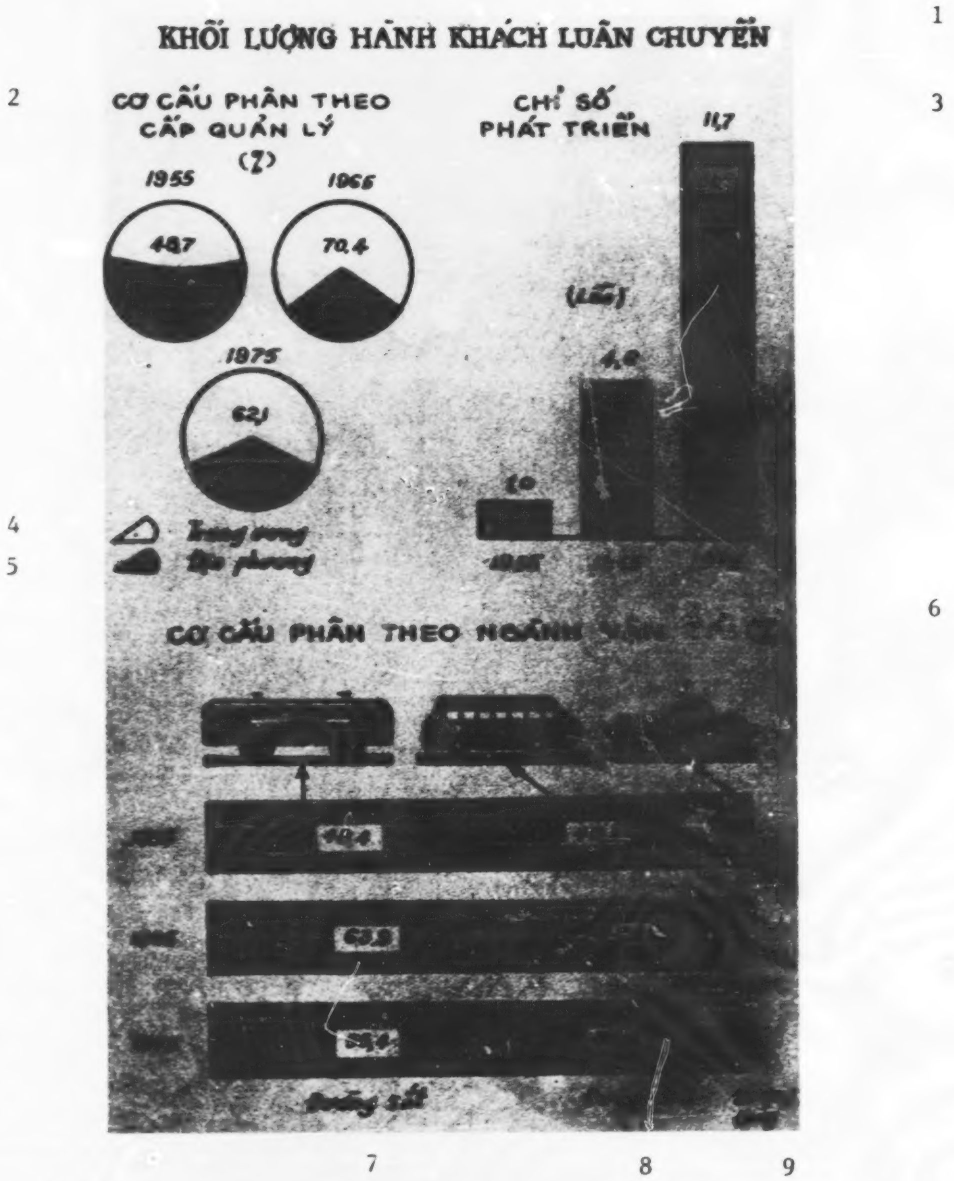
1. Breakdown of State Investments in Capital Construction Managed by the Local Level by Economic Sector
2. Total capital invested
3. Material production sector
4. In which
5. Industry
6. Agriculture, forestry
7. Transportation, posts-telegraph
8. Commerce, supply
9. Non-material production sector
10. In which
11. Public health, physical culture and sports
12. Education, culture, art
13. Science
14. Housing

VI

COMMUNICATIONS TRANSPORTATION & POSTS-TELEGRAPH



1. Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated
2. By manage level
4. Central level
5. Local level
6. By transportation sector
7. Railroad
8. Highway
9. River
10. Ocean routes



1. Volume of Passengers Transported
2. Breakdown by management level
3. Index of development
4. Central level
5. Local level
6. Breakdown by Transportation Sector
7. Railroad
8. Highway
9. River routes

1 **71. Vốn Nhà nước đầu tư vào giao thông vận tải**

(số bình quân hàng năm của từng thời kỳ so với số bình quân hàng năm của thời kỳ 1955 — 1957)

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
2 Tổng số :	100,0	117,1	171,2	435,4	531,4
3 Theo ngành vận tải					
4 Đường sắt	100,0	80,1	89.4	161,9	212,0
5 Đường ô-tô	100,0	210,7	440,0	11,2 lần	10.3 lần
6 Đường thủy (a)	100,0	124,8	127,7	497,4	842,9
7 Theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	100,0	112,9	147,4	360,0	459,7
Địa phương	100,0	288,2	10.3 lần	35,3 lần	34,3 lần

(a) gồm đường sông và đường biển

8 **72. Cơ cấu vốn đầu tư của Nhà nước vào giao thông vận tải**

%

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
9 Tổng số	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100.0
10 Phân theo ngành vận tải					
Đường sắt	57,6	39,4	30.1	21.4	23,0
Đường ô-tô	20,9	37,8	53,9	54,1	40,5
Đường thủy (a)	21,5	22,8	16.0	24,5	34,1
11 Phân theo cấp quản lý					
Trung ương	97,6	94,2	84,1	80,7	84,4
Địa phương	2,4	5,8	15,9	19,3	15,6

(a) gồm đường sông và đường biển

1. State Investments in Communications-Transportation (annual average during each period compared to the annual average during the period 1955-1957)
2. Total
3. By transportation sector
4. Railroads
5. Motor transport
6. Water routes (a)
7. By management level
   Central level
   Local Level

(a) Includes river and ocean routes

8. Breakdown of State Investments in Communications and Transportation
9. Total
10. By transportation sector:
    Railroads
    Motor transport
    Water routes(a)
11. By management level
    Central level
    Local level

(a) Includes river and ocean routes

1 73. Chiều dài đường giao thông

km

	1960	1975
2 Đường sắt	1042	1624
3 trong đó : Đường vận doanh	778	1157
4 Đường ô tô	9058	62779
5 trong đó : Đường Nhà nước quản lý	9058	21687
Riêng đường nhựa	747	4780
6 Đường sông	5442	6120
7 Đường biển	937	937

8 74. Chỉ số phát triển và cơ cấu khối lượng hàng hóa vận chuyển phân theo ngành vận tải

%

	9 Tổng số	Riêng			
		10 Đường sắt	11 Đường ô-tô	12 Đường sông	13 Đường biển
		14	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1960 = 100)		
1960	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1965	152,7	140,6	180,9	132,7	115,1
1971	185,4	188,5	217,6	151,5	158,1
1974	242,9	200,3	343,4	158,8	354,8
1975	246,8	180,3	346,7	176,4	388,7
			15 Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100)		
1955	100,0	14,4	23,1	61,7	0,8
1960	100,0	22,4	38,5	37,2	1,9
1965	100,0	20,6	45,7	32,3	1,4
1971	100,0	22,8	45,2	30,4	1,6
1974	100,0	18,3	54,4	24,0	3,3
1975	100,0	16,4	54,1	26,6	2,9

1. Length of Communication Routes
2. Railroads
3. In which: business transportation routes
4. Motor transport routes
5. In which: state managed routes
   asphalt roads
6. River routes
7. Ocean routes
8. Index of Development and Breakdown of the Volume of Cargo Transported by Transport Sector
9. Total
10. Railroad
11. Motor Transport
12. River routes
13. Ocean routes
14. Index of development
15. Breakdown (total=100)

1 75. Chỉ số phát triển và cơ cấu khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển phân theo ngành vận tải

%

	2 Tổng số	Riêng			
		3 Đường sắt	4 Đường ô-tô	5 Đường sông	6 Đường biển
	7	Chỉ số phát triển (năm 1960 = 100)			
1960	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1965	131,5	102,5	183,4	175,6	147,5
1971	172,1	113,9	288,5	242,9	264.1
1974	240,9	120,2	521,3	280,6	842,8
1975	324,8	119,8	536,7	336,4	20.7 lần
		8	Cơ cấu (tổng số = 100)		
1955	100,0	21,6	16,1	59,5	2,8
1960	100,0	59,0	9,0	26,3	5.7
1965	100,0	46,0	12,6	35,1	6,3
1971	100,0	39,1	15,1	37,1	8.7
1974	100,0	30,1	19,5	30,6	19,8
1975	100,0	21,8	14,9	27,2	36,1

1. Index of Development and Breakdown of Quantity of Goods Circulated by Transport Sector
2. Total
3. Railroad
4. Motor Transport
5. River routes
6. Ocean routes
7. Index of development
8. Breakdown (total=100)

JPRS 76517

30 September 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2217

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76517

30 September 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2217

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

B07 Group in Kampuchea Achieving Good Results
(Xuan Cuong; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Jun 80) 1

Border District Cadres Train for Joint Combat
(Duong Van Khoa; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 23 Jun 80) 2

Army Paper Discusses Training of Militia, Self-Defense Forces
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Sep 80) 3

Security Personnel Attacked in Haiphong Port; Ho Chi Minh Robberies
(HANOI MOI, 22 Jul 80) 4

Rough Handling of Arrestees by Public Deplored
(Dao Van Giang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN) 6

Bogus Soldiers Tried for Murder-Robbery
(HANOI MOI, 17 Jul 80) 9

Briefs

Tien Giang Troop Recruitment 13

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Vietnamese Laborers Leave for Work in GDR
(HANOI MOI, 16 Jul 80) 14

National Day Greetings Sent to Ecuador
(NHAN DAN, 10 Aug 80) 15

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Correct Use of Official Documents Discussed
(Phan Manh Han; LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE], Jan-Mar 80) 16

Hanoi Cites 'NHAN DAN' Article on Kien Giang Party Development
(Tran Quynh Hoa; Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Sep 80) 23

Song Be, Nghe Tinh Admit New Party Members
(NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 80) 25

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group Membership Figures
(Thai Doan Thoi; THANH NIEN, May 80) 27

Briefs

Quang Nam-Danang Party Organization 28

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Changes in Economic Management Would Bring Profitability
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 80) 29

Large-Scale Petty Thefts of Construction Materials Deplored
(HANOI MOI, 11 Jul 80) 31

AGRICULTURE

Hanoi Reports Cultivation of 1979-80 Winter-Spring Crop
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 Sep 80) 32

Need Seen for New Agricultural Policy
(Tran Trong Huu; LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE], Jan-Mar 80) 33

Report on Farming in New Economic Zone in Lam Dong
(Ny Trung; HANOI MOI, 11 Jul 80) 47

Minh Hai Reclaims Land for Production
(NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 80) 48

Briefs

Hai Hung 10th-Month Rice 49
Ha Nam Ninh Waterlogging 49
Thai Binh Waterlogged Ricefields 49
Nghia Binh Cooperativization 49
Southern Summer-Fall Rice Harvest 49

Long An 10th-Month Rice 50
Hai Hung Rice Protection 50
Hau Giang Rice Harvest 50
Southern State Farms 50

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs

Soviet-Equipped Power Plant 51

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs

Small Industry 52

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs

Northern River Transport
Construction of New Port

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Pham Van Dong Speech at Opening of Hanoi Law College
(Pham Van Dong; LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE],
Jan-Mar 80) 54

Wrongdoings in Hanoi Food Stores Exposed
(HANOI MOI, 11 Jul 80) 58

B07 GROUP IN KAMPUCHEA ACHIEVING GOOD RESULTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Group B07 Overcomes Difficulties, Strictly Carries Out Orders in Every Situation"]

[Text] Implementing the guidelines "Practice immediately as you learn, cadres should be exemplary; and the organization should set examples for the units," the B07 Group (which is performing international duties in Kampuchea) has so far acted, as a whole, in accordance with the regulations and achieved good results. Units H9, C4, C5 and N76 have conducted sessions for the study of regulations, integrating them with the strict implementation of combat readiness procedures, thus insuring instant action in the face of any situation. By promoting the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and awareness of disciplinary organization, the entire group has strictly maintained the procedures of orderly, combat alert, and safeguarding equipment, arms and armaments by management decentralization.

Detachment 1 of unit C5, which is performing a defense mission in the area of high point X, has overcome many difficulties in formation and weather in order to do well its duties of observing and firmly controlling the situation in surrounding areas and has come up with an appropriate plan of action. All of its cadres and soldiers have affirmed their responsibility to defend the area assigned. They have spent thousands of workdays building combat fortifications.

Detachment 5 of unit C4 and detachments 7, 8 and 9 of unit H9, assigned the mission of mobile combat readiness over a large area where there are many difficulties in the transportation of grain, food, weapons and ammunition, have strictly carried out all orders issued. Reconnaissance detachment 21 of artillery unit N76, which is performing frontline duty, has built mess, billeting and training systems, combining them well with its combat readiness plan.

9460
CSO: 4209

BORDER DISTRICT CADRES TRAIN FOR JOINT COMBAT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Duong Van Khoa: "The Military Agency of Vi Xuyen District (Ha Tuyen) Gears Its Training on Combat Plan"]

[Text] To provide military training for all armed forces in the district, the district's military agency has conducted 2 7-day training courses for a total of 70 comrades who are the cadres of township military units. After tests in subjects such as tactics, marksmanship, grenade throwing, etc., all of these comrades have attained above-average marks and better. Townships have also conducted military training for the militia and mobile platoons along the lines of a joint combat plan between townships and defense posts.

District military command cadres have met with township military cadres to discuss adjustments in the combat plan which would help the district draw lessons in coordinating adjustments of the combat plan for the entire district with locally stationed main force units. The district has organized its forces well and controlled and strengthened reserve elements, all of which are ready to assemble on orders from higher authorities. Five combat support sections at the district and township level have been consolidated and issued all necessary equipment.

9460
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES TRAINING OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

OW151249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article: date not given]

[Text] Not only the local party echelons, administration, military organs and people but also the regular forces stationed in localities are responsible for properly building reliable and strong militia and self-defense forces in order to increase the local people's war strength and create a combined great force for the people's war for national defense.

In its issue published early this wekk, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN discussed this matter as follows:

The present task of protecting our homeland and socialist construction requires us to build powerful and modern regular forces and well-organized and well-trained reserve forces with increasingly great fighting strength.

In the people's war for national defense, the militia and self-defense forces occupy a very important position and play a very important strategic role because they are numerous and present in all areas of the country.

Not only the local party echelons, administration, military organs and people but also the regular forces stationed in localities are directly and permanently responsible for building reliable, strong militia and self-defense forces. All local army units stationed on the frontline or in the rear must have a concrete plan for building and consolidating militia and self-defense forces in the hamlets, villages, construction sites, enterprises, organs and areas where they operate.

In areas where the militia and self-defense forces are still weak, the local army units should assign cadres who are capable of leading, organizing and commanding and who are also well trained to cooperate with local cadres in building and training low-level militia and self-defense units.

The army units' commanders and staff organs are responsible for actively assisting the commanding cadres of militia and self-defense forces in working out or readjusting combat plans. They should also help draft a unified, coordinated combat plan for the army, militia and self-defense units and guide the militia and self-defense forces in making combat preparations, organizing independent combat drills and cooperating with the army units to conduct coordinated combat exercise according to a plan.

The local army units' commanding cadres should not underestimate their responsibility for training militia and self-defense forces. What is most important is that they must concentrate efforts on improving their skills in combat organization and command as well as the training methods for low-level militia and self-defense cadres in order to enable the latter to rapidly assume the task of commanding, managing and training their units.

To satisfactorily assist building and training militia and self-defense forces, the army units must discuss and agree with the local military organs on the plans and assignments regarding assistance to each militia and self-defense unit. Local military organs in the provinces and cities can make assignments and guide the army units and organs under their control in carrying out tasks, and they can suggest to the local regular army units to organize conferences or short-term work training courses for the regular army units' cadres assigned to assist militia and self-defense organizations.

After a time or working period, the commanding cadres of regular army units and local military organs should hold study sessions to draw experience from their past achievements in order to improve the quality and efficiency of their work.

To satisfactorily assist in building and training militia and self-defense forces is to actively contribute to increasing the strength of the all-people's national defense from the lower to the upper levels for local people's war and to create, together with regular army corps, a combined great force for the people's war for national defense.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY PERSONNEL ATTACKED IN HAIPHONG PORT; HO CHI MINH ROBBERIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] On 18 July, at Haiphong Port, the Military Region 2 Court held an open sitting to try in the first and final instances Vu Ngoc Ngan--a transport driver at Haiphong Port charged with stealing socialist property and, when pursued, killing in a very barbarous manner Sen Serg Dinh Trong Lich, head of the goods protection and patrol unit at the port, and causing the death of Vu An Duyen, a port worker.

Culprit Vu Ngoc Ngan, born in 1950 in the village of Quang Khai, Tu Loc District, Hai Hung Province, was a driver in Unit 6 of the Automobile Transport Enterprise No 4. Since September 1979, he had been guilty three times of stealing state property and violating traffic law.

The Military Region 3 Court sentenced Vu Ngoc Ngan to death.

Investigations are being conducted with regard to those involved in this case--namely, Nguyen Van Lien, an operational cadre of the enterprise, and Huynh Thai Son, a policeman in charge of control at gate 7 of the port. These persons will be tried later on.

On 18 July, the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Special People's Court held a sitting to try in the first and final instances a gang accused of robbing the people's property and killing security combatant Le The Bui while he was performing his duties on the night of 2 July 1980. Convict Pham Van Tan, born in 1945, was sentenced to death and his accomplice, Pham Tuan Minh, to 20 years in prison.

9332
CSO: 4209

ROUGH HANDLING OF ARRESTEES BY PUBLIC DEPLORED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 80 p 2

["Learning about the Law" Column by Dao Van Giang, Department of Legal Procedures, Ministry of the Interior: "Strictly Implement Policies and the Law while Apprehending Hoodlums and Thieves"]

[Text] Recently in certain localities, hoodlums, thieves and robbers have taken advantage of crowded places such as railroad stations, bus terminals, department stores, aboard trains, buses, etc., to operate, causing disturbances to order and security. Our people and cadres, who always bear a hatred toward hoodlums, have actively aided public security agencies in investigating and apprehending the criminals. Some wards, townships and blocs in the cities of Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi and Haiphong are worthy of being the leading banners in the movement to safeguard the security of the fatherland. In many places, whenever troublemakers surface, our people and cadres have the custom of joining forces in encircling, chasing down and delivering them to public security agencies. There are many typical examples worthy of citation. Mrs Nguyen Thi Huyen, 62, of Hung Vuong Street, Ho Chi Minh City, has several times, despite her old age and poor health, participated with the civil defense team in chasing down burglars and has aided responsible agencies in discovering many burglaries. Mr Tran Van Phat, of Tu Liem District, Hanoi, upon returning home from work one evening, caught some dishonest people who even ride in a car in the process of selling to dishonest businessmen wheat flour pilfered from the state. He cried out for help in stopping both the men and the car; he held fast to their car door. The culprits tried to push him loose in an attempt to escape, but Mr Phat defied danger and hung on to the car, determined as he was to apprehend the criminals at all costs. Because of his determination and courageous spirit, the criminals were all detained by law enforcement authorities. Vo Van Be, a cadre of the Tran Huu Trang theatrical group in Ho Chi Minh City, courageously apprehended an armed robber with his bare hands. We cannot ever forget Comrade Dinh Trong Lich, a shining example of communist youths doing their duty of safeguarding socialist property at the port of Haiphong, who heroically fought with his life to arrest at all costs the hoodlum who drove a car into the warehouse to steal merchandise. Five days before his sacrifice (17 April 1980), Comrade Lich had caught redhanded a band of villains in the act of stealing merchandise from a warehouse at midnight with a truck.

But besides typical examples of the public's participation in the arrest of criminals, there still are those with an indifferent attitude, the attitude of "only the house with a lamp benefits from its light" or "staying put like a jar when the neighbor's house is on fire." Unless they are personally involved, they would not denounce or arrest, nor would they assist our cadres in chasing down the hoodlums.

By contrast, because of the hatred toward hoodlums, there have been cases in which the people, soldiers and cadres impulsively beat up the criminals right on the spot. In addition to hoodlums, burglars and aggressive cowboys being beaten, there have been cases in which the people, who were duped by bad elements, cried out for the arrest of and beat up even honest people. There have been cases in which the accomplices of hoodlums and burglars who were being chased cried out and pointed to other people as targets; the people were thus wrongly beaten, and the culprits managed to escape.

Our party and state have policies and laws to deal strictly and especially with professional hoodlums and ruffians; these [elements] are certainly punished and not tolerated.

The policies and laws of our state, of our regime, always reflect the spirit of severely punishing wayward criminals, but they are generous and lenient toward those criminals who have surrendered or have been arrested; they are not maltreated or beaten. Even those ruffians who have incurred a blood debt toward our people, or the American pilot bandits--the ones who committed the most heinous crimes and rightly deserved the death penalty--even they were treated humanely by our people once they were apprehended.

The laws of our state are weapons of the people; they serve the people. In the area of combating crimes, the law has many concrete provisions which create conditions for our people to struggle against criminals, such as Article 4 of Decree-Law No 103/SL-1005 of 20 May 1957, which points out: "With regard to criminals caught in flagrante delicto, everybody has the right to arrest and deliver them immediately to the nearest people's committee, people's court or public security post...." Meanwhile, the law also strictly forbids beating or bodily torture, no matter who the subject is--even if he has committed serious crimes. Article 14 of the same law provides: "With regard to those who have been arrested, temporarily detained or jailed, it is absolutely forbidden to torture or use any bodily punishment against them." Now if we beat up criminals as we please, sometimes to the point of causing their death, it is we ourselves who violate the law. Moreover, this capricious act also causes difficulties for and obstructs investigative and detection efforts leading to the arrest of all criminals involved. If, at the time of their discovery and arrest, criminals resist or commit assault, the law allows the public security cadres, the soldiers, the cadres or the people who are performing their duties to use coercive measures as required to force the criminals to obey the law. Article 15 of the above-mentioned law points out in fact: "If, during the course of his arrest, temporary detention, temporary confinement, body search or search of his belongings, house and correspondence, the criminal resists or takes action to evade the law, it is possible to use appropriate coercive measures to force the criminal to abide by the law." In case the criminal deliberately uses a weapon to assault or resist the cadre who is performing his duties, the cadre can use his weapon in self-defense after issuing the command "halt" or "hands up," as provided for by Article 22, Decree No 301/TTg of 20 July 1957, of the Premier. As for people who are confronted by a criminal who uses a weapon to assault them and seriously threaten their lives or those of others, the law also grants them the right to legitimate self-defense in order to defeat that assault by the criminal. But criminals should not be beaten to death; in any case they should especially not be beaten after being arrested.

Therefore, when discovering criminals in flagrante delicto, everyone has the right to arrest them and, as far as violent ruffians are concerned, disarm them through body search, and then deliver them to the nearest people's committee or public security agency. If one reckons that he cannot make the arrest alone, one should calmly find some way to inform public security cadres on duty in the area and then cooperate with the cadres and people in making the arrest. In case there are no public security cadres available, one should cry out and ask everybody around to join in and arrest the criminal. Upon hearing these cries, everybody should join in the chase, but one should be vigilant and not let the criminal get away by confusing the chasers. If one is confronted with a criminal who resists arrest or deliberately uses a weapon to commit assault, then on the basis of what is permitted by the law one can use coercive measures, or the right to legitimate self-defense, to protect oneself and arrest the criminal at all costs so that he can be strictly dealt with according to policies and provisions of the law. One must absolutely abstain from beating the criminal or using any form of bodily punishment on him after his arrest.

All comrades, cadres and agents of the public security forces, especially those of the people's police forces who perform patrol duties on street blocks, in public places and aboard trains and buses, etc., should be alert. If you find out that the people are chasing or have arrested hoodlums and robbers, you should be on the spot and cooperate with the people in delivering those arrested--along with the proof and evidence, if any--to local public security authorities. You should not let the people take the law into their own hands, while at the same time you should explain policies and the law to those who have not fully grasped them.

9460
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS SOLDIERS TRIED FOR MURDER-ROBBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by P.V.: "The Capital City Military Region Court Sentences Nguyen Van Son (Alias Son 'Dua') to Death and Passes Severe Sentences on Other Criminals"]

[Text] As previously announced, on 15 July and the morning of 16 July, the Capital City Military Region Court tried in the first (and simultaneously final) instance a group of hooligans on charge of armyman impersonation, robbery and murder.

A Gang of Hardened Hooligans

Of the 15 culprits, 11 were guilty of direct robbery and murder or conspiracy and active participation in their accomplices' crimes. They were:

--Nguyen Van Son (alias Son "Dua"), born in 1959, residing at Bo De (Gia Lam) and previously convicted twice of theft and assault;

--Nguyen Van Hung (alias Hung "Xoan"), born in 1957, residing at Viet Hung (Gia Lam) and having a record of four previous convictions;

--Le Tran Thanh (alias Thanh "Troc"), born in 1957, residing at 155, Ba Trieu Street, Hanoi, and previously convicted four times of theft;

--Ha Ngoc Hanh (alias Hanh "Dim"), born in 1960, residing at 31 Pho Cho [Market Street], Gia Lam, and previously convicted five times of theft;

--Nguyen Van Binh (alias Binh "Thuong"), born in 1957, residing at 11A, Ngoc Lam, Gia Lam Town, and previously convicted once of theft;

--Nguyen Van Minh (alias Minh "Meo"), born in 1958, residing at 1A, Cell 2, Railway Station Bloc, Gia Lam Town, and previously convicted five times of theft and disturbance;

--Trinh Van Hoi (alias Hoi "Quang"), born in 1958 and residing at 16, Ai Mo 2, Gia Lam;

--Nguyen Nhu Son (alias Son "Gia") ["Old" Son], born in 1957 and residing at 154, Railway Station Bloc, Gia Lam;

--Vu Van Phuong (alias Phuong "To Chau"), born in 1957 in Yen Thuong, Gia Lam, and previously convicted once of theft;

--Nguyen Van Sang (alias Sang "Den"), born in 1957 and residing at 14, Thuan Hoa Lane, Ai Mo 2, Gia Lam Town;

--Tran Van Huan, born in 1959, a former employee of a public organ who had been dismissed and who had a record of two previous convictions.

The four persons guilty of harboring people whom they knew were criminals and whom they failed to denounce before the law or of harboring these criminals and simultaneously marketing part of the wealth seized by them were:

--Nguyen Van Thuy, residing at 24, Cell 1, Railway Station Bloc, Gia Lam;

--Tran The Vinh, residing at 44 Phan Boi Chau Street, Nam Dinh;

--Tran Van Tuong who had previously been convicted; and

--Vu Thi Lan [female] (alias Lan "Lua"), residing at 43 Minh Khai Street, Nam Dinh, an underhand merchant.

Very Grave Crimes

Following is a summary of their criminal acts:

On the evening of 21 February 1980, Son "Dua," Thanh, Binh, Sang, Hanh and Minh--wearing armyman uniforms and starred hats--gathered at the Yen Vien Railway Station, boarded the train bounded for the Gia Lam Railway Station where they met with the Haiphong-Hanoi train, jumped over to this train and entered car No 11. Seeing two passengers with wristwatches, they closed in--some of them standing as shields--to carry out the robbery. Passengers present in the car including two men named Phong and Khiem showed opposition and condemned them. Using a bayonet, Son "Dua" stabbed Phong to death and seriously wounded Khiem. Then the whole gang ran away in disorder.

On 25 February 1980, Son "Dua," Thanh, Binh and Hanh again gathered at the Yen Vien Railway Station to return to Hanoi. On two trains plying between Nam Dinh and Ghenh and from 25 to 28 February 1980, they played the same brazen trick and snatched 8 wristwatches from passengers.

After committing this crime, Son "Dua" left his collaborators and stayed behind in Nam Dinh to join the gang of Hung, Son "Gia," Hoi, Phuong and Huan and to board the Nam Dinh-Thanh Hoa train again to rob people of eight wristwatches, one semiconductor radio set and other property on the days of 10, 11, 13 and 13 [as published] March 1980.

On 15 March 1980, Son "Dua," Phong (still wanted), Hung, Son "Gia," Hoi, Phuong and Huan gathered at the Nam Dinh Railway Station and boarded the train bound for Vinh. When the train reached the Nui Goi Railway Station, they again played their usual trick of snatching wristwatches and stabbing and beating people daring to oppose them. When notified, Nguyen Vinh Hoa and Pham Dinh Thang--two mobile policemen of the Railway Public Security Service--rushed in with courage, cleverness and a determination to arrest the hooligans. Son "Dua" and Hung used knives to stab Thang, seriously wounding him, and then the whole gang fled by jumping over to another train. While in Nam Dinh, they dispersed into three groups and stayed in the houses of Tran The Vinh, Tran Van Tuong and Vu Thi Lan to market the stolen property.

Lessons Drawn From Judgment and Sentences

The culprits' crimes were evident, extremely brazen, cruel and organized ones which showed disregard for the law, which repeatedly took place over a long period of time, which seriously violated the citizens' life and property, which disrupted public order and security and which disturbed the people's peace of mind whenever they boarded trains or vehicles. The culprits posed as armymen to commit crimes--thus affronting the honor and tradition of the People's Army and badly affecting the army-people solidarity.

By their criminal acts, they tacitly lent a hand to the enemy plot to intensify the psychological warfare in the hope of arousing and creating contradictions among our people and diminishing their confidence in our social system. The judges' panel, the public prosecutor and even the defenders called everyone's attention to the fact that all of the culprits were aged between 19 and 23 and that most of them had nevertheless a bad record of 1 to 5 previous convictions for robbery, disturbance and so forth. Obviously, these youths had deliberately refused the good education provided by our regime. Some of them had been employed at work sites or in public agencies or had, for some time, allowed to fulfill their military obligation. However, they had refused to work, to study, to train themselves and to follow the advices of the collective and their families and wanted only to lead an idle, parasitic life to the detriment of society. As "birds of a feather flock together," they ganged up, enticed one another to do wrong and gradually became hardened hooligans. However brutal and bold they might be, they could not escape the people's net! It is now too late for them to repent. This is a bitter lesson for those youths who have not yet clearly realized the young generations' responsibilities to the country, who refuse to train themselves ideologically and to build up their good will and who merely want to indulge in their trivial and vile instincts. It also serves a lesson to those parents who have paid insufficient attention to their children's education or who do not know to educate them properly. Authorized to express their opinion before the court, the fathers of Son "Dua" and Hanh and the relatives of Son "Gia" and Huan voiced such a painful feeling, admitted that the crimes of their children and nephews were indefensible and unanimously asked the court to hand down stern and just judgment and sentences to help them clearly realize their sins and reform themselves.

After hearing a debate by the Military Procurate's representative on the case, the views of the defenders and the last statements of the defendants, the judges' panel--by virtue of Article 3 and 13 of the Law on penalties for violation of the citizens' private property and Article 5 of Decree No 03/SL-76 on violation of the physical person and human dignity of citizens--passed the following sentences:

--Nguyen Van Son (alias Son "Dua"): death sentence.

--Nguyen Van Hung and Le Tran Thanh: life imprisonment.

--Ha Ngoc Hang: 18-year imprisonment.

--Nguyen Van Ming: 15-year imprisonment.

--Nguyen Van Binh and Trinh Van Hoi: 12-year imprisonment.

--Vu Van Phuong: 8-year imprisonment.

--Nguyen Nhu Son: 5-year imprisonment.

--Tran Van Huan and Nguyen Van Sang: 4-year imprisonment.

--Tran Van Tuong and Vu Thi Lan: 3-year imprisonment. Since she had small children, Thi Lan was granted a suspended execution of sentence.

--Nguyen Van Thuy: 2-year imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

--Tran The Vinh: 18-month imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

The audience unanimously and warmly welcomed the stern and timely verdict.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

TIEN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--Tien Giang Province has fulfilled 115 percent of its troop recruitment norm for 1980. Cai Be District fulfilled 146.2 percent of its norm, while My Tho City and other districts have fulfilled 102 to 112 percent. In 1 week alone, the province conducted physical checkups for some 2,100 youths and turned over more than 1,500 others to the local armed forces. [BK151211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 14 Sep 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE LABORERS LEAVE FOR WORK IN GDR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "City Labor Branch Bids Farewell to First Group of Workers Leaving To Work in GDR"]

[Text] Implementing the policy of labor cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, on the afternoon of 14 July the city labor branch held a farewell party for the first wave of 160 workers of both sexes from the branches of industrial construction and installation, sewing machine repairs, electric plating, health, and other services who were leaving to work in the German Democratic Republic. Nguyen Tho Chan, minister of labor and Nguyen Dong, vice chairman of the city people's committee, were present.

Prior to the workers' departure, the international labor cooperation welcoming station (in the Labor Ministry) organized training classes and discussions on basic issues regarding the situation and the tasks of the national revolution at the present time. The workers also attended lectures on the policy of the party and the state of sending cadres and workers abroad to upgrade skills and to work for a limited time in socialist countries.

The study program has enabled the workers to rightly understand that while they are in the fraternal country they must actively work and study to improve their skills, labor organization, and management capabilities, so as to serve the fatherland better when they return home.

In their farewell addresses, Nguyen Tho Chan and Nguyen Dong reminded everyone of the obligation to always work with high productivity, to properly study to upgrade skills, to constantly display unity, discipline, and a simple, healthy, and thrifty way of life, and to respect the fraternal country's customs and mores.

9213
CSO: 4209

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO ECUADOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "National Day Greetings to Ecuador"]

[Text] On 9 August 1980, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sent to His Excellency Jaime Roldos Aquilera, president of the Republic of Ecuador, the following message of greetings:

On the occasion of the 171st anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Ecuador, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and on my own behalf I would like to transmit to you and to the Government of Ecuador the warmest greetings.

We wish that the friendly relations between the people of Vietnam and the people of Ecuador will be increasingly strengthened and expanded.

We wish you good health.

Please accept our salutations of respect.

On that occasion, Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message of greetings to Ecuador's Foreign Affairs Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco.

9213
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CORRECT USE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Mar 80 pp 32-35

[Article by Phan Manh Han: "Thoughts on the System of State Management Documents Within the Draft of the New Constitution"]

[Text] State management documents are legal forms of the activities of the socialist state's executive and regulatory function. The promulgation of these documents is first and primarily the task of the state management agencies (which the draft of the new Constitution as well as the 1959 Constitution call the state administrative agencies). They fulfill their management function and perform their management tasks by using documents to reflect the decisions made concerning positions, policies and work measures, establish rules and regulations and carry out specific jobs within the scope of the authority and responsibility of each agency. In view of the major importance of state management documents, the promulgation of documents by any agency, the name given to these documents and the principles upon which these documents are promulgated must be stipulated by the Constitution.

The draft of the new Constitution stipulates the authority of the various state management agencies to issue documents primarily as follows:

--The Council of Ministers issues decrees and resolutions. "The decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers must be endorsed by more than one-half the total number of members of the Council of Ministers"(Article 106).

--The ministers and the heads of ministerial level agencies issue decisions, circulars and directives (Article 108).

--The people's committees on the various levels issue decision and directives (Article 121).

Compared to the 1959 Constitution and the practices followed by state agencies in the promulgation of documents, the above mentioned stipulations reflect certain changes. In our opinion, however, there are still certain articles that must be raised for further discussion.

I. Concerning the Documents of the Council of Ministers

Under the 1959 Constitution, there are three forms of documents: decrees, resolutions and directives (Article 73). On 14 June 1960, only 6 months after the adoption of the 1959 Constitution, the Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers revised the system of documents of the Council of Ministers, establishing two additional forms of documents, decision and circulars, while strictly requiring that all five forms of documents be adopted by the collective at a plenary conference or by a conference of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers (Article 6 of the law). The realities of the activities of the Council of Ministers showed this strict requirement contained within article 6 to be unsuitable because it is impossible to demand that every issue, both major and minor, pertaining to the function and tasks of the Council of Ministers must and can only be resolved through a vote at the conferences of the Council of Ministers. As a result, in addition to decrees and resolutions, the forms of documents approved by the collective at the conferences of the Council of Ministers. there are also decisions, directives and circulars of the Council of Ministers; a small number of these documents are adopted by the collective process (those that bear the letters CP) but they are usually and primarily issued by the premier or an authorized vice premier, who reviews and determines the matter in question on his own, without need for collective discussion at a conference. These documents are usually called decisions, directives or circulars of the premier (and bear the letters TTg). By issuing these documents, the premier, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, decides matters within the scope of the authority of the Council of Ministers without needing to present these matters for discussion and resolution by the collective at a conference of the Council of Ministers.

This practice was officially recognized in the Code of Regulations on the specific work procedures of the Council of Ministers, which was appended to Council of Ministers' decision number 141CP dated 19 June 1974. This Code of Regulations defines the specific forms of documents of the Council of Ministers (Article 22) and clearly states that the documents issued by the premier and the vice premiers bear the names decision, directive and circular.

Compared to the regulations described above, the new regulations contained within Article 16 of the draft of the new Constitution clearly have the intention of:

a) Reducing the number of forms of documents of the Council of Ministers from five to two, eliminating decisions, circulars and directives;

b) Requiring that the decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers "be endorsed by one-half the total number of members of the Council of Ministers." Thus, the types of documents that can be promulgated by the chairman of the Council of Ministers have been eliminated, that is, there is no stipulation that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has the right to adopt and promulgate documents of the Council of Ministers.

The first intention of the draft, namely, to reduce the number of forms of documents of the highest state administrative agency is, in our opinion, reasonable because, in the opinion of many persons, the Council of Ministers has too many forms of documents, which is not only unnecessary, but also creates difficulties with regard to distinguishing one form of document from another. We, too, feel that it is necessary to reduce the number of types of documents in order to make correct use of the various forms; however, in our opinion, reducing the number to only two forms, that is, to decrees and resolutions, is unreasonable because:

a) The use of only these two forms of documents (two forms that must be adopted by the collective at a conference of the Council of Ministers) contrasts with the need to have forms of documents that can be issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers by himself without the need for adoption of them by the collective at a conference of the Council of Ministers.

b) Such a stipulation is also contrary to the spirit of Article 107 of the draft of the Constitution: the chairman of the Council of Ministers, "on behalf of the Council of Ministers, guides the work of the ministries, the ministerial level agencies, the agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels." In order to do this, the chairman of the Council of Ministers must issue necessary documents, documents that cannot be in the form of routine correspondence, rather, they must be in the nature of directives and orders, that is, must be state management documents. The chairman of the Council of Ministers issues these documents "on behalf of the Council of Ministers," consequently, these documents are in the nature of documents of the Council of Ministers, but they cannot be decrees and resolutions of the Council of Ministers because they have not been adopted by the collective at a conference of the Council of Ministers. For these reasons, the Constitution must establish a form of documents suited to the guidance provided by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. In our opinion, this form can be directives of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Thus, the Council of Ministers would have three forms of documents: decrees and resolutions (two types that must be adopted by the collective in accordance with the stipulations in Section 2, Article 106 of the draft Constitution) and directives. In other words, the number of forms and the names of the documents of the Council of Ministers must be the same as stipulated in Article 73 of the 1959 Constitution.

II. The Documents of the Ministers, the Heads of Ministerial Level Agencies and the Heads of the Agencies Directly Subordinate to the Council of Ministers

According to Article 76 of the 1959 Constitution, the ministers and heads of agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers only have two forms of documents, directives and circulars. In actuality, in order to meet the needs of their work and with the permission of the Council of Ministers, the ministries and ministerial level agencies have been issuing a new form of documents called decisions. Article 108 of the draft of the new Constitution stipulates that the ministers and the heads of the ministerial level agencies have the authority to issue decisions, circulars and directives, thereby recognizing this practice, a practice which is reasonable.

However, it is also necessary to establish a stipulation regarding the authority of the heads of the agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers to issue management documents. The heads of these agencies, as is the case with the ministers and the heads of the ministerial level agencies, are the heads of management sectors and, in order to fulfill their management function, they must be able to issue management documents as the ministers and heads of ministerial level agencies do. In actuality, such is already the case. The authority of these heads to issue documents has been indirectly recognized in Article 104, Point 13 of the draft, which states that the Council of Ministers has the authority to "suspend implementation and revise or nullify inappropriate decisions by the ministries, ministerial level agencies and agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers"!

When these agencies have the authority to issue management documents, it is necessary to clearly state within the Constitution which documents these agencies have the authority to issue and on which principles the issuance of these documents must be based. The 1959 Constitution recognized, as a general concept, the right to issue documents and stipulated the various forms of documents of the heads of agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers (the agencies under the Council of Ministers). However, the draft of the new Constitution, instead of using this general concept, refers to "the heads of ministerial level agencies." Consequently, we suggest that the words "agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers" be added immediately after the words "ministerial level agencies" in both the first and the second sections of Article 108 of the draft of the new Constitution in order to be complete and provide a legal basis for the management activities of the agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers.

III. The Documents of the People's Committees

Repeating article 89, Section 2 of the 1959 Constitution, Article 121, Section 1 of the draft of the new Constitution also stipulates that the people's committees on the various levels issue two forms of documents: decisions and directives.

Having observed the practice of the people's committees, especially those on the provincial level and those of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level, we have found that many committees also issue documents in the form of resolutions in order to embody collective decisions concerning matters in the nature of general positions, policies and measures. The "decision" form of document is ordinarily used to resolve specific matters or promulgate regulations of the locality.

This method of operation does not comply with the 1959 Constitution or the 1962 Law on the Organization of the People's Councils and the Administrative Committees on the Various Levels; however, it does reflect an actual need that must be met.

In our opinion, the draft of the new Constitution should recognize and legitimatize this practice and stipulate that the people's committees on the various levels use three forms of documents: resolutions, decisions and directives.

IV. The Management Documents of the Sector Management Agencies on the Local Level

In the management system of the state on the local level, the specialized agencies that manage the economic-technical sectors, the cultural-educational sectors and the administrative-political sectors or such fields of work as planning, finances, cadre organization, labor wages and so forth play a very important role. Under the unified leadership of the people's committees, these agencies bear the primary responsibility for insuring the implementation of every line, policy and law of the state within the locality and at installations. In order to perform their management task, these agencies, as well as all other agencies, must make different decisions and must express their decisions in management documents of suitable forms.

The right to make decisions and issue documents of these agencies is indirectly recognized by the draft of the Constitution in Article 121, which stipulates that "the people's committees have the right to suspend implementation, revise or nullify inappropriate decisions by the sectors under their authority..." The right of the specialized agencies to issue management documents (the forms of documents and the principles and procedures to be followed in the promulgation of documents), if we exclude Article 39 of the 31 May 1958 Law (1) on the Organization of the Local Government, is not stipulated in any legal document. Due to this situation, the specialized agencies have experienced very much confusion with regard to the issuance of documents. Many agencies have had to make widespread use of the official correspondence form of document or use verbal instructions and some agencies have established forms of documents not provided by the law, such as notices and so forth.

In order to improve the system of management documents of the state and insure discipline, orderliness and the right of ownership of the people in this broad field of activities, the fundamental law of our state should stipulate the authority to issue documents of the management agencies on the local level. In this spirit, we suggest that an additional clause be added at the end of Chapter IX concerning this matter. The amendment can be written as follows: "Under the unified leadership of the people's committee and the professional guidance of the concerned sector on the upper level, the heads of the specialized local agencies are responsible for organizing and guiding their sector or field of work within the scope of the locality.

The basic, specialized heads must, on the basis of the resolutions, decisions and directives of the people's committee and the decisions, circulars and directives of the specialized agency on the upper level, issue decisions, circulars and directives and inspect the implementation of these decisions, circulars and directives."

With such an amendment, together with the other proposals made above, we will have a complete system of state management documents within the Constitution, a system structured as follows:

--The Council of Ministers: resolutions-decrees-directive;

--The ministers...: decisions-circulars-directives;

--The people's committees: resolutions-decisions-directives;

--The heads of the local specialized agencies: decisions-circulars-directives.

The system proposed above has the following special characteristics:

1. Every state management agency has three forms of documents.

2. The collective agencies (the Council of Ministers and people's committees) have forms of documents that are basically similar.

3. The sector management agencies on the central and local levels have forms of documents that are exactly the same.

4. A number of documents proposed for each agency is not too many nor too few, is enough to meet the needs of the activities of each agency and the documents themselves are simple and unified.

FOOTNOTES

1. Article 39 of this law, which replaced the 26 October 1962 Law on the Organization of the People's Councils and the Administrative Committees

on the Various Levels, states in part: "The specialized agencies alongside the administrative committee, within the scope of their task and on the basis of the decisions and directives of the administrative committee and the directives of the specialized agencies on the upper level, issue directives to the specialized agencies alongside the administrative committee on the lower level." The Law on the Organization of the People's Councils and Administrative Committees replaced the 1958 Law on the Organization of the Local Government but contained no provision whatsoever stipulating the authority of the specialized agencies to issue documents, as Article 39 does.

7809
CSO: 4209

HANOI CITES 'NHAN DAN' ARTICLE ON KIEN GIANG PARTY DEVELOPMENT

BK171051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Sep 80

[NHAN DAN 17 September article by (Tran Quynh Hoa): "Kien Giang's New Progress in Developing Party Bases"]

[Summary] In early 1979, the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization Committee met to discuss the party development task. "As Kien Giang is a major rice area with nearly 300,000 hectares of cultivated land in the Mekong Delta which also abounds in forestry and fishery products, the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization has to face many difficult and complex duties in ensuring security of production, feeding the people and making contributions to the state.

At the meeting, shortcomings in the party development task were analyzed. "Following the total liberation, the provincial party organization had slowly developed from both the qualitative and quantitative standpoints. Many hamlets, city wards and factories did not have a party base. Some localities had a party chapter with very few party members. Those loyal party members surviving the two resistance struggles against France and the United States had limited abilities and were in poor health. In the past few years, the province had received some party members from other localities to reinforce the provincial and district level organs, but those manning grassroots level organs were still far short of the requirement."

From the above analysis, the provincial party committee realized the need to quickly develop party bases. "The measures adopted are to reassign some party members from the provincial and district levels to grassroots level or from overstaffed chapters to those villages and hamlets without or with few party members. Along with the reassignment, the provincial party committee has intensified its recruitment of new party members."

Since early 1979, the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization has exerted much effort to enhance the quality of its members through such activities as party development campaigns, congresses held at various echelons, issuance of party membership cards, study of party regulations, dissemination of party and state policies and political indoctrination classes.

"The grassroots level chapter committees and the district party committees have gradually improved, with more qualified members. Many unsuitable and unqualified members have been replaced. The elections of party committee echelons have been broadly participated in by the mass organizations and people." The party organizations at all echelons have conducted criticism and self-criticism to examine qualifications for party membership and to collect the people's suggestions on party development.

The recent issuing of party membership cards was also an occasion for the provincial party committee to continually consolidate the party bases. "All those party members who have received the cards enjoy the people's confidence."

Through the aforementioned stages of party development, the party members have enhanced their sense of organization and discipline. Many members experienced in the party development task have been assigned to grassroot level organizations without or with few party members. "Ha Tien District, which formerly had only 12 of its 252 members assigned to hamlets and villages, now has more than 100 of them assigned to grassroots level organs. Giong Rieng District has sent 186 of its 338 party members to the grassroots level, while Vinh Thuan District has sent 442 party members to various villages and hamlets."

These comrades have cooperated with the local cadres and party members to develop the party and consolidate the movements to accelerate production, collect and purchase grain, ensure security and order and care for the people's livelihood.

The provincial party committee has considered the party development as a routine duty to practically support national defense and construction. "Priority has been given to those areas of economic and national defense importance which have few or no party members." Many active members of production collectives have been recruited into the party. "Of more than 1,000 new party members recruited since 1979, some 80 percent or more are cadres of hamlets, villages and production collectives." Attention has also been paid to recruiting members from among outstanding combatants in regional armed forces, qualified scientific and technical cadres, teachers, and youths.

"The provincial communist youth union has trained and introduced more than 3,000 of its members to the party. In 1979, some 518 new members were recruited. During the first half of 1980, 330 others were admitted into the party. Of the total new recruits, 74 percent are youth union members."

In the past year or more, 50 new chapters and party organizations have been established in the province. Some 89 production collectives have been placed under the leadership of a party chapter. The leadership of the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization has been gradually enhanced, making possible the fulfillment of many duties.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SONG BE, NGHE TINH ADMIT NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Song Be Focuses on Party Development in Rural Areas, Enterprises, and Schools; Nghe Tinh Admits Over 2,300 New Party Members"]

[Text] Song Be Province has made party development work a permanent task for primary organizations. During the first 6 months of the year it has admitted nearly 200 new party members, 80 percent of whom are in the 18-30 bracket, and 30 percent of whom are women. Party echelons have held monthly discussions on development work and have taken steps to prepare outstanding citizens for induction into the party. Tan Uyen and Binh Long districts and Sonb Be City have achieved good preliminary results in party development work. In the past 6 months, focusing on getting new members, Song Be has successfully set up a number of additional party organizations in the agricultural sector, especially in hamlets where party chapters were nonexistent. A number of hamlets which had only party cells or "twin" chapters now have regular party chapters.

As of the beginning of 1980, the province had party cells in 192 hamlets and party members in 117 hamlets; these figures are now 200 and 161 respectively.

Song Be has also opened classes for 310 candidates to party membership.

The provincial party organization is concentrating on units that have a small number of members or no members at all, particularly enterprises, factories, cooperatives, production collectives, schools, and hospitals where party chapters do not exist.

During the first 6 months of 1980, primary party organizations in Nghe Tinh Province have admitted 2,342 new members, nearly the total number for 1979. The breakdown is as follows: youth, over 78 percent; women, 34 percent; and ethnic minorities, over 7 percent; Of these new members, 59 percent have an education ranging from level-III to college. Some 70 percent of party organizations in rural areas and 78 percent of party organizations in organs and enterprises have linked development to the strengthening of work.

Provincial party echelons have helped their district counterparts in mountains, coastal, and strategically important areas to beef up party development work. Ky Son Dictrict in the mountainous region and Nghi Loc, Quynh Luu, and Ky Anh districts along the coast have laid stress on numerically weak units. In Ky Son District, 17 of 18 village party organizations and 10 of 18 party organizations in organs and enterprises have admitted 80 new party members. In Nghi Loc District, 37 of 38 village party organizations have issued 208 new party cards. In Quynh Luu District, 100 percent of the party organizations and rural units have had new persons join. Party organizations under the direct control of the provincial party committee, such as those in the provincial military command, the provincial public security service, Building Corporation 6, and Irrigation Corporation 4, have also admitted new party members.

9213
CSO: 4209

HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUP MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

Hanoi THANH NIEN no 5 in Vietnamese May 80 p 7

[Article by Thai Doan Thoi: "Ten-Year Report on Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group Development"]

[Excerpt] During the past 10 years, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group has unceasingly strengthened itself and expanded. In 1969, it had 2.5 million members and 250,000 cadres; now it has 4.5 million members and more than 400,000 cadres, branching out into all spheres and all strata of youth across the nation. Especially, in 1978 about 600,000 youths and in 1979 nearly 1 million youths were inducted into the group. Its apparatus has improved at all echelons, beginning with the rejuvenation of cadres, enabling them to be in closer contact with both realities and other youth groups. Since over 40 percent of the cadres have attended training classes, their ability to organize and to achieve results has on the whole been on the rise. The number of vanguard and good primary organizations and group chapters has increased. By contrast, there are fewer and fewer weak primary organizations and group chapters--from 30 percent (Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac) down to 10-15 percent.

9213
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

QUANG NAM-DANANG PARTY ORGANIZATION--This year, some 3,118 party members involving some 143 grassroots level units of the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Party Organization have been issued party membership cards. This accounts for more than 16 percent of grassroots level units and 73 percent of members of each unit who have received the cards. [BK131045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

CHANGES IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT WOULD BRING PROFITABILITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Effectiveness"]

[Text] Not only does an economy capable of nothing but simple reproduction mark time, but it also runs the risk of receding, since in the face of continual demographic growth, production stagnation will lead to a decrease in per capita income. To expand production, the whole society, as well as each branch, each locality, and each installation, must take economic effectiveness into account in doing business--in other words, to turn out the largest quantity of products with the smallest amount of labor, supplies, and capital. A poor country with low social labor productivity and limited capital has an added reason to focus on economic effectiveness in order to be able to satisfy everyday needs and to accumulate capital for expanded reproduction. Economic effectiveness, after all, is the highest goal of economic management, enlightening image of the socialist business formula, and a yardstick to gauge management level and capability.

A major flaw in our economic management work at the present time is inappropriate attention to economic effectiveness. Socialist business principles do not fully apply the management system; the pattern of administrative management based on prefixed allotments still calls the shots. This pattern not only causes huge waste in the use of supplies and capital, but it also injects throughout the economic machinery such practices as dependence, bureaucratism, and lack of responsibility, drive, and creative spirit, Inconsiderate use of capital, regardless of loss, is highly damaging to the common task. A number of production and business installations have been in the red year after year, although their objective conditions are in no way inferior to that in other places.

To improve management, it is essential to eradicate the pattern of administrative management based on prefixed allotments, and to systematically implement socialist business principles. Such a change is mandatory to all echelons, branches, and installations in both production and business, where cadres must perform economic auditing and bear full responsibilities for the results of their economic activities. Economic plans and investments...must be founded on concrete and solid assessment of costs, economic effectiveness, needs, and capabilities. Only economic-technical blueprints expected to yield the greatest results with the smallest cost are to be selected.

In recent days, in implementing the resolutions of the Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum, many production and business installations have switched to the new mode with praiseworthy initial results. Guided by economic effectiveness computations, a number of light industry and food industry enterprises, including the sugar, cigarettes, and laundry detergent enterprises in the south, the Haiphong enameled iron enterprise, and the Thuy Khue (Hanoi) leather enterprise have taken a number of purchase and contracting measures to partly overcome raw material difficulties and to maintain production. Over the past few years, due to a shift in the methods of management and product distribution, the state-run Con Dao fishing enterprise has multiplied its catch and increased the income of its cadres and seamen watermen many times over. With its new policy of basing wages on the amount of finished products, the Pho Yen (Bac Thai) ballbearing plant in the past 3 months of May, June, and July has turned out a volume of ballbearings equal to four times that of the first 4 months of the year. At the same time, it has reduced supplies, raw materials, and production costs and boosted labor wages, averaging 20 dong a month per worker, with the top salary reaching 70 dong. The experience of these enterprises shows that in the present conditions of production, profitability is still possible, with the proper focus on economic effectiveness and with a willingness to change one's ways of doing business.

9213
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LARGE-SCALE PETTY THEFTS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS DEPLORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by "The Construction Worker": "From Enterprise to Worksite; Don't Overlook 'Peanuts'"]

[Text] Day-in and day-out petty thefts are taking place at construction worksites. They are petty thefts because they involve only one or two patterned floor tiles, 1-2 kg of cement, a handful of nails, a steel rod, or a piece of corrugated iron, etc. With small objects hidden in bicycle bags, mess tins, and handbags, it is easy to pass through a guarded exit without being detected. Nevertheless, during review sessions worksite officials have dismissed these flaws as chicken feed.

In the management of supplies it is wrong to overlook petty thefts. "Small but incessant rainfall will cause floods," a proverb says. It is true that only a small amount is stolen at a time, but if many people indulge in pilfering on a daily basis, the theft--of cement, for instance--would become a whopping one.

Recently, in a single morning the authorities caught redhanded more than 80 construction workers selling stolen cement to a private shop in Dong Tam Precinct (Hai Ba Trung Ward). Some brought in a few kilos; others a whole sack. These are the result of repeated petty thefts.

While investigating a large-scale theft at the Dan Dung construction corporation, the authorities found in the house of a storehouse keeper more than 500 patterned floor tiles. The storehouse keeper, a young woman, came clean and said that during the construction work on the city Children's Cultural House she left the office every day with a floor tile hidden in her handbag.

These sotries clearly show that worksites should not make light of "peanuts."

9213
CSO: 4209

HANOI REPORTS CULTIVATION OF 1979-80 WINTER-SPRING CROP

BK141318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Article: "Looking Back at the 1979-80 Winter-Spring Crop in the Northern Provinces"]

[Summary] "The cultivation of the 1979-80 winter-spring crop was carried out by the northern provinces in a situation plagued with objective difficulties. While a large area of cultivated land was hit by prolonged drought--for 4 to 5 months--at the beginning of the crop season, cold weather during the middle of the crop season affected rice seedlings and delayed the effort to transplant rice on schedule. In addition, there was a serious shortage of fertilizer, especially nitrogenous fertilizer which was only half of the quantity provided for the previous winter-spring crop and which met only 30 percent of the required norm. Also the supply of gasoline and oil and spare parts and other technical materials not only fell short of demand but also failed to meet the deadline and specifications."

However, thanks to the implementation of various new policies, both the peasants and production establishments in these provinces were able to overcome numerous difficulties, thereby completing the cultivation of this crop.

"Cultivated acreage, although below the target, increased by (?520,000) hectares over the previous winter-spring crop. Noteworthy is that the area of sweet potatoes was expanded by nearly 140,000 hectares and the area of industrial crops by (?110,000) hectares and that the area planted with kaoliang was expanded to 7,500 hectares. Meanwhile, yield and total output, although below the set norms, were higher than those attained in the previous winter-spring crop. The total output of grain--including rice and subsidiary crops in paddy-equivalent--alone increased by nearly 300,000 tons."

We could have made the 1979-80 winter-spring crop a greater success if we had been able to overcome such shortcomings as laxity in the control and supply of water by the sectors concerned, complexity in the management and distribution of fertilizer, and the failure to prepare for the cultivation of this crop well in advance.

CSO: 4209

NEED SEEN FOR NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Hanoi LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE] in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Mar 80 pp 44-51

[Article by Tran Trong Huu: "Further Improving the State's Leadership and Management of Agriculture, a Pressing Requirement of Agricultural Development in the Present Stage"]

[Text] The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum points out: "the most important task at this time is to highly mobilize and organize all the people and the entire army to accelerate agricultural production, forestry and fishing with a view primarily toward providing a stable supply of grain and food products while supplying many raw materials for the food products industry and the consumer goods industry and rapidly increasing the sources of exports."

To meet the requirements of this central task, it is of decisive significance that we improve the state's leadership and management of agriculture so that they are always scientifically based and accurately and correctly reflect the requirements of the objective economic laws in effect in this stage.

The requirements of the objective economic laws are reflected in the state's leadership and management of agriculture through a special structure. The improvement and strengthening of this structure have an important impact upon the effort to maintain and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the state's leadership and management of agriculture.

The measures set forth by the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum to accelerate agricultural development reflect the advance by the revolution in improving and strengthening this structure and are truly the latest development in the state's leadership and management of agriculture with a view toward stimulating and insuring a leap forward in the development of agriculture.

I. Leading and Managing Agriculture in a Scientific Manner, an Important Requirement Insuring the Development of Agriculture in a Manner that Yields Returns

1. In the present stage of development of socialist construction in our country, organizing and managing the economy are the most obvious function

of the state. As "an organization that implements the right of collective ownership of the working class and laboring people, an organization through which the party implements its leadership of the course of development of society"(1), our state directly organizes and manages the national economy.

In carrying out economic activities and organizing and managing every aspect of these activities, the state has a strong impact upon the development of the economy and directs this development in accordance with established guidelines and toward established objectives. The basic characteristic of the impact of the socialist state upon the economy is that this impact is based upon recognizing and accurately applying the objective economic laws to the specific situation in each stage. This is also the most important element of the state's scientific leadership and management of the economy. Le Duan has pointed out: "A management system can only be considered suitable when it fully reflects the common laws of development of the entire economy as well as their particular manifestations within each locality, each segment of the economy, each cell of the economy during each period of time."(2)

2. Agriculture is an important and irreplaceable component of the national economy. The state's leadership and management of agriculture is similar in several ways to the state's leadership and management of the national economy. In addition, this leadership and management also reflects special characteristics resulting from the special characteristics of agriculture.

To insure that the state's leadership and management of agriculture in the present stage are effective, it is necessary to accurately calculate and fully reflect the following characteristics:

a) At present, in socialist industrialization in our country, agriculture plays the role as the "base" of the development of heavy industry and the development of agriculture is "an important prerequisite to improving the standard of living and balancing the economy."(3)

b) Our agricultural production is still small-scale, backward production that was heavily damaged by many years of war; advancing this system of production to large-scale socialist production is a long-range and important task;

c) Within agriculture at this time, many different economic segments exist (the state, collective, individual farmer and so forth), consequently, different interests exist, even though these interests are bascially the same;

d) Agricultural production is closely linked to the use of arable land and living organisms, it is heavily dependent upon the weather, climate, etc.

3. These common requirements and basic characteristics must be given attention when formulating the economic policies of the state regarding agriculture, when organizing a system of state agencies to manage agriculture, when establishing their authority and when applying various measures of agricultural economic management to implement these economic policies, that is, they must be given attention when building and perfecting the structure that will reflect the objective economic laws in the state's leadership and management of agriculture.

The three factors (three elements) mentioned above of the structure reflecting the objective economic laws in the leadership and management of agriculture are closely linked to one another and create a single entity. Within this structure, the economic policy of the state plays the most decisive role.

When the structure reflecting the objective economic laws in the state's leadership and management of agriculture is well coordinated, it will create favorable conditions for the economic laws to have an impact in the performance of the tasks of the party and state in building the socialist agricultural economy in our country.

For this reason, to improve and strengthen the state's leadership and management of agriculture and insure that this leadership and management are truly based in science, we must first direct our efforts toward improving and strengthening this structure to insure that it reflects, in an increasingly full and accurate manner, the requirements of the objective economic laws and insures that the factors that combine to form this structure are well coordinated so that the state's leadership and management have a strong impact and yield high returns in the development of agriculture.

II. Truly Bringing the State's Economic Policy Regarding Agriculture Up to Date

1. Economic policy is the basic element of our state's economic function. And, as V.I. Lenin said, it is "our most interesting policy."(4)

In our society, the agricultural economic policy, as is the case with all other policies, is formulated by the party on the basis of fully recognizing and correctly applying the objective economic laws and is implemented in life under the leadership of the party. As "an organization through which the party implements its leadership of the course of development of society," the state has the task of "codifying" the economic policies of the state regarding agriculture in each stage of development so that they become rules of a compulsory nature governing every agency, every organization and every citizen, the implementation of which is guaranteed by the prestige and power of the state. In other words, the economic policy of the party must become the economic policy of the state. Le Duan has stressed: "The general line and the economic line must be correctly expressed in the structure of the economy and the management structure."(5) And, "it is necessary to clearly understand and correctly resolve matters in the nature of laws in the process of development from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and to reflect these laws in suitable policies, organization, systems and regulations."(6)

Thus, the agricultural economic policies of the state must be based on the economic policy of the party, must be the codification of the economic policies of the party, must correctly reflect the requirements of the objective economic laws that have an impact in each specific stage of development and must take the form of specific laws (statutes, laws, decrees, resolutions, decisions, circulars, directives and so forth of authorized state agencies). Only economic policies of the state regarding agriculture that meet these basic requirements can have an effective impact upon the development of agriculture and insure that the state's leadership and management of agriculture are truly scientific and practical.

2. Reviewing the economic policies of the state that have been promulgated in the recent past regarding agriculture, we rather clearly see that many policies "have not, generally speaking, had the effect of stimulating production by collectives and state-operated installations because of the failure to establish unity among the three interests (the interests of society, the collective and the individual)."(7) In the field of the agricultural production cooperatives, "the purchasing, price, distribution and other policies violate the right of ownership of the copperative, of its members, do not insure the unity of the interests of society with the interests of the collective and the individual, do not provide incentive for the application of science and technology and do not provide incentive for the farmer to eagerly work for the collective economy."(8) This situation has led to a serious consequence that has had a major, harmful impact upon agricultural development, namely, that the farmer as well as other agricultural laborers lack enthusiasm in production and do not concern themselves with the results of the production of the collective or state-operated installation.

This is rather clearly evident in state-operated agriculture as well as collective agriculture; however, the severest impact has occurred in the field of collective production at agricultural production cooperatives and agricultural production collectives.

On our agricultural production front at this time, the primary producers are the agricultural production cooperatives and collectives. In contrast to state farms and the other state-operated economic organizations, the agricultural cooperative is a socialist collective economic organization established on the basis of voluntary association by working farmers, an organization which conducts its economic activities on the basis of the system of collective ownership. The instruments of production of every cooperative are under the ownership of the collective members. The product that is produced, in addition to the portion used to fulfill obligations to the state, is distributed on the basis of a decision made by the cooperative itself. The cooperative not only has the responsibility of fulfilling its obligation to the state, but must also support the daily lives of cooperative members and accumulate capital in order to expand production. The income of cooperative members, be it high or low, depends upon the results of the cooperative's production and business activities. State assistance to cooperatives is very important, but the most decisive factor is the effort made by cooperative members themselves, by the cooperative.

This demands that the economic policies regarding cooperatives not only insure state leadership and management, but also insure the implementation of the right of collective ownership of cooperative members, of the cooperative by correctly and reasonably coordinating the interests of the state with the interests of the collective and the cooperative member farmer, providing incentive for the cooperative and its members to feel secure in productive labor and enthusiastically engage in production, producing very many products for the collective and the state, closely linking the life of each cooperative member to the results of the labor contributed by him to the collective, to the results of the production and business activities of the cooperative during each season, each year, etc.

It is very regrettable that many of our agricultural economic policies in the recent past have failed to meet these requirements.

Distribution within the cooperative has long been carried out under a system of fixed, rationed quantities. Persons who are skilled, who work well and diligently receive as much as persons who are lazy, persons who do not work well and persons who refuse to work; cooperatives that operate well and cooperatives that operate at a loss are insured of equal standards of living. The prolonged use of this system of distribution based on averages has thwarted the spirit of enthusiasm, the initiative and the zeal of cooperative member farmers in their work and reduced their spirit of collective ownership. The grain and food product policy based on the system of sweeping "obligations," which only gives attention to putting agricultural and food products into the hands of the state through administrative means and gives light attention to the production and interests of producers, of cooperatives and farmers, has had a singificant and harmful impact upon the development of agricultural production. As more is produced, as greater efforts are made to expand the amount of area under cultivation, clear land, restore fields to production and apply science and technology in order to increase the yields and output of crops and livestock, the "obligations" which cooperatives and their members must meet each season and each year have constantly increased. On the other hand, the prices paid by the state for purchases made under "obligations" are very low and, in the production of many different types of agricultural products and commodities, cooperatives not only fail to earn a profit, but frequently do not earn enough to cover production costs as well. Such grain, food product and price policies have led to a situation in which every cooperative allows more than a small amount of arable land to lie fallow each year(9), does not take the initiative in applying science and technology to increase production, does not take the initiative in practicing economy and is not determined to implement cost accounting, consequently, crop and livestock yields and outputs have not increased, rather, they have shown signs of declining.(10) The policies regarding the subsidiary household economy of cooperative members, bonuses, penalties and so forth also fail to provide incentive.

These agricultural economic policies clearly do not correctly reflect objective economic laws, rather, they reflect impetuousness, subjectiveness and a lack of reality. On the other hand, these policies were promulgated long ago and have not been promptly amended or changed, consequently, they are not consistent with reality. The failure to formulate economic policy on a scientific basis, the slowness and conservativism in amending policies that have become outmoded and replacing old policies with new ones and so forth have caused cooperatives and farmers to lack enthusiasm and not feel secure in production, cause them to not be concerned with the results of the production and business of the collective, thus leading to loopholes in the economic management of the state and cooperative. This has restricted the development of agricultural production and reduced the effectiveness of the state's leadership and management of agriculture.

3. The 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee harshly criticized the shortcomings in the formulation and implementation of the economic policies regarding agriculture and proposed strong measures for truly bringing agricultural economic policies up to date. Le Duan emphasized the basic spirit of this change as: the revision of policy must be designed to "cause production to explode in accordance with the line of the party and the mode of the state plan, provide incentive for laborers, insure that the state is the master of the market and is able to purchase many commodities, respect the right of collective ownership of the masses and insure the unity of the three interests. Raising labor productivity, developing production and raising the standard of living of the people must be the highest standards for evaluating the correctness of policies."

In this spirit, since mid-1979, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a series of policies designed to provide incentive for the development of the agricultural economy, such as the hog production development policy (resolution number 357/CP of 3 October 1979); the policy providing incentive to make full use of agricultural land (decision number 318/CP of 10 September 1979); the policy on income distribution within agricultural production cooperatives and collectives (resolution dated 5 November 1979), etc. Soon, the Council of Ministers will promulgate policies on stabilizing the grain obligation, on purchasing activities, on the agricultural tax, on the supplying of materials and commodities, etc.

These new policies truly express the spirit of providing strong incentive for the development of agriculture, reasonably combine the interests of society with those of the interests of the collective and the individual farmer and heighten the responsibility of each production unit, each laborer with regard to the results of production. The system for loaning land during the winter season, loaning fallow land for one season and the regulations on the use of the products harvested from land loaned for production (decision number 318/CP of 10 September 1979), the system on paying cooperative members a stable wage based on the planned manday in accordance with improving collective welfare, distributing both money and products and giving attention to appropriate bonuses in the form of products (grain) and so forth in the policy on distribution within agricultural production cooperatives and collectives (resolution dated 5 November 1979 of the Council of Ministers) and so forth are specific examples that prove this.

These new agricultural policies reflect a true change in the state's leadership and management of agriculture and "place every economic activity and the leadership of the economy within the orb of the objective laws, thereby overcoming the bureaucracy and authoritarian attitude in economic activities."(11)

III. Strengthening the Agricultural Management Apparatus

1. Accurately organizing a system of state agencies to lead and manage agriculture, coorectly and clearly stipulating their functions and authority and specifically defining the forms of activities of the agencies within this system are the necessary prerequisites to implementing the economic policies of the state regarding agriculture and are indispensable factors in insuring the efficient and effective leadership and management of agriculture by the state.

In contrast to directly managing the various agricultural production processes, the system of state agencies that lead and manage agriculture is primarily oriented toward creating the most favorable conditions possible for the various economic organizations to operate normally and take the steps necessary to promptly abolish the factors that are posing obstacles to the development of production.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to firmly grasp and calculate the requirements of the objective economic laws, necessary to rely upon the economic line and policy of the party and state in organizing the management apparatus and defining the function, authority and tasks of the various elements and components of this apparatus. Here, it is of decisive importance to build a system of state agencies leading and managing agriculture and define their functions in such a way that they can implement the economic policies of the state within agriculture as best possible. To meet this requirement, it is first of all necessary to implement very basic principles: closely coordinating insuring the centralized, unified leadership of the state with expanding and constantly tapping the initiative, creativity and spirit of responsibility of each installation, collective and laborer, heightening the responsibility of each organization and individual toward production and business and providing incentive for the effective use of all wealth and material means in order to produce much wealth for society. The organizing of the agricultural management apparatus must be consistent with and meet the requirements of guiding production and managing the economy, must be streamlined, centralized and flexible and must show itself to be effective so that it can successfully carry out economic tasks.

In the recent past, the organization of our agricultural management apparatus has been marked by "bureaucratic centralism as well as decentralization, fragmentation, a lack of responsibility, partialism and localism in management with the result that the guidance of agriculture has been less than effective and work has been performed very slowly... The apparatus that directly guides and manages agriculture has not kept pace with the requirements of guiding and managing agricultural business in keeping with the requirements of large-scale socialist production."(12)

The agricultural management apparatus of the state is a unified system consisting of state agencies with general authority and agencies with specific authority. These are executive agencies and management agencies of the state on the central and local levels and agencies specializing in agricultural management (the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural services and the agricultural committees).

Among the agencies that have general authority, the district level government plays a very key role in leading and managing agriculture. The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum stresses: "Building and strengthening the district level is a key in building the economic-agricultural structure, developing agricultural production and advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production." Council of Ministers' resolution number 33/CP of 4 February 1978 on supplementing the tasks, authority and responsibilities of the district level state government in the field of economic management states that the "district level is a level of the state management apparatus that is under the direct guidance and management of the provincial level and is given the authority to directly guide and manage the village level, cooperatives, enterprise units and state agencies put under the district's management." For a long time, the building of districts and the district level state government in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress has been carried out very slowly. This has had more than a small influence upon the development of agriculture, upon the effort to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

Within the system of state agencies that lead and manage agriculture, the specialized agencies have been assigned by the agencies that have general authority the task of directly guiding and managing agriculture and play an especially important role. There have also been manifestations of subjectivism in the organization of the specialized agencies managing agriculture in the recent past. The establishment of the Central Agriculture Commission to replace the Ministry of Agriculture in 1971 is an example. Therefore, in 1977, in keeping with the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum, the Council of Ministers issued decision number 275/CP establishing the Ministry of Agriculture to replace the Central Agriculture Commission. The decision more accurately established the system of specialized agencies managing agriculture and established their functions and authority in a manner consistent with the requirements of advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in our country.

2. In the strengthening of the apparatus leading and managing agriculture, besides improving the structure of the state agencies that lead and manage agriculture, the improvement of the various forms of laws governing the operations of these agencies is of important significance. Here, we would like to discuss improving and strengthening the process of formulating, organizing the implementation of and protecting the codes and laws of the state agencies that lead and manage agriculture.

The laws of our state are effective tools for organizing and managing the economy. They define and guide the behavior of man in the production-business process, of collectives of working people and the economic management agencies in a manner consistent with the requirements of performing the tasks that have been established. Every economic legal document that has been promulgated to regulate agricultural economic relations reflects, to some degree, certain aspects of the agricultural economic policy of the state.

Therefore, in their activities, the agricultural leadership and management agencies carry out state leadership and management of agriculture by proposing regulations and laws consistent with their authority, organizing the implementation of these regulations and laws and taking the steps needed to prevent violation of these regulations.

In their drafting and implementation of laws, the state agencies fully calculate and accurately reflect the various objective laws with a view toward insuring that the regulations and laws promulgated by them to regulate economic relations truly have an impact upon the development of the economy. Their activities involving protecting the law create the conditions needed for the objective economic laws to have an impact in the interests of agricultural development as these interests have been defined by the state.

In the recent past, all three of these aspects of the legal activities of the state agencies leading and managing agriculture have displayed many major weaknesses and shortcomings, thereby adversely affecting the development of agricultural production. Many legal documents of decisive significance in regulating very basic social relations within agriculture have taken very long to draft and have been promulgated slowly. For example, although we began in 1969, we have still not promulgated the high level agricultural production cooperative statutes (detailed) to replace the abbreviated statutes; the law on cropland which was proposed more than 13 years ago still has not been promulgated, etc. This slowness in the drafting of laws has led to the point where many outmoded legal documents have not been replaced and many groups of new social relations within agriculture are not regulated by laws. On the other hand, the implementation of the current laws by state agencies, state-operated and collective economic organizations, cooperative member farmers and state cadres is very haphazard and lacking in seriousness. In addition, violations of the law within the field of the agricultural economy are not dealt with in a strict, fair and timely fashion. In other words, the socialist system of law in agricultural economic activities and management is still weak and is being seriously violated. This is one of the reasons why agricultural production and management are stagnated, declining and exhibiting many negative phenomena. It is also the reason why the state's leadership and management of agriculture have had little impact, little effect.

Strengthening the socialist system of law in agricultural activities and management is a very important measure in carrying out the task of "combating the negative phenomena" within agriculture, a task set forth in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum with a view toward creating the conditions for the development of agriculture.

IV. Changing the Methods of Economic Management of Agriculture

State leadership and management are primarily directed toward strengthening and stimulating the development of the economic relations within agriculture. The development of the economic relations within agriculture is dependent, to a very large degree, upon the state's use of the different tools to regulate these economic relations. In other words, in the leadership and management of agriculture, management methods play a very important role. This important role is seen in the following: the application of the different economic management methods in the various types of economic relations within agriculture creates for the state a necessary base, a necessary scope for establishing these various types of relations and limiting or abolishing other relations in a manner consistent with the interests of society, a manner that insures the development of production.

In economic management, we talk much about two very important methods: the administrative method and the economic method. The administrative method is primarily manifested in the following: in their leadership and management of the economy, the upper level management agencies issue directives and orders which the agencies and organizations on the lower echelon must implement, regardless of whether they are beneficial to the lower level or not. The economic method is the method of using material interests to provide incentive for economic organizations and laborers to act in a manner that benefits the collective, benefits society. In economic management, each of the management methods mentioned above has its own position and importance. Here, the matter of decisive significance is knowing how to correctly utilize and efficiently coordinate these two methods under the specific conditions of economic development. The degree to which these two methods are applied depends uoon the nature, substance and requirements of development of the various types of specific economic relations, which are determined by the special characteristics of these specific relations.

In the recent past, in our agricultural economic management, in general, our worst shortcoming has been the use of too many administrative methods, allowing administrative methods to overpower economic mathods, placing heavy emphasis upon bureaucratic, administrative methods and giving light attention to economic methods. The resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out: "Economic management is still heavily bureaucratic and administrative in nature and full importance has not been attached to productivity, quality and efficiency." Agricultural leadership and management are "also much in the nature of administrative-supply operations and marked by sweeping subsidies; they are restrictive and rigid but also lax, provide little incentive and lack binding repponsibilities in economic activities... The various economic levers have not been formulated and applied in a well-coordinated manner and place heavy emphasis upon the use of administrative relations in place of economic relations."(13)

This is evident in the following: the plans assigned to the agricultural cooperatives are usually simply handed down from above and contain nothing but legal norms and "obligations" assigned by state agencies to cooperatives, with which cooperatives must fully comply, whether they have the conditions needed to implement them or not, whether they are beneficial to them or not. The use of this bureaucratic, administrative method in place of the economic method in agricultural management is also seen in the crude intervention by management agencies of the state in the internal affairs of cooperatives, in their violation of the right of ownership of cooperative members, in their thwarting of the initiative and creativity as well as the spirit of responsibility of cooperatives. The redistribution of the labor of cooperatives under administrative orders that give no consideration whatsoever to the production and business activities, the interests and the economic returns of a number of districts is a specific, recent example.

This excessive emphasis upon administrative methods and bureaucratic administrative procedures in economic management has led to very serious consequences for the development of the economy, especially the agricultural economy.

Agriculture is a special economic field of our country's national economy. Within it, in addition to state ownership, there are collective ownership and private ownership; in addition to the state-operated economic segment, there are also the cooperative collective economic segment and the private economic segment, etc. For this reason, the application of economic management methods here must be very flexible, must take into consideration the special characteristics of the economic segments being managed. It is clear that, with regard to agriculture, especially cooperative agriculture and private agriculture, it is not possible to merely apply administrative methods, and it is even more impossible to utilize the administrative-supply, administrative-bureaucratic style of management. The realities of agricultural management by our state over the past 20 years and more confirm that, in this field, more than in any other field of the economy, it is necessary to make more positive use of the economic method and that it is a mistake to give light attention to this method. Of course, elevating the economic method in agricultural leadership and management never means totally abandoning the administrative method (only totally abandoning the administrative-bureaucratic method). This method should continue to be used but, of course, the scope of its use should not be very broad compared to the use of the economic method.

The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum harshly criticized the administrative-bureaucratic method of management and emphasized the use of the economic method and the coordination of the administrative method and the economic method, especially in the state's leadership and management of agriculture. In his speech concluding the plenum, Le Duan pointed out: "To control grain, we must not use administrative forms, inspections and compulsion as has been done at a number of places in the recent past, rather, we must adopt correct policies on taxes, the stabilization of obligations, two-way contracts and prices to insure that the state controls the supply of grain and provide incentive for farmers to eagerly engage in production and happily sell grain to the state. We must recompute grain purchasing prices in order to insure that farmers producing grain earn a higher profit than farmers in other sectors." In keeping with the spirit of bringing the methods of managing and leading agriculture up to date, many of the state's policies and regulations will be replaced. Soon, for example, the legal plan norms of the state for agricultural cooperatives will primarily consist of an agricultural product purchasing norm consistent with the production guidelines of the cooperative and a materials-commodity supply norm; the other norms will only be in the nature of directed norms, the distribution plan within the cooperative will be decided upon by the cooperative member congress, the district will not have to approve this plan, but only conduct an inspection to insure compliance with the policies of the state, etc.

In summary, we must truly bring the state's methods of leadership and management of agriculture up to date, must build a different mode of leadership suited to each objective in order to stimulate and insure the development of agriculture.

In conclusion, it can be stated that we have the complete basis needed to develop agriculture strongly, comprehensively and steadily. The sluggishness and decline in agricultural production and the failure to develop the abundant potentials of our country's agriculture well are primarily due to the fact that "our management does not thoroughly comply with the line of the party, does not correctly apply the various economic laws in a manner consistent with the special characteristics of our country in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production."(14) For this reason, in order to stimulate extraordinary development by agriculture, it is of utmost importance that we truly bring economic policies up to date, that we strengthen the system of management agencies and that we fundamentally change the use of management methods within agriculture. In other words, we must truly perfect the structure that reflects the objective economic laws in the state's leadership and management of agriculture. This also means that we must truly improve the state's leadership and management of agriculture, must "place it within the orb of the objective laws." This is a pressing requirement at this time.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th Congress.

2. Le Duan: "Duoi la co ve vang cua Dang, vi doc lap tu do vi chu nghia xa hoi tien len gianh nhung thang loi moi" [Advancing Under the Glorious Banner of the Party To Win New Victories for Independence, Freedom and Socialism], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 107.

3. Le Duan: speech at the 6th Party Plenum.

4. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Volume 43, Russian version, p 330.

5. Le Duan: speech at the 6th Party Plenum.

6. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th Party Congress.

7. Le Duan: speech at the 6th Party Plenum.

8. Ibid.

9. As of April 1979, the four provinces in the Red River Delta and the provinces of former Zone 4 had more than 63,000 hectares of fallow cropland. Every province has fallow cropland. The most fallow cropland in any province in the Red River Delta is 12,233 hectares. The least is 2,583 hectares (NHAN DAN Newspaper, 9 November 1979).

10. For example, our country's hog herd has not grown since 1976. The total number of hogs in 1978 was 8.8 million, a 1.8 percent decline compared to 1976. On the average, only 1.18 hogs are being raised per hectare under cultivation. The market weight of hogs is low, an average of 43 kilograms per hog. The state-operated and collective hog herds only constitute 8.4 percent of the total herd. The household hog herd has grown slowly; the average household raises 1.2 hogs and 20 percent of the hogs being raised are being raised by farmer households (resolution number 257/CP).

11. NHAN DAN Newspaper editorial, 20 October 1979.

12. The resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum, 1977.

13. Le Thanh Nghi: "Thong nhat quan ly va cai tien kinh te trong ca nuoc" /Unifying Management and Improving the Economy Throughout the Country/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 4-12.

14. Le Thanh Nghi: speech at the conference on formulating district plans, December 1979.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON FARMING IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONE IN LAM DONG

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Hy Trung: "Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province Ready To Harvest First Crop; Three Cooperatives Reclaim Swamps, Plant Additional 6 Hectares of Wet Rice"]

[Text] As of June, the Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province has sowed and planted on more than 1,600 hectares (including both collective and family sectors). This first crop was expected to produce nearly 1,400 tons of grain (after conversion into paddy). At the present time, the people are preparing for their second planting season.

So far, on land already cleared and devoted to intensive farming, the people of the Hanoi New Economic Zone have planted 669 hectares of corn, 346 hectares of upland rice, 170 hectares of manioc, 41 hectares of Alpinia chinensis, 564 hectares of soybeans, and nearly 80 hectares of other plants. It should be mentioned that during this first season, three cooperatives within the zone have reclaimed swamps and transplanted wet rice on nearly 6 hectares.

Gia Lam and Tu Liem cooperatives have planted an additional 22 hectares of vegetables for silkworm growing. The nursery is trying out India mustard planting. So are state farms 3 and 4 with tea on 3 hectares. The animal husbandry farm has planted a kind of giant grass to be used as feed for pigs.

9213
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MINH HAI RECLAIMS LAND FOR PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Minh Hai Opens Up 22,796 Hectares for Production"]

[Text] Minh Hai Province has reclaimed and brought into production 22,796 hectares, exceeding the present target by 14 percent and last year's target by 58 percent. The breakdown is as follows: 14,876 hectares cleared by the people; 4,920 hectares by state farms and cooperatives; and 3,000 hectares by organs and the army.

Soil preparation for sowing and transplanting to serve the summer-autumn and 10th-month crops has begun early and has achieved striking progress as compared with the preceding years. As of 17 July the whole province had completed soil preparation on 180,067 hectares, attaining 180 percent as compared with last year's corresponding period. This area includes 91,173 hectares prepared by tractors and 26,107 hectares by hoeing, a threefold increase over last year; the remaining soil was prepared with draft power. Sowing and transplanting of summer-autumn rice has been completed on 28,770 hectares, exceeding norms by 15 percent and last year's summer-autumn season by 60 percent. Topping the sowing-transplanting list are Hong Dan District with 10,161 hectares, Vinh Loi District with 9,106 hectares, and Gia Rai District with 4,000 hectares; Minh Hai City trails far behind with 1,995 hectares.

The summer-autumn acreage on which sowing and transplanting has been completed includes some 20,000 hectares using the direct sowing technique, over 6,000 hectares of this amount by applying the dry sowing method. This method helps ease dependence on rainfall and makes it possible to sow and transplant more in a hurry. Minh Hai has also sowed early 10th-month rice seedlings on 86,996 hectares, and delayed as well as tardy rice seedlings on 12,681 hectares. The movement to produce stable manure has progressed: 10 in 13 districts and city in the province have produced 6,300 tons.

9213
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 5 September, cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had planted 116,244 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 95.6 percent of the area plan norm with Chau Giang, My Van, Kim Mon and Cam Binh districts and Hai Duong town taking the lead in fulfilling and overfulfilling their area plan norms which range from 97.1 to 105 percent. [BK131049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Sep 80 BK]

HA NAM NINH WATERLOGGING--Ha Nam Ninh Province has to date transplanted rice on 140,000 hectares or 94 percent of its area plan norm. The recent tropical depression has caused waterlogging to some 67,000 hectares of which nearly 40,000 hectares have been seriously affected. The provincial party committee has immediately coordinated with the water conservancy, electricity and agriculture sectors to take specific measures to save the waterlogged rice areas. The province now has 16,000 hectares of rice not affected by waterlogging, nearly 90,000 hectares likely to be saved if water can be promptly drained out from ricefields, and nearly 30,000 hectares seriously affected. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80 BK]

THAI BINH WATERLOGGED RICEFIELDS--Recent heavy rainfall has caused waterlogging to 30,000 hectares of ricefields in Thai Binh Province. Authorities in the province are mobilizing manpower and accelerating work at the provincial 281 pumping stations to promptly drain water out of these ricefields in preparation for the coming winter crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Veitnamese 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80 BK]

NGHIA BINH COOPERATIVIZATION--Nghia Binh Province recently held meeting of representatives of various sectors and agricultural cooperatives to discuss tasks of management of cooperatives and review the provincial cooperativization tasks. The meeting noted that over the past 3 years, Nghia Binh had set up 355 agricultural cooperatives and 368 production collectives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Sep 80 BK]

SOUTHERN SUMMER-FALL RICE HARVEST--The southern provinces and cities have to date reaped 220,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or nearly 40 percent of the cultivated area. Tay Ninh and An Giang provinces have completed the crop harvest while other localities are urgently reaping the remaining areas in anticipation of possible flood and waterlogging. Along with production, the southern provinces and cities have also paid attention to the task of typhoon and flood control in order to protect production, the people's life and property and the state assets. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 80 BK]

LONG AN 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 8 September, Long An Province had planted 94,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or more than 84 percent of its area plan norm. Moc Hoa, Vinh Hung, Duc Hoa and Ben Thu districts have basically completed the crop planting while Tan Chau, Can Duoc, Can Giuoc and Duc Hue districts are striving to plant the crop in the best time of the season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 80 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE PROTECTION--As a result of recent heavy rainfall, some 41,800 hectares of rice in Hai Hung Province have been affected by flooding. Thanks to the joint efforts of various sectors concerned, as many as 14,000 hectares have been saved from waterlogging. Efforts have also been made by the province to combat rats and insects ravaging another 20,000 hectares of rice in various localities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Sep 80 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--Peasants in Hau Giang Province have harvested 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing 35 percent of the cultivated area. Since early August they have turned 7,000 tons of paddy over to the state as agricultural tax and surplus sales. [BK151211 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 80 BK]

SOUTHERN STATE FARMS--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--The provinces from Quang Nam-Danang southward have built 182 state farms over the past 5 years. The farms cover almost 900,000 hectares. The farms, with 150,000 workers, specialize in coffee (Darlak Province), sugarcane (Tay Ninh), cotton (Thuan Hai), rubber (the eastern provinces) and rice (the Mekong River delta). Last year, the rubber plantation in eastern provinces doubled their benefits over the previous year. The 15 coffee farms covering 12,500 hectares are bringing in more than 2,500 tons of beans a year. The tea plantations in the central highlands and coastal provinces have an annual yield of 2,700 tons of choice tea. The farms specializing in rice and subsidiary foods have expanded their area to 30,000 hectares. They produced last year 2,000 tons of rice. [Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 12 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

SOVIET-EQUIPPED POWER PLANT--After 3 years of construction, the 2 September Power Plant in Son La Province was inaugurated on 31 August. The 1,600-kwh power plant, installed with Soviet equipment, is the largest ever built in this province and the northwestern part of the country to support economic development and the people's livelihood. [BK071345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Sep 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

SMALL INDUSTRY--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--In the first 8 months of this year, small industries and handicrafts in Ho Chi Minh City achieved an output value of almost 530 million dong, up by 4.3 percent compared with the same period last year. Mechanical engineering and metal workshops in many precincts have made full use of scrap materials to produce bicycle parts, scissors, nails, locks, soldering rods and other products. Textile cooperatives and collectives in Tan Binh, Phu Nhuan, the 6th and 11th precincts, have bought an extra 40 tons of yarn to weave more than 400,000 meters of cloth. The 10th precinct has set up one more establishment making wooden toys for export. Food processing workshops have purchased more farm produce from suburban districts. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0234 GMT 12 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NORTHERN RIVER TRANSPORT--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--More passenger vessels have been put into service on interprovincial river ways in Northern Vietnam. The transport services of Ha Nam Ninh and That Binh Provinces have opened three more interprovincial river routes of from 60 to 100 kms linking their provincial capitals and townships to Hanoi, and five local runs each from 15 to 20 km. Each vessel can carry from 90 to 200 passengers. The river routes pass through important economic and industrial centers in the Red River delta including the textile city of Nam Dinh and Thai Binh. A well-known traditional handicraft center, and some fishing ports and rush growing areas. The river fleet now has seven passenger vessels servicing half a million passengers a year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 12 Sep 80 OW]

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PORT--Work units of the 1st Engineering Incorporation participating in the construction of Cua Lo port in Nghe Tinh Province are stepping up the construction of wharf No 1 so that it can be put into use on the occasion of National Day--2 September. [BK071345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH AT OPENING OF HANOI LAW COLLEGE

Hanoi LUAT HOC [JURISPRUDENCE] in Vietnamese No 1 Jan-Mar 80 pp 38-39, 43

[Abridged version of speech by Premier Pham Van Dong at the ceremony opening the Hanoi College of Law on 7 March 1980(has not been reviewed by the premier): "Endeavoring To Build the Hanoi College of Law into a Center Researching the Science of Law, a Center Training Legal Cadres and a Center Spreading Legal Thinking"]

[Text] Dear Representatives,

Dear Students,

Today, I want to talk to you about an important matter, a burning contemporary matter: one need of our nation and our people at this time, a need of tremendous, profound and pressing political significance is the need to build the science of law, develop the law and build the system of law. We must rapidly build the science of law, develop the law and build the system of law in order to contribute to socialist construction in our country; build the people's system of socialist collective ownership; build a civilized society of "one for all and all for one"; and mold the new, socialist man who possesses the ability to be the master of nature, the master of society and the master of himself. In order to build such a social system and mold such a man, we must simultaneously build our system politically, economically, culturally and socially, which includes building the science of law, drafting laws and building the system of law. I say this in order to show you the tremendous, profound and pressing importance of this matter.

Building the science of law, drafting laws and building the system of law are similar in certain ways but they are also different in ways that must be distinguished. The law, the rule of the law, are necessary everywhere and in every job that is performed, regardless of whether one's position is high or low. Socialist construction demands that we have a profound and thorough understanding of this need that I have pointed out to you. Unwholesome phenomena are besetting us almost everywhere, making it even more necessary that we attach more importance to the law and the system of law, that we be more aware of the need to obey the law, that we use the law to organize life and that we punish and stop violations of the law. This is the most important matter I wanted to discuss with you.

--Now, I would like to talk about the position of the College of Law in the work of building the science of law, drafting laws and building the system of law. I would like to propose to students and teachers alike a job which, if you agree with me, we shall perform together, a job which we shall pledge to one another will be completed, namely, the job of building the Hanoi College of Law into a center researching the science of law, a center training legal cadres and a center spreading legal thinking. The present situation makes it even more urgent that we quickly establish a center that performs these functions. We do, of course, need such a center, but we do not have one now. I feel certain that we shall not debate this point much. If there is anything to be debated, it is that this college of law must become such a center. The dean can respond to this point at his convenience. I think that the corps of instructors and the collective of students, if they possess determination and zeal, must respond in a positive manner and should endeavor to achieve the objective I have proposed. To make this college a center researching the law, a training center in the law and a center disseminating the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we should not be afraid of the fact that we are beginning our undertaking from nothing. Looking back over the entirety of our revolution, we see that we also began it with nothing but that we have recorded great, extremely great achievements. There are many examples that can be cited to prove this, but the one that is most worthy of talking about is the buildup of our people's army. We began with several dozens persons and virtually nothing by way of weapons; however, from that nucleus and in the process of fighting while building up the army, we won glorious victories and went on to win the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu and the victory of the great Ho Chi Minh campaign and to the opening of the Hanoi College of Law today.

We are not afraid of beginning with virtually nothing, with buildings that are not attractive; but, I do see that the school faces very formidable difficulties. Why do I say this? I say this in order to show you the responsibility you have for endeavoring to make progress. Every Vietnamese must do this, must make the greatest possible effort, must struggle tenaciously with the determination to fight and win and, by so doing, we will win a tremendous victory. In this spirit and with this determination, I encourage you to respond to the objective I have prosposed and bravely build the college into a center of the science of law as I described above.

In order to carry out this large but extremely glorious task, I would like to call to your attention several jobs that must be performed. To begin with, very much importance must be attached to teaching and learning, to combining theory with practice, combining learning with application and closely linking the school to society. This must be done in every field of study, even in the social sciences; however, it is even more necessary to achieve this in the science of law. We must concern ourselves with research and instruction, with disseminating all that is decent, good, correct and true of the socialist school. Doing the things I have mentioned will be very difficult and complex, but I raise these matters so that you will think about them. Persons who are engaged in research must also teach. This is true everywhere in the world, let alone in our country, where it is even more necessary to have competent persons engage in research as well as teach. The college must assemble many competent persons to conduct research and teach. By doing this you will achieve what I have suggested to you. This college of law must be a place that helps and supports the schools and classes training legal cadres throughout the country. One college, however, is not enough; we must have many colleges, the various sectors must have a number of colleges and this college must have an impact in many areas. Only in this way can we create favorable conditions for the Hanoi College of Law to rapidly become a center such as the one I described above.

As Uncle Ho taught, we must teach well and learn well. This is extremely important and also very difficult. Under our present conditions, it is even more difficult to carry out this teaching. Recently, I discussed this matter with a number of instructors and discovered that the difficulties being faced are very formidable. They said that they must read their teaching materials to students so that they can copy them. I asked them how much had to be read. They said 70 percent, at least 70 percent. A college that must do this is not a college, but, in view of our present conditions, is there any better method we can use? You must give your thought to this matter, and I myself have given it much thought. When compiling lessons, writing lessons and teaching lessons to their students, instructors must think of ways to insure that students understand what is being taught as best possible. This does not mean that students must have everything that is taught committed to memory, rather, they must be made to think, to be creative; the learning of one fact must lead them to learning two, three, four and five other facts. This also fully applies to the science of law. The social sciences have theories and classical lessons of their own, but applying them is a different matter. Lessons in the law can be diverse and very interesting, but they require detailed preparation on the part of the instructor in order for the student to have a good opportunity to learn well.

In the process of building the college, we must insure that the college trains a good corps of legal cadres, a type of cadres of which there is now a serious shortage. This is a job that we are fully capable of performing. Several dozen of your cadres have returned from studying in the socialist countries. They comprise a very valuable corps and can become skilled persons if they diligently conduct research and diligently study. To support teaching and learning, an effort must be made to gradually establish bookcases and libraries. Attention must be given to reading books and conducting research in the library. If students only copy teaching materials, they are not students, am I not correct? One scientist has said: "I do not teach anything that is in books, only that which is not in books." Do you know who said this? It was a statement made by the greatest physicist of our times, Einstein. The professor, the instructor is a person who provokes thinking, provokes creativity. This kind of learning is not learning by memory. In the study of law, practical, relevant lessons that are related to life are interesting lessons, are lessons that cause students to raise many interesting points for discussion, are lessons that not only have a good impact in the present, but in the future as well.

I would like to mention one other point, namely, that we must not only make the College of Law a center of research in the science of law, but must also make it a progressive model school in every aspect of teaching, learning and school activities, including the material life at the school.

Finally, I have a number of comments I would like to make to the representatives of the related sectors here today. We are not here solely for the purpose of an opening ceremony. We have also come here for the purpose of thinking of ways to contribute to the school. You must think about this and the college board must communicate with you in order to adopt specific requirements. Do those of you who were invited here today agree with me?

We face many difficulties, but there are countless fine jobs worthy of performing in order to combat the obstacles and negative phenomena we face.

The things I have said reflect all my wishes. The cadres and students of our first college of law must think of many different ways and gradually work to build the college into a center of our country that researches the law, trains legal cadres and disseminates the law. Within the scope of their functions, the various sectors and localities must also make contributions to this work.

I wish you success.

7809
CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

WRONGDOINGS IN HANOI FOOD STORES EXPOSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by "The Builder": "A Story A Day; Two Headline-Making Observations"]

[Text] On 27 June, the Kim Lien foodstore received 893 kg of sea fish to be sold at 1.05 dong per kg. But instead of abiding by that retail price, the store arbitrarily marked it up to 1.40 dong per kg. We do not know the "deep" reason for that markup, but we do know that when the city workers' inspection group arrived for a check, the store had already put aside 31 kg of prime-quality fish, purportedly for "internal retail sale."

As if this were not enough, while the inspection was going on, two salespersons at a fish counter (in that same store) hid 2.55 kg of prime-quality fish. Exposed, they denied any wrongdoing, but finally, when the inspectors clearly told them where they had concealed the fish, they embarrassingly said, "This has been laid away for personal purchase."

Continuing their visit, the inspectors discovered similarly regrettable wrongdoings in other foodstores. In one store, too much prime meat had been put aside for "internal sale"; in another store, meat had been cut from ribs and stolen; in still another store the total of ration stamps was found to be smaller than the amount of cash received, although the two are supposed to correspond. It can be said that such infractions exist everywhere.

In conclusion, "The Builder" wishes to offer two observations: First, the activity of the workers' inspection group is good and very helpful. It is hoped that the inspectors will continue their check in a permanent and more frequent manner, zeroing in not only on the food branch but also on other branches. Second, the management in these state stores is riddled with loopholes. Thus, timely remedial measures are needed. Strict measures must be meted out to wrongdoers. Only by so doing can we contribute with more success to the fight against negativism.

9213
CSO: 4209

END

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE ON SCIENTIFIC FUNCTIONS FOR PROFESSORS

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP [HIGHER AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION] in Vietnamese No 5-6, May-Jun 80 pp 43-45

[Text] On 29 April 1980, the Premier of the Government issued Decision No 131/CP recognizing the functions of professor and assistant professor for 430 scientific cadres in the field of college teaching and scientific research. [JPRS note: Hanoi TAP CHI VAN HOC in Vietnamese No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 125 reports: "According to Decision No 131 of the Premier's Office, entitled 'Decision of the Government Council on Recognition of Scientific Functions in Phase 1' and signed on 29 April 1980 by Premier Pham Van Dong on behalf of the Government Council, the number of cadres belonging to scientific sectors whose scientific functions have been recognized is 83 professors and 347 assistant professors."]

On this occasion, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap cordially met with a number of professors and assistant professors. Voicing his views during the meeting, the vice premier pointed out the deep concern of the party and government about the building up of a contingent of scientific-technical cadres for the country, the significance of the conferring of the titles of professor and assistant professor during the current stage and the guidelines along which to develop science and technique and build up a contingent of scientific-technical cadres for the time being and the coming years. Finally, the vice premier advised professors and assistant professors to set better examples by displaying a revolutionary and scientific spirit and a courage to defend the truth and by making very realistic contributions to the task of building the economy, culture and national defense, training cadres and developing science and technique.

Assistant professor Doan Thi Nhu and professors Pham Bieu Tam, Dao The Tuan, Vu Dinh Cu, Vong Tong Xuan and Dao Van Tap expressed their profound gratitude to the party and government and promised to fully devote their energy and talents and to contribute to training the young generations and achieving the socio-economic objectives set forth in the national construction and defense plans.

In the present issue of the magazine, we give the list of 83 newly recognized professors:

List of Cadres Whose Function as Professors Has Been Recognized

I. Interdepartment of Computer Mathematics, Cybernetics and Theoretical Mathematics

1. Dang Dinh Ang	Engineering Mathematics
2. Phan Dinh Dieu	Logics
3. Nguyen Van Dao	Engineering Mathematics
4. Hoang Xuan Sinh	Algebra
5. Nguyen Canh Toan	Geometry
6. Hoang Tuy	Applied Mathematics
7. Nguyen Ngoc Tran	Engineering Mathematics

II. Inderdepartment of Physics, Signal and Liaison

8. Duong Trong Bai	Nuclear Physics
9. Vu Dinh Cu	Solid State Physics
10. Nguyen Van Hieu	Theoretical Physics
11. Nguyen Dinh Tu	Nuclear Physics

III. Interdepartment of Chemistry, Chemical Industry and Food Indistry

12. Nguyen Thac Cat	Analytical Chemistry
13. Pham Dong Dien	Chemistry
14. Nguyen Dinh Hue	Physical Chemistry
15. Chu Pham Ngoc Son	Physical Chemistry
16. Le Van Thoi	Organic Chemistry

IV. Department of Biology

17. Pham Hoang Ho	Botany
18. Dang Ngoc Thanh	Invertebrates
19. Dao Van Tien	Vertebrates

V. Interdepartment of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

20. Do Anh	Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology
21. Le Van Can	Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology
22. Bui Huy Dap	Plant Cultivation
23. Vu Cong Hau	Industrial Crops
24. Dong Si Hien	Forestry
25. Dao The Tuan	Plant Cultivation
26. Trinh Van Thinh	Veterinary Medicine
27. Le Duy Thuoc	Geographical and Pedological Zoning
28. Thai Van Trung	Forest Ecology
29. Vo Tong Xuan	Rice Cultivation

VI. Interdepartment of Construction, Water Conservancy and Communications

30. Nguyen Van Cung	Water Conservancy
31. Dang Huu	Automobile Roads
32. Nguyen Van Huong	Construction Structure Mechanics
33. Do Quoc Sam	Civil and Industrial Construction

VII. Interdepartment of Earth Science

34. Nguyen Van Chien	Geology
35. Tran Kim Thach	Geology

VIII. Interdepartment of Medicine and Pharmacy

36. Vu Trieu An	Pathology
37. Nguyen Tang Am	Epidemiology
38. Hoang Dinh Cau	Thoracic Surgery
39. Nguyen Trinh Co	External Medicine
40. Nguyen Ngoc Doan	Internal Medicine: Cardiovascular Diseases
41. Bui Dai	Internal Medicine: Contagious Diseases
42. Nguyen Van Dan	Pharmaceuticals
43. Tu Giay	Nutritional Hygiene
44. Dang Dinh Huan	Internal Medicine: Neurology and Psychiatry
45. Nguyen The Khanh	Internal Medicine
46. Pham Khue	Internal Medicine
47. Do Tat Loi	Pharmaceuticals
48. Nguyen Thuc Mau	Military Medical Tactical Organization
49. Nguyen Vinh Nien	Pharmacy
50. Hoang Thuy Nguyen	Virology
51. Nguyen Duong Quang	General Medicine
52. Pham Khac Quang	Tuberculosis
53. Nguyen Si Quoc	Immunology
54. Pham Bieu Tam	General Medicine
55. Nguyen Thien Thanh	Higher Neurophysiology
56. Do Duong Thai	Parasitology
57. Pham Gia Trieu	Neurosurgery
58. Nguyen Tan Gi Trong	Physiology
59. Dang Duc Trach	Medicinal Microbiology
60. Vo Van Vinh	Internal Medicine: Gastroenterology
61. Truong Cong Trung	External Medicine

IX. Interdepartment of Economics

62. Vu Van Dung (Tran Phuong)	Economics
63. Mai Huu Khue	Agronomy
64. Nguyen Tan Lap	Economic Mathematics
65. Nguyen Ngoc Minh	Economics
66. Tran Linh Son	Credit
67. Dao Van Tap	World Economics
68. Doan Trong Tuyen	Economic Management

X. Interdepartment of Sociology

69. Nguyen Cong Binh	History
70. Nguyen Tai Can	Linguistics
71. Pham Nhu Cuong	Philosophy
72. Le Kha Ke	Scientific Terminology
73. Dinh Gia Khanh	Folklore
74. Dang Vu Khieu	Philosophy
75. Phan Huy Le	Vietnamese Ancient, Medieval and Modern History
76. Luu Huu Phuoc	Music
77. Tran Duc Sac (Van Tan)	Ancient History
78. Ha Van Tan	Archaeology
79. Tran Dinh Tho	Painting
80. Ho Ton Trinh	Foreign Literature
81. Hoang Tue	Linguistics
82. Le Tri Vien	Vietnamese Literature
83. Tran Quoc Vuong	Archaeology

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Xuân Chương [PHAMJ XUAAN CHUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 27 Aug 80 he was scheduled to be interviewed on Hanoi Television. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)
[NOTE: May be identical with Phan Van Chuong (PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG) who was previously reported in this position.]

Nguyễn Chí Dũng [NGUYEENX CHIS ZUNGX]

*Vice Minister of Light Industry; on 27 Aug 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi marking the 20th anniversary of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation from the Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)

Lý Hòa [LYS HOAF]

President of Ho Chi Minh City University; his article "Administration of a Southern University" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 20 Aug 80 p 11)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF], Deceased

Former Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Section of the Central Communications and Transportation VCP Committee; Deputy Director of the Intermediate, On-the-Job School of Theory of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he died on 26 Aug 80 of unspecified causes at age 57. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)

Vũ Việt Hồng [VUX VIEETJ HOONGF]

*Deputy Chief of Staff of the Corps [Binh Doan], commanded by Major General Dam Van Nguy, located in northern Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 80 p 3)

Nguyen Ba Khuyen [Diacritics not provided]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Pakistan; his article on the history and achievements of the Vietnamese people appeared in the cited source. (Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES 3 Sep 80 p 3)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 18 Aug 80 he awarded decorations to Soviet newspapermen stationed in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

On 23 Aug 80 he was relieved as President of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions to assume a different assignment in accordance with the needs of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN], Major General

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 19 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Mai [LEE MAI]

*Head of the Public Security Service, Quang Ninh Province; on 16 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nganh [NGUYEENX VAWN NGANH]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Nicaragua; on 23 Aug 80 he signed an agreement in Managua for cooperation and exchange between the Vietnam News Agency and the Nicaragua News Agency. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 1)

Đàm Văn Ngụy [DAMF VAWN NGUYJ], *Major General

*Commander of a Corps in northern Vietnam; his recollections appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Nhân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ NHAAN]

Deputy Head of the Eye Institute; his article on scientific research during the past 35 years appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 2)

Ksor Ni [KSOR NI]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; on 18 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Ma Noa [MA NOA]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Son District, Phu Khanh Province; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 80 p 3)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 15 Aug 80 he attended a meeting of a VCP delegation and a delegation from the Swedish Communist Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of Interior; on 18 Aug 80 he attended an awards ceremony for members of the People's Police Force. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Aug 80 p 1)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of the Interior; on 16 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 80 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAI]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 15 Aug 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the Bolivian people. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Tâm [NGUYEENX MINH TAAM]

*Deputy Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Chiêm Tế [CHIEEM TEES], Deceased

Assistant Professor of History; Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Party Organization of the Vietnam Socialist Party; he died of unspecified causes on 18 Aug 80 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 18 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

*President of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; on 23 Aug 80 his appointment to that position was announced. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trang [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on agricultural methods in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Trung [NGUYEENX CHIS TRUNG]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Trần Công Tuynh [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Solving the Food Problem at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 2)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; recently he headed a delegation to attend SRV National Day activities in Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 80 p 1)

CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76509

26 September 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2216

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76509

26 September 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2216

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Exemplary Actions of Troop Station Help Maintain Security
(Kim Quoc Hoa; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 12 Aug 80)............. 1

Illegal Emigrants Sentenced to Prison
(NHAN DAN, 22 Aug 80).................................... 4

SRV Paper Notes Importance of Security Forces
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Sep 80)........... 5

Improvement of Army Inspection-Control Work Urged
(Le Quang Hoa; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jun 80)........ 7

Story Told by General Praises Generations of Heroes
(Dam Van Nguy; NHAN DAN, 21 Aug 80)...................... 17

Tight Rationing, Active Black Market in Hanoi
(Francis Daniel; BUSINESS TIMES, 12 Aug 80).............. 19

Briefs
- Nghe Tinh Security Movement 21
- Dong Thap Versus Negativism 21
- Organizers of Illegal Departure Tried 21

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Leaders Greet Congolese National Day
(NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 80).................................... 22

Cabled Greetings to the Communist Party of England
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Aug 80)............................ 23

Minister of Culture Talks With Kuwaiti Paper
(AL-QABAS, 28 Jun 80).. 24

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Political, Ideological Tasks of 1980's Discussed
(Hoang Tung; TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, May-Jun 1980)........... 30

People's Council Holds Conference on Water, Power Service
(TIN SANG, 29 Jun 80).. 46

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Reader Denounces Continued Illegal Sales of Cigarettes
(Cong Minh; NHAN DAN, 21 Aug 80)......................... 48

Importance of Enterprises Taking the Initiative Stressed
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 21 Aug 80)......................... 49

Southern Provinces Collected 66 Percent of Agriculture Tax
(NHAN DAN, 21 Aug 80).. 51

Briefs
Vinh Phu State Plan 52

AGRICULTURE

Interview With Vice Minister of Agriculture
(LAO DONG, 31 Jul 80).. 53

Hai Hung Expands Winter Season Acreage
(Quang Chau; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 12, 13 Aug 80)........... 56

Cooperative Management Shortcomings Disclosed
(NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 80).. 65

Struggle Against Natural Disaster Reported
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Aug 80)................. 67

Long An, Minh Hai, Dong Nai Intensify Agricultural Activities
(NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 80).. 69

Shortcomings in Vegetable Supply to Cities Discussed, Tasks Indicated
(Cong Tuan; NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 80)......................... 71

District Overcomes Effects of Floods, Plants Tenth-Month Crop
(Xuan Loc, et al; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 18 Aug 80).......... 75

Progress in Planting 10th Month Crop in Ho Chi Minh City Reported
(TIN SANG, 6 Jul 80).. 76

Progress in Planting of 10th Month Rice Reported
(NHAN DAN, 21 Aug 80).. 79

Tasks, Problems of Tractor, Repair Stations Discussed
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 22 Aug 80).......................... 81

SRV Agricultural Official Discusses Long Term Food Plans
(Vuong Hong Nghiem; Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Sep 80)... 84

Briefs

Ha Nam Ninh 10th-Month Rice 86
Northern Waterlogging, Drought 86
Thai Binh Flood 86
Southern Fertilizer Drive Conference 86
Ho Chi Minh City Rice 87
Long An Agricultural Conference 87
Dong Thap Summer-Fall Rice 87
Hau Giang 10th-Month Rice 87
Jute Growing Extended 87

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Progress on Construction of Coal Mine Reported
(NHAN DAN, 22 Aug 80).. 88

Briefs

Prospecting for Mineral Resources 89

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Improvement in Communications, Liaison Discussed
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 15 Aug 80).......................... 90

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Premier's Directive on Scientific Functions for Professors
(DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, May-Jun 80)......... 92

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities........................ 96

EXEMPLARY ACTIONS OF TROOP STATION HELP MAINTAIN SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Kim Quoc Hoa: "Following the Example of Dinh Trong Lich, Troop Station 60 [Vietnamese: binh tram] Has Continuously Scored Achievements on the Anti-Negative Front"]

[Text] Troop Station 60 is a logistics unit subordinate to the Rear Service General Department that undertakes and organizes the transportation of military goods at Haiphong Port. The brave acts of Dinh Trong Lich, in which he sacrificed his life to protect socialist property, have caused the cadres and soldiers in the unit to have new thoughts and carry out things more correctly.

The most striking thing has been that, on a work trip on 12 June 1980, Bui Xuan Thang, the assistant quartermaster of the troop station, wisely, bravely and resolutely acted in solidarity with the public security forces and skillfully mobilized the masses to arrest a group of smugglers on a 15A-33-10 vehicle travelling from Haiphong to Hanoi. Money and goods valued at hundreds of thousands of dong were recovered for the state.

Prior to this, in the units subordinate to the troop station, a number of anti-negative examples had appeared who upheld the quality of soldiers, who showed a [sense of] responsibility to society and who gave their lives to protect socialist property. One such person was Lieutenant Tang Chi Lien, the deputy commander of Company 3. One night while out inspecting things around the camp with other guards, he saw strangers quickly pedalling bicycles loaded with gunnysacks in the direction of the Long dock. He ordered one group to promptly arrest the two bad people who were stealing rice and using a boat to transport it across the river to sell it; 400 kilograms of rice were confiscated and turned over to the public security forces to handle. On 28 April, Private First Class Nguyen Si Bon escorted cargo being transported by train. The carge was loaded on an open railroad car and when the train passed the Tuan Luong station it suddenly increased its speed and three crates of goods fell off. Bon jumped off safely and recovered the three crates. He returned to the Tuan Luong station and took a passenger train to Yen Vien with the three crates of goods and caught the military train in time. Nguyen Si Bon's brave and resolute action to prevent the loss of these goods was praised by all and he was promptly rewarded by the commander of the troop station.

Recently, the "follow the example of Dinh Trong Lich" and the "Bui Xuan Thang study" movements at the troop station have become more far-reaching and they have attracted the soldiers. Everyone is proud of the fact that Bui Xuan Thang, a young cadre and a representative communist youth, is in his unit. The troop station party committee has issued a special resolution affirming the qualities, capabilities, responsibilities and behavior of Bui Xuan Thang and put forth policies and measures to lead the unit and follow the example of Dinh Trong Lich, Le The Bui and Bui Xuan Thang. Many youth union chapters have held lectures to explain the attitude of resolutely opposing negative [phenomena] and not violating discipline. Hundreds of cadres, party members and youth union members have related themselves to this and decided to resolutely fufill their responsibilities to society, to definitely not ignore negative phenomena out in society or in their unit, to maintain their purity and to have each one be a soldier who is actively opposing negative phenomena.

The examples of Dinh Trong Lich, Le The Bui, Bui Xuan Thang, Hoang Thi Nhien and others are encouraging and reminding each person. Also for this reason, Troop Station 60 has exceeded the planned quotas for the second quarter and for July and many beautiful flowers have blossomed on the anti-negative, property protection front.

At Battalion 309, at 1300 hours on 17 July, Corporal Nguyen Manh Tuyen caught a worker from Boat 04 stealing 17 pairs of rubber sandals with the intention of selling them. Concerning this thief, the unit also found more than 30 other pairs of sandals and a number of other things that he had stolen but not had time to sell. At the logistics company, combatant Tran Van Su escorted grain from Haiphong to Viet Tri. After turning over the required amount of grain to the owner of the grain, there were still 196 kilograms remaining. Without hesitation, Tran Van Su immediately turned this grain over to the owner, wrote a receipt, made a memorandum about this and reported the matter to his unit. He resolutely refrained from making use of [the grain] and did not allow even 1 kilogram to fall into the hands of bad elements.

At Battalion 61, many good examples have appeared during the times the unit has received military goods at the D.X. docks. While sitting on a vehicle during a work shift, Senior Lieutenant Le Xuan Vuong, a crane operator, saw a woman hide something in a tar barrel on the field. He stopped what he was doing, went over there and immediately recovered 20 kilograms of artificial silk just stolen from the state by bad elements. Because of resolutely follwing things, Lieutenant Le Huu Loan, a deputy company commander, caught Nguyen Tien Dung in the act of entering a storehouse to steal eight canvas covers used to cover goods. Lieutenant Hoang Quoc Khanh, the deputy commander of Company 2, caught Tran Xuan Han and Tran Cong Thang (who had stolen military goods many times before) dismantling air force electronic equipment and recovered a number of valuable parts.

The above activities at Troop Station 60 are expanding widespreadly and are contributing greatly to preventing the bad elements from continuing to make a living illegally and to maintaining public order and security.

11943
CSO: 4209

ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS SENTENCED TO PRISON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: "Phu Khanh Punishes People Who Have Stolen Boats to Flee the Country"]

[Text] VNA news: The Phu Khanh provincial people's court recently held a public trail to try Le Men and his accomplices for having stolen a boat and much other property from fishermen in order to illegally flee the country.

Le Men, Trieu Gai and Nguyen Gao all come from Ninh Hoa district. After joining up with 22 people in Nha Trang City and Ninh Hoa district (among whom were 11 members of Men's family) in order to obtain gold, gasoline and grain, on the evening of 29 January 1980, they stole a boat, license No 3562 PK, from the Dong Hoi fishing company with the intention of crossing the ocean illegally. In doing this, they used weapons to forcibly steal 400 liters of gasoline, more than 20 kilograms of rice and much other property stored on seven fishing boats and they put these fishermen on a boat and set them adrift in the ocean. But they were caught. The Phu Khanh provincial people's court sentenced Le Men to 20 years in prison; Trieu Gai received 15 years in prison and Nguyen Gao 12 years.

In Tuy Hoa, the provincial prople's court held a trial to try Le Van Luong, Vo Ngoc Huong, Nguyen Ngoc Ky and their accomplices for stealing a boat to illegally flee the country. On the evening of 29 July 1979, this group used daggers and swords to steal the boat of Mr Nguyen Pha, which was docked at the Neighborhood 6 pier in Tuy Hoa City. They tied his three children up in the engine room and went to sea. At noon on 30 July, while fleeing, they were caught red-handed.

The court sentenced Le Van Luong to 16 years in prison; Vo Ngoc Huong and Nguyen Ngoc Ky were each sentenced to 12 years prison. Also, these criminals were forced to pay compensation for the property they had stolen.

11943
CSO: 4209

SRV PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SECURITY FORCES

BK121028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80

['NHAN DAN' 11 September editorial: "All the People Safeguard the Fatherland's Security"]

[Summary] Safeguarding political security and social order and safety constitutes one of the chief functions of our state. It is also a complex revolutionary struggle in support of our people's efforts to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. "To insure success in this struggle the people's security forces must be built into stable and strong armed forces that are absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the people and the party in power, and that are manned by a standardized and modernized contingent of politically astute and professionally skilled personnel who possess an ever-improving scientific, technical and professional knowledge."

The most important thing, as President Ho taught, is that we must rely on and stay close to the people in this struggle. This teaching reflects our party's viewpoint of always considering the defense of the fatherland's security as a revolutionary undertaking of the masses. "Only by mobilizing tens of millions of pairs of hands, eyes and ears and the intelligence of broad sections of the masses, and at the same time bringing into play their highly professional skills, will the people's security forces have the capability and strength to promptly detect and smash all the schemes and acts of sabotage by all our enemies and be able to firmly safeguard political security and protect the administration, the party, socialist property and the people's lives and properties." In view of this, along with the drive to make the people's security forces clean, stable and strong, we must step up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security.

In the past decades, the all-people movement to defend the fatherland's security has constantly developed, thus making an important contribution to the struggle to safeguard national security. Many progressive models have emerged from this movement. Workers' security and control teams, Red Flag units for the youth, city block residents' security units, civil defense and fire-fighting units, people's security cells and many other mass organizations set up by our people themselves are the important forces of this movement. 'In tracking down reactionary elements, spies and commandos and hunting for hoodlums, thieves, robbers, speculators, smugglers and other criminal elements, every such organization and every citizen, young and old alike, has been ready to assist the security forces in carrying out their duty." This fact testifies to the great capability and strength of the all-people movement to defend the fatherland's security.

"At present the drive to build clean, stable and strong people's security forces and step up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security is being expanded in many localities and units nationwide. Strengthening party leadership and effecting close coordination among the security forces, the army, various sectors and mass organizations constittues a decisive factor for the success of this drive."

CSO: 4209

IMPROVEMENT OF ARMY INSPECTION-CONTROL WORK URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 15-24

[Speech by Lt. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, at the All-Army Inspection Work Conference in April 1980: "Improve the Effectiveness of Inspection and Control in the Army"]

[Text] The present All-Army Inspection Work Conference has recapitulated the inspection work in 1979 and set forth the policies and measures of the inspection work during the coming period. The conference achieved good resuls during two days of urgent work. Senior General Van Tien Dung, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Party Committee, delivered a speech to the conference. That proves that the Central Military Party Committee pays much attention to, and continually monitors, the inspection work.

The army's inspection organization was formed in October 1971. Since then the Central Military Party Commission and the Ministry of National Defense have issued resolutions and directives regarding the inspection and control work. During a period of more than 9 years of implementing those resolutions and directives, the inspection and control work in the army has done an increasingly better job of serving the leadership and command tasks at the various echelons. Recently, the Central Military Party Committee issued a directive to "Improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work in the army." In the spirit of that directive, I will express a number of opinions with the aim of guiding the implementation of the Central Military Party Committee directive and enabling our inspection work to attain increasingly higher effectiveness.

1. Have correct understanding of the inspection and control work.

The directive of the Central Military Party Committee clearly stated that we must "enable all echelons and people to fully understand the inspection and control work." We must correctly understand both the importance and nature of the inspection and control work.

President Ho Chi Minh long taught that we must regard the control work as an organic and inseparable part of the leadership work. He said, "The true meaning of leadership is: first, correctly resolving all problems; second, organizing correct implementation; and third organizing control."1 In the Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress, comrade Le Duan, Secretary General of the Party Central Committee, emphasized that "without control there can be no leadership."2

The control task also has a great importance with regard to the work of the state and the command and management of the echelons and sectors. "The organization of tight and strict control of the activities of the state organs is a very important measure for improving the effectiveness of the state."3 It is also an indispensible part of combat command, training, and all other activities of our army. It has been clearly stated in the orders and statutes of the Vietnam People's Army.

Since it is so closely related to leadership, command, and management, the control work of the party organizations and the state organs is always positive and revolutionary in nature. Inspection and control are not, as some people think, a matter of "fault-finding" and "intimidation." They amount to an examination of the results of work; an examination of the policies, measures, force utilization, division of labor, and organization of implementation; and an examination of the attainment of quantitative and qualitative norms, the effectiveness of combat and the various aspects of combat preparations, combat readiness, and production. They examine the working methods and the results of work, thereby isolating the good points and defeciencies, the successes and failures, and on that basis recommending measures to develop the good points and overcome the deficiencies, recommend ways to resolve problems fully and promptly, and enable all aspects of work, all organizations, and all cadres and enlisted men to steadily progress. Lenin taught that "The Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee does not merely have the mission of 'arresting' and 'exposing' (which are responsibilities of the judicial system; the Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee has close relations with the judicial system, but absolutely is not part of it); more accurately, it has the mission of knowing how to correct. Accurately and promptly correcting is the principal mission of the Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee."4

When giving instructions regarding the inspection work, President Ho Chi Minh said that "Inspection is not merely going to see how localities are implementing resolutions and directives. If they make mistakes or encounter difficulties, they are to be helped to work in correct accordance with the resolutions and directives sent down from above.... In brief, inspection is the eyes and ears of the upper echelons and the friend of the lower echelons, and monitors the directives, policies, and circulars that are sent down, to the every end."5

Thanks to full understanding of the resolutions, directives, and viewpoints of the party regarding inspection and control, during the recent period our army's inspection work has been strengthened, especially since the directive of the Central Military Party Committee regarding the task of improving its effectiveness. The inspection work is going in the right direction, is serving the army's central mission, and contributes to promoting the major campaign to "Develop the good qualities and increase the fighting strength" of the armed forces. The party committees and command cadres at the various echelons have paid attention to leading and guiding the inspection and control activities, and via the results of inspection and control have strengthened their leadership and command.

However, in comparison to the requirements of the situation and missions inspection and control are still limited. Although the control work of the command cadres has been improved it is not yet of stable quality and is not yet uniform among all echelons and sectors. In some places, leadership and guidance of inspection and control is not yet tight, and at times the inspection organs have not been used in correct accordance with their functions and missions. The problems that have been uncovered and the recommendations that have been made have not been handled promptly. Worthy of attention is the fact that many inspection organizations and organs have not been perfected and are not truly stable. The structure of some inspection organs has not been equal to the missions. The inspection cadres' military, political, and scientific-technical knowledge is still weak in comparison to the requirements of professionalization and modernization. Therefore, the effectiveness and quality of the inspection work is still limited.

2. Carry out the inspection and control work around the central tasks of the army and the units.

Each inspection and control task is a part of the leadership and command task, which means that it is always closely tied in with all daily tasks, especially with the central missions and tasks of the army and of each unit. The inspection and control work must serve all missions and all tasks, and especially do a good job of serving the central missions and tasks. The strong effectiveness and great effect of the inspection and control work lies in the fact that it closely monitors the central missions and tasks of the army and units, and thus closely monitors the policies and plans, and the main intentions and key tasks of leadership and command.

Our army, carrying out the decisions of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the Central Military Party Committee, as well as the orders and directives of the Ministry of National Defense, is promoting combat readiness and, along with the entire population, is enabling the organization of national defense to become even stronger, to assure constant readiness to defeat all new wars of the Chinese expansionists, strongly defend our homeland, and defend the sovereignty, territory, land, skies, seas, mainland, and islands of the homeland. Our army, continuing to carry out the major campaign among the people's armed forces, is endeavoring to improve its quality and increase its combined strength, to promote the great task of professional, modern development, maintain and develop the good qualities and traditions, continually increase its fighting strength, and oppose all negative phenomena. From the northern border to the rear echelons, and from the islands and seas to the mainland, there is the requirement that our cadres and men make the greatest possible efforts to fulfill the above-mentioned missions and attain the greatest possible effectiveness. That is the obligation and responsibility, and also the aspiration and sentiment, of all our cadres and men in the face of our nation's destiny. Therefore, once inspection and control grasp that fact and enter deeply into the combat readiness, training, and production labor activities, promptly and accurately uncover the good points and mistakes, point out the positive elements so that they may be developed and the negative phenomena so that we may struggle to eliminate them, etc., they will not only effectively assist leadership and command but will create sympathy, support, and approval on the part of the cadres and men in all units. In a unit which is fulfilling a defensive mission on the front lines of the homeland, along the border or on islands, all levels of leadership and command, and all cadres and men, are very approving when inspection and control uncover strengths and weaknesses, especially their own deficiencies and shortcomings, and help them come up with practical policies and plans to overcome those weaknesses and supplement those deficiencies and shortcomings. For that is a matter of great national importance and is related to the political responsibility and victories of the units and to the lives of the cadres and men in those units.

It must be confirmed that with regard to the task of building up defenses, improving the quality of combat, and raising the level of combat readiness, the units on the front line, in the key areas, every day and every hour want to be inspected, and want inspection and control teams to come and assist them. Anh if inspection and control are carried out in such places promptly and attain good results, then even if they are busy and expend much time and energy, no one complains, for that is not unrelated or "extra" work but is an integral part of the task of achieving combat readiness. The effect of inspection and control in such instances is not only that they help the units being controled but, even more important, also help the upper echelons, the campaign and strategic guidance echelons, to realize the common problems of national defense.

Actuality has demonstrated that if, in the present situation, inspection and control do not respond quickly to the new problems that are being posed with regard to building a defensive system, improving the quality of troops, achieving combat readiness, etc., they cannot attain sharp effectiveness. If those engaged in inspection and control do not work that needs to be done or do not visit places that should be visited, but concern themselves only with a few troublesome problems and a few miscellaneous tasks, but regard lightly, or in a general sort of way, the urgent problems encountered continually in the combat readiness and production activities of the army as a whole, then no matter how important we say the the inspection and control work is it will not win the approval of leadership and the masses.

The vital force of the inspection and control work, and its effectiveness and role, are manifested in the richest and liveliest manner in the process of our army fulfilling the combat readiness requirements, in the great campaign, and in improving the quality of our armed forces. Therefore, we must control the fulfillment of those units' missions. We must examine the understanding of combat missions, the drafting of operational plans, the defensive battlefield position, the carrying out of combat readiness systems and training orders, troop management, the management of material-technical bases, and the execution of orders, in order to promote the professionalization of the army. We must help the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of Defense strengthen discipline, strengthen the socialist legal system, resolutely struggle to overcome the negative phenomena in the army, etc.

We must also enter deeply into the fulfillment of the missions of each unit, armed forces branch, combat arm, and locality, in view of the special characteristics and specific requirements of those units. The units in different positions have different requirements and contents with regard to combat readiness. The combat readiness of each armed forces branch, combat arm, sector, and echelon in the army, each area, and each locality is usually directly related to their position, function, and missions, so they cannot be identical with regard to all requirements and tasks. And in the sphere of training, development, and improving the troops' quality, there are many tasks that must be performed and controlled.

Each inspection has different characteristies and specific contents. There are inspections regarding many matters which revolve around certain objectives, requirements, and mission. There are specialized inspections regarding a specific objective, a specific problem, or a specific event, and there are ad hoc inspections to rapidly resolve on-the-spot problems. But the inspections regarding the fulfillment of missions usually have the most general contents. Of course, all inspections must, from many different angles, examine understanding of missions, and uncovering and promptly correct mistakes, so that the units can correctly implement the lines, stands, and policies of the party and state.

Some places have carried out many inspections, but because they have not adhered closely to the central missions of the army and the main missions of the unit in order to grasp their scattered situation, or because they have tended to resolve miscellaneous tasks, their effectiveness is low and they have little actual effect. That is also one of the reasons why some cadres have not yet fully realized the importance of, or been enthusiastic over, the inspection and control work.

3. Improve the quality of inspection and control.

The effectiveness of the inspection and control work lies not only in its close adherence of the central missions and grasping of the key factors, but also in its quality. In 1979, of the hundreds of inspections made by the specialized organizations at the various echelons between 63 and 75 percent were inspections of combat readiness and training. That was a good indication of the close attention paid by the inspection and control work to the army's central missions and key activities. But in many places the effectiveness of the inspection and control work is still low. That is because the quality of inspections and control is not yet high.

The quality of the inspection and control is manifested in the fact that it must uncover each problem, and not only point out the good points and deficiencies but also determines the reasons. On that basis it recommends policies and measures for developing the good aspects, correcting the deficiencies, helping the units undergo a good transformation, and helping the upper echelon correctly understand the situation of the execution of orders by the lower echelons in order to give close and timely guidance.

The correct evaluation of the situation of a unit, and of the results of all aspects of the work and the true situation of that unit, is a very important matter. Whether the evaluation is high or low, the results will not be good. The same is true with regard to all tasks, and it is even more true with regard to military tasks. If with regard to military tasks we incorrectly evaluate our forces or do not fully understand the unit's strengths and weaknesses, we of course cannot make correct decisions in combat and cannot set forth correct, constructive policies. Nor can the inspection and control work mobilize and develop the revolutionary spirit of the masses. We should not think that only by speaking of the good can we inspire. Indeed, if there are in fact many deficiencies but an inspection reports that there are many good points, then only a few people with improper motivation, who only want to conceal their deficiencies and exaggerate their accomplishments will be enthusiastic. As for the vast majority of cadres and enlisted men, they will not be pleased, but will even lose confidence in the inspection and control of theupper echelon. On the other hand, we should not think that to say that there are many deficiencies and few good points would cause the masses to become dispirited. Reality has demonstrated that if there is a unit with many deficiencies, if those deficiencies are fully and promptly pointed out to it, and if steps are taken to resolutely and effectively overcome them, that will have a great effect in mobilizing the masses.

Therefore, in the inspection and control work we must make clear, unequivocal, and specific conclusions, clearly distinguish between the correct and incorrect and the good points and deficiencies, and clearly state how good or bad those points are. We must avoid making generalized, abstract conclusions that can be interpreted many different ways, such as stating that "definite" results have been attained, that there has been "some" progress, etc. We must, on the basis of the spicific norms, requirements, and plans clearly indicate what has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished.

In order to improve the quality of inspection and control, we must firmly directives, and resolutions of the upper echelon. The stands, directives, and resolutions of the upper echelon are always accurate guidelines and firm bases of support for the inspection and control activities. When it concerns the principal missions of the units, the inspection and control work must also be based on the characteristics and requirements of those missions, and use them as a basis on which to compare, examine, and reach conclusions about the units' activity plans.

The inspection and control work must also firmly grasp the units' situation and the acutal conditions of the troops, and must realize the advantages and difficulties, the actual capabilities and allowable conditions, the limitations, and the things which we are not yet capable of achieving. The actualities of the inspections demonstrate that some tasks in the units have not been done well or have resulted in deficiencies, sometimes because of a lack of effort and determination, sometimes because of limited ability or lack of full understanding of the work contents, and sometimes because there are unstable contitions. In some instances, only contributions from the upper echelon can overcome the units' deficiencies. Therefore, we must grasp the principles and directives, grasp the subject to be inspected, and grasp thetroops' actual situation. Only thereby can we make accurate, all-round observations regarding the good points, deficiencies, subjective factors, and objective factors in all matters and events. That will increase the persuasiveness of the conclusions and create a strong stimulus regarding the thought and sentiment of the units that are inspected, even the units with many deficiencies. Only by enabling the units to voluntarily and sincerely admit their deficiencies can the inspection and control work effectively help the units positively correct their deficiencies and develop their good points.

There are instances in which the subject of inspection and the inspectors, although basing themselves on the same resolutions, policies, directives, and actualities, make observations and conclusions which differ and are even conflicting. In such instances, we must analyze matters very objectively, rationally, and sympathetically, and do our work thoroughly, without being concessory. If at first we don't succeed we'll do it a second time or a third time, until we succeed. An adverse phenomenon that must be avoided is reluctance and lack of persistence on the part of the comrades making the inspections, which leads to accomodation and tolerance, so later they themselves are disturbed because they have been "dishonest" but still have to do the work over, which wastes time and effort.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work, and help the inspected units and the inspection teams have a legal basis on which to resolve problems rapidly and definitively, in a manner appropriate to the characteristics of a military organization, the directive of the Central Military Party Committee in June 1979 stated that "On the basis of the orders, directives, resolutions, systems, and regulations that have been promulgated, if an inspection team discovers that a unit has made a mistake it has the right to direct the unit to correct the mistake. The echelon receiving the directive must strictly implement it and promptly overcome its deficiencies. There must be reports signed by the two sides, and those reports must be submitted to the upper echelon.

In actual activities, we may organize forces under the control of the inspection organs, and can and must combine inspections with control by the unit commanders, between the inspection organ and the staff, political, rear services, and technical organs. With the adjutant general and military control sectors, and with the party's control organization. No matter what the mode -- independent or combined -- we must experience a process of examining the objective situation, uncovering mistakes, and recommending ways to resolve them. There must be study and dialectical analysis of the relationships between the stipulations of the upper echelon and the actual situation of the unit; between the contents of thestands, policies, orders, and directives and the specific circumstances of the unit being inspected; and between legality and rationality, in order to be fair and just. Only thereby can we attain the goals of control and assure that the inspection work is effective and of high quality.

4. The organs and cadres in charge of inspection and control must have broad ability and knowledge, and have good working methods.

People engaged inspection must of course be virtuous and capable, and meet the standards of party and state cadres in the army Due to the special characteristics of their functions and missions, the inspection and control cadres must meet special requirements regarding quality and ability. They must be enthusiastic and sincere toward their work, fully understand their responsibilities, be exemplary in all regards, have broad knowledge, know how to work, and create confidence and respect among the troops. More than anyone else, the cadres engaged in inspection and control must have pure revolutionary qualified to do that work.

At the same time, cadres doing inspection and control work must have abilities that are appropriate to the requirements, and in accordance with the position, of each echelon and sector. They must fully grasp the basic problems of military and strategic thought, campaign and tactical art, and military science and art of people's war to defend the homeland under modern conditions, against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in alliance with imperialism. They must grasp the theory and practice of inspection and control, and accumulate more and more professional experience. In order to do their work with increasing effectiveness, the inspection and control cadres must also have broad knowledge of social science and natural science. Only thereby can they fully understand the lines, viewpoints, and thoughts of the party, have a solid theoretical basis, analyze and deal with problems accurately, rationally, and sympathetically, use control to help the unit cadres increase their abilities in all regards, enable the inspection and control work to be highly persuasive, and avoid being subjective or one-sided. If they are deficient with regard to ability, do not have knowledge about the object of their inspection and control, and do not have good methods, then no matter how motivated or enthusiastic the inspection cadre are they may still fall victim to over-extension and bureaucratism, pursue the small things and ignore the manor things, and even reach incorrect conclusions.

As we enter the new era, the political, military, economic, internal, and external lines of the party, and Vietnamese military science and art, are undegoing rich, all-round development. The inspection and control work must respond very nimbly to that new development and thoroughly understand its contents. That is a very great and very broad matter. All cadres at all levels, and the enlisted men throughout the army must study if they are to correctly understand the lines, stands, and policies of the party. How could inspection and control cadres who only grasp a few general principles fulfill their missions? If their knowledge does not develop then they either can only inspect a few matters relevant to morale and thought, and reach a few positive or negative general conclusions and not dare to or not be able to deeply investigate the military problems, or else fail to uncover the key matters and distinguish between wrong and right when they do make in-depth investigations. In some instances, when inspecting a unit deployed in combat formation, one cadre will praise it for being "very good" while another will discover that it has violated the operational guidance thoughts. That is sufficient to demonstrate how important it is for the inspection and control cadres to improve their knowledge and abilities.

If the army as a whole must promote the study movement, the inspection and control organs and cadres must also promote a study movement. There is a requirement that the inspection and control organs and cadres must be skilled and must take the lead: they must not fall behind with regard to their knowledge of the various aspects of work. If their knowledge of an aspect is deficient, they cannot effectively inspect that aspect.

During 1979 the inspection organizations, from the Army Inspectorate General to the inspection sections of the general departments, military regions, and armed forces branches were strengthened and essentially fulfilled the missions assigned by the Central Military Party Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, and the party committees and command cadres at those echelons. A number of specialized inspection sections which in the past had encountered many difficulties and much confusion in 1979, because they were strengthened organizationally and were closely guided, improved their inspection and control activities and carried out their work rather comprehensively. However, the inspection organs must continue to be continually strengthened in order to improve the cadres' political, military, and professional levels regarding the inspection and control work as well as the task of reviewing and acting on complaints. We must strengthen the relationship between leadership and command on the one hand inspection and control on the other hand, and continually seek the guidance of the party committees and command cadres in order to assure close relationships between the upper and lower echelon inspection organs, as well as between the inspection organs and the relevant organs and sectors.

Inspection and control are tasks of leadership and command. Therefore, in order to attain high effectiveness the party committees and command cadres at the various echelons must do a good job of leading that task. The resolutions and directives regarding the directions and missions of the inspection work in each period of time point out the contents and central concerns, and promptly change when there are changes in the situation and missions of the army and the units. We must utilize the inspection organs and cadres in correct accordance with their functions and missions in order to develop to a high degree their authority and effectiveness. There must be a system for listening to reports of the results of inspection and control and for acting on the recommendations made in the inspection report. In addition to guiding the inspection and control work carried out by the specialized inspection organs, we must strengthen inspection according to the responsibility of the leadership and command of the echelons and sectors, and make that work a regular, organized, planned, high-quality system. The party committees and command cadres at the various echelons, and the sectors with inspection organs must also guide the staff, political, rear services, technical, and other organs under them, and help the inspection organs, cooperate with them, and create conditions for them to do a good job. We must be concerned with perfecting organization, and select cadres who are steady, loyal, virtuous, and able to meet the requirements of the inspection work. We must cultivate those cadres and promote study by the inspection and control cadres.

With the proper attention of the leadership and command echelons, solidarity and close cooperation between the inspection organ and the sector organs, and a clear line of communication and unity between the upper echelon and lower echelon inspection units, both assuring that the inspection work is carried out strictly and enabling the inspection work of the unit commanders to get onto the right track, it is certain that we will be able to improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work during the coming period.

FOOTNOTES

1. X.Y.Z., "Correct Working Methods," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, pp 70-71.

2. Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress.

3. Ibid

4. Lenin, "Collected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, Vol. 33, p 49.

5. "Some Principal Party and Government Documents Regarding Inspection Work," State Inspection Commission, 1977, p 7.

5616
CSO: 4209

STORY TOLD BY GENERAL PRAISES GENERATIONS OF HEROES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Story told by Major General Dam Van Nguy and written by Ngoc Dan: "Generations of Gun-Holding Heroes"]

[Excerpts] Starting as a guerrilla and becoming a major general and chief commander of a main-force army corps, comrade Dam Van Nguy in all his career was always in the front zone in the fight for national liberation and defense of the fatherland. In 1945, he was a squad leader in the Cao-Bac-Lang main-force unit; and in the Dien Bien Phu military operation in 1954 he was a company leader and then a battalion leader in Infantry Division 316. After 9 years in the resistance against the French colonialists, he was awarded the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces. In 1965, he was a regiment leader of the unit of volunteers fighting in Laos. In the resistance against America for national salvation, he was commander of Division 7, the well-known combat unit on the eastern Nam Bo battlefield, and deputy commander of that front. In 1975, he had the honor of being given the task of commanding Division 316 in the attack against and seisure of the City of Buon Ma Thuot, which started the victorious Tay Nguyen military operation, and taking part in the historic Ho Chi Minh military operation.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and celebrating the National Day of 2 September, Major General Dam Van Nguy told the following story:

I remember the early days of the revolution, in about 1942, when I was about 14 or 15, I was allowed to take part in the work of the generation of fathers and brothers being the "Viet Minh." I was then a liaison combatant guiding cadres from one village to another, but I was able to see in person the revolutionaries, dressed in clothes made of coarse materials and bare-footed, who were hungry and miserable but never talked about hardships and difficulties and always discussed the sacred task of the whole nation, which everybody considered a part of his blood and flesh.

After the August Revolution, groups and groups of the native Viet Bac youths, along with the country as a whole, volunteered to join the army and to enter the 9-year resistance against the French.

In our Regiment 174, with Chu Huy Man serving as political officer and nobody being older than 30, we ate wild vegetables and rice balls all the time, wore the same clothes which got wet many times a day and woven bamboo hats, were bare-footed but fought the enemy all the way from Na Sam (Lang Son) to Moc Chau (Son La) and one almost every battle.

In 1975, in the historic Ho Chi Minh military operation, as I was commanding the division in an attack on Trang Bang, a cadre of a friendly unit which was to join in the attack wanted to see me and it turned out that this 24-year-old infantry battalion leader was the nephew of my second cousin whom I had met in Tay Nguyen 3-4 years back. And the young people's generation had matured very quickly, just like comrade Suu, leader of Commando Battalion 28, who had started battlefield activities for only 3 or 4 years but already fought hundreds of battles and won every one of them to become an Army Hero. Be Viet Quan, 26, already was deputy chief of staff of a main-force regiment and showed a sound ability to command combat action against the Americans, which earned him the admiration of cadres and combatants.

I want to tell about the typical case of Vu Viet Hong, currently the deputy chief of staff of our army corps. In the past, during the war against America, although he was only 34, he was leader of Regiment 209 that fought the enemy for 3 long months on a section of Route 13 between Hon Quan and Chan Thanh. The Americans who outnumbered us and had weapons superiority were totally incapable of defending those 3 kilometers of road not too far from Saigon. Now that he has enthusiastically learned, taken one training course after another and mastered all kinds of modern weapons and equipment, he would be very capable of being the staff officer within the command of an entire army corps. At some leisure time as we talked, he confided to me in a very honest manner: "As compared with the time we were fighting the Americans, now we have better conditions and more time to train and build strong units. Frankly I was not thinking that we could do such big jobs."

5598
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TIGHT RATIONING, ACTIVE BLACK MARKET IN HANOI

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 6

[Article br Francis Daniel in Hanoi]

[Text] FIVE years after the Vietnam war, poverty haunts Hanoi while the communist government seeks to restore the country's shattered economy.

State enterprises distribute food and clothing rations to the two-million-plus population but a black market has become crucial in supplementing daily necessities — at vastly inflated prices.

But while the people live for the most part in dilapidated homes amid drab surroundings, there are no beggars on the streets of Hanoi and Vietnamese officials say no-one goes hungry.

A senior official told a Reuter correspondent who visited Hanoi that the government faced a staggering task in restoring Vietnam's economy after 35 years of continual war, first with the French and then the Americans.

"It could take 20 years before we could significantly raise the standard of living of our people. The task is enormous, but we are not dismayed as hard work and sacrifice are nothing new to us," he said.

The official, who did not want to be identified, said the difficulty was to find economic experts, architects, engineers and other administrators needed for national reconstruction work.

"Our best brains are in the army and we cannot make use of them for national development projects unless there is peace," he added.

Vietnam is a country still at war in Kampuchea and on the northern frontier with China. Most of the country's resources go to the military, the second largest in Asia next to China's.

"We cherish peace and independence and I hope the world will understand us," the official said.

Some Vietnamese, like Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, accept Vietnam's poverty as a natural consequence of its prolonged war.

"I have seen worse poverty in the slums of America. The poor there are poorer than the poor in Vietnam," Mr Thach told Reuters.

Each Vietnamese adult is allowed to buy eight kilos of rice, one kilo of pork and two kilos of fish every month at controlled prices from state-run shops.

These can be stretched only by purchases from the Dong Xuan black market, which operates openly in the city centre despite the official policy line against free enterprise.

No one here hides the existence of the black market from foreigners.

In fact, this correspondent was taken to Dong Xuan in an official Russian-built car, accompanied by an English-speaking guide, as part of a city tour.

One kilo of rice was being sold there at four dongs (US$1.80) compared with 40 Vietnamese cents (18 US cents) in government shops. Pork was priced at 18 dongs a kilo (US$[illegible]) compared with the controlled rate of three dongs (US$[illegible]).

The most popular fish here, known as "Ma", was being hawked at eight dongs a kilo (US$[illegible]) while the fixed price at state shops is only 1.5 dongs (0.68 US cents).

Other black market values per kilo include crab four dongs

(US$1.80), duck 12 dongs (US$5.45), chicken 15 dongs (US$6.80) and prawns 24 dongs (US$10.90).

Although the goods are available at Dong Xuan, the purchasing power of Hanoi residents is very limited. And black market prices have been increasing by about 10 per cent a year, according to some residents.

They said their normal diet was confined to rice and vegetables, with an occasional fish or pork dish.

An official at the Information Ministry said that the average income of Vietnamese working in state firms and offices in Hanoi was less than 100 dongs (US$45) a month.

In some cases, monthly wages were as high as 250 dongs (US$114). But only a few people such as government ministers, were in this category, he said.

The official said every Vietnamese adult could buy six metres of cloth a year at government prices which range from 1.50 dongs (0.68 US cents) to 10 dongs (US$4.50) a metre.

The cloth, either cotton or a mixture of cotton and polyester, produced in Vietnamese factories, costs almost three times more on the black market.

Government officials, including communist party chief Le Duan, the most powerful man in Vietnam, make their public appearances in open neck, short-sleeved shirts and cotton trousers.

Except for a few old buses and a rickety tram, bicycles, sold at 300 to 400 dongs (US$136 to US$182) each at state shops, provide the main mode of transportation. The few private cars seen on Hanoi roads belong to party functionaries or foreign embassies.

Luxury goods, like air-conditioners, refrigerators, fans and cosmetics are out of reach of the local people. Cotton blouses and slacks are the normal attire of Vietnamese girls, who wear no make-up or jewellery.

While little activity is evident at some of the factories and workshops on the outskirts of Hanoi, work continues in the fields, planting the rice seedlings that will eventually feed the population.

The official said a large area of cultivated land in the provinces and on the outskirts of Hanoi was flooded following a recent typhoon and damage to crops, including padi, could be considerable. He could give no figures.

He said, however, that the food situation in the countryside was satisfactory and Vietnamese peasants were allowed to keep a good portion of their harvests. There had been a few cases of hoarding among the farmers, but this was not a serious problem, he added.

Despite the hardships, there are no outward signs of resentment among the local population.

"Our forefathers sacrificed for our independence and we will sacrifice for the good future of our children," said the official.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH SECURITY MOVEMENT--The party committee and people's committee of Nghe Tinh Province recently reviewed the progress of the movement for the defense of the fatherland's security in the past 5 years and discussed measures to push ahead this movement in the coming period. Over the past years the province has set up almost 30,000 people's security cells in all city wards, enterprises and factories; and these security cells have helped the authorities crack down on hoodlums, thieves, corrupt elements and smugglers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Sep 80]

DONG THAP VERSUS NEGATIVISM--The inspection committee of Dong Thap Province, working in coordination with the sectors concerned, has discovered and dealt with many negative phenomena in the local administrative machinery. In the first 6 months of this year in particular, the committee's actions resulted in the recovery of almost 500,000 dong and lots of supplies and goods. The committee has also helped the trade and grain sectors combat lax management and irresponsibility that are the causes of losses of goods, bribery and oppression of the masses. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 80]

ORGANIZERS OF ILLEGAL DEPARTURE TRIED--The people's tribunal in Quang Nam-Da Nang has publicly tried a group of men trying to seize a ship and organize illegal departure for abroad. The group leader, Huynh Van Hong, and his accomplices--all former soldiers of the Saigon puppet army--had stored weapons, and with force of arms, seized a ship and organised an illegal departure. But they were arrested. The culprits pleaded guilty. Huynh Van Hong was sentenced to death and his three accomplices to two, six and 18 years' imprisonment. [Text] [OW101558 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET CONGOLESE NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 14 August, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following greetings message to Their Excellencies Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Louis-Sylvain Goma, presdient and prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo:

On the occasion of the 17th National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in our own names, may we convey our warm greetings to Your Excellencies and the Congolese Government and people.

The Vietnamese people and SRV Government rejoice at the brilliant victories won by the Congolese people in struggling over the past 17 years to safeguard their revolutionary achievements, to consolidate their national independence, to eliminate the colonialist vestiges and to build their country. We hope that, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party and the Government of the People's Repubic of the Congo headed by Your Excellencies, the Congolese people will register further achievements in building a progressive and prosperous Congo.

We hope that the militant solidarity and relationships of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Congolese peoples will be increasingly strengthened and developed.

We wish Your Excellencies good health and present our high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to His Excellency Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo.

9332
CSO: 4209

CABLED GREETINGS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ENGLAND

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Congratulatory Message to the Communist Party of Great Britain"]

[Text] The Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee on July 31st sent the following congratulatory message to its counterpart in Great Britain.

"On behalf of all members of the Vietnam Communist Party, we send to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain our warmest greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your Party. We highly value the positive contributions made by the Communist Party of Great Britain as well as by the British working people and worker class to the common struggle of all peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We respectfully wish your Party many new achievements in the mission of uniting the peaceful and progressive forces in England to fight against the warmonger forces led by the American imperialists who are engaged in an arms race, continuing deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, scheming the restoration of the cold-war, causing tension in the world, and seriously threatening the peace and security of all nations.

On this occasion, we sincerely thank you and all the good-willed people in England who have given Vietnam ardent support in its previous resistance against the American imperialists' war of aggression and in our current struggle for the defense of our Fatherland against the Chinese expansionist hegemonists.

Our wishes for daily more consolidated and developed militant solidarity between our two Parties."

9622
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MINISTER OF CULTURE TALKS WITH KUWAITI PAPER

Kuwair AL-QABAS in Arabic 28 Jun 80 p 5

/Article: "Vietnamese Minister of Culture and Information Visits AL-QABAS for a Conversation: Our Country Needs Everything"/

/Text/ Phan Hien, the minister of culture and information of Vietnam, who is now visiting the country, is a man who summarises the history of his nation in one person, and is one of the symbols of the struggle of a people who battled obstinately and ferociously and won.

Since the start of the forties, he participated in all the military and political battles his country waged. He is 61 but seems 50. When you ask him the secret of his continuing youth, he replies,

"I participated in a revolution, two long wars, an interminable series of military and political struggles, and therefore I didn't find time enough to get senile!"

The guest and minister visited AL-QABAS, where a conversation took place with him on his current tour of some Arab countries, including Kuwait, its goals, Gulf affairs, the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian cause, the situation in Viet Nam, and its relations with China, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

At the start of his conversation, the minister spoke about the objectives of his visit to Kuwait:

"I came bringing a handwritten letter from the Vietnamese president to his highness the emir and another letter from our prime minister to his highness the crown prince and Kuwaiti premier. My visit is not restricted to discussing different aspects of media and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Kuwait, since I will discuss bilateral and regional issues and more general, comprehensive issues with officials in Kuwait. Discussions of this sort yield benefit to the two countries, since there is benefit in exchanging viewpoints and ascertaining mutual positions. To this it should be added that we will discuss the possibility of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Kuwait and Vietnam. We will discuss the possibility of expanding bilateral and media relations and conducting broader contacts for cooperation within the context of the United Nations and the nonaligned countries. As a result, my visit to Kuwait is a visit of friendship, cooperation and development of relations."

We Need Everything

/Question/ What are areas in which cooperation between Kuwait and Vietnam can take place?

/Answer/ They are many. Our country has emerged from a long, crushing war and has almost been destroyed. Anyone visiting Vietnam now will discover that we need almost everything. We need equipment, capital, and technology, and we need technical experts, the economic experiences of others, wheat, rice and energy.

We Support the Palestinian State

Regarding Vietnam's position on the Palestinian cause, the guest minister said,

"We preserve a very strong friendship for the Palestinian people. In Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Hanoi), there is a mission representing the Palestine Liberation Organization which enjoys all the privileges the other missions enjoy. We adhere to the Palestinian viewpoint, and this position of ours is certain, fixed and not open to review. We also condemn the Camp David agreements and American intervention in the Gulf. The Vietnamese people stand in one trench with the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples in confronting imperialism in its new and old forms.

"We consider that those who are trying to push matters to the summit of crisis in southeast Asia are the same as those who are trying to push them to the summit of crisis in the Middle East and the Gulf, and I mean the United States. It is in our interests to stand shoulder to shoulder in confronting these conspiracies--not just in the interests of our people alone, but in the interests of world peace as a whole."

The minister emphasized that his country is standing rigidly alongside the Palestinians in their demands for an independent state. He said, "We are the advocates of the liberation of occupied peoples, because our people themselves labored under the yoke of occupation, and we are the advocates of unity, and stress Arab unity, because our people were broken up then united. President Ho Chi Minh says 'Unity, unity, unity is grand; victory, victory, victory is great.'

"All Vietnamese know this statement: there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom."

China Is Making It Mandatory That We Mobilize

/Question/ In the new development plan which will end in 1985, the Vietnamese government announced that the goal of the plan is "military conscription in all parts of the country." This implicitly means abandoning industrial development plans. What is your interpretation of that?

/Answer/ Vietnam emerged from a war of popular liberation exhausted by wounds, and the tragedies the country is suffering from are very many. In the fighting we lost more than 2 million dead, more than 5 million were wounded, and more than 150,000 children were deformed. Lands which are not fit for farming exceed 10 percent of the total agricultural land. To that one should add that the main Vietnamese towns have been exposed to destruction. Ho Chi Minh City has lost 80 percent of its buildings, and the rest have become cracked or partially collapsed. Nonetheless, the Vietnamese people, through their intrinsic efforts, have succeeded in starting to rebuild their country.

However, in this stage specifically we must reconcile the solution of our economic problems and reconstruction with our national security. In the face of the invasion threats we are exposed to from China, we can only keep our army permanently at full readiness. Nonetheless, we use the units of our army for economic development. These units are following up on their military training and at the same time are performing some agricultural duties and improving irrigation facilities.

Chinese tactics in confronting Vietnam may be summarized as constant military pressure, and our slogan is that war could break out at any moment in order to weaken us and swallow us up. It is true that Vietnam needs peace, but it is not afraid of war.

Mao Started the Rapprochement with America

/Question/ After the death of Mao Zedong, do you believe that China came closer to the United States?

/Answer/ That is as clear as the sun, but the policy of rapprochement with America was started by Mao Zedong himself, and the present group is trying to develop this tendency.

/Question/ Why did Mao commit this deviation in China's policy toward America, in your opinion?

/Answer/ Mao Zedong wanted to turn China into a first class power. He wanted to outrace time. However, China is a backward country and therefore he considered that the way to do that was to hasten to modernize in great forward leaps (like the cultural revolution, for example) and use the population concentration in the process of change. Mao believed that by means of tremendous manpower he could proceed with great speed toward modernization.

And Opposed Our Unity

/Question/ When did relations start to go bad between you and China, in your opinion?

/Answer/ It is hard to determine a specific date, but relations started to grow tense in 1954, when China, at the Geneva Conference, stood in favor of dividing Vietnam into two parts, north and south. Relations reached the apex of tension in the mid-sixties when the Chinese cultural revolution shifted to Vietnam, and the dispute between the two countries became open following Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972.

Friendship with the Soviets

/Question/ How do you describe Vietnam's relations with the Soviet Union?

/Answer/ The Soviet Union stood by Vietnam in its war of liberation, supplied it with heavy weapons, missiles, planes and tanks. After independence Vietnam signed a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union and our relations with Moscow are now very good.

There now are people who ask us, "During the popular war of liberation, you took a middle of the road stand between China and the Soviet Union; why did you align yourself with the Soviets after obtaining independence?"

Our answer to that is: It is true that China did help us during the war, but we knew fully what its intentions behind the help were. It wanted to exploit the Vietnamese and the triumph of the Vietnamese people and their sacrifices for its benefit. It never wants to see Vietnam strong and united, because that would have the effect of constituting an obstacle to the Chinese desire to expand toward southeast Asia, especially since China has more than 20 million Chinese in southeast Asia who occupy sensitive positions in the countries they live in and has Maoist revolutionaries in the area. However, Vietnam will never stand with its hands tied in the face of Chinese designs. It will fight to the last Vietnamese against every type of aggression.

America Is Evading Its Responsibilities

/Question/ How do you describe Vietnam's relations with the United States?

/Answer/ Following independence, Vietnam turned to rebuild itself, relying on its intrinsic resources, but it would not have refused unconditional aid from other countries. We asked the United States to contribute to rebuilding Vietnam, in accordance with Section 21 of the Paris agreement. But the Americans refused to aid us, and we told them, "Let us leave this subject aside and postpone it to a future stage in the talks." We expressed our desire to normalize our relations with them without prior conditions. However, at the last moment they backed off and decided to play the China card. If China had not got the green light from America, it would not have dared to launch an attack on Vietnam.

I personally was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks and a member of the committee to normalize relations between Vietnam and the United States. In the latest meeting which took place between us and the American delegation chaired by Richard Honebrook /sic/, American undersecretary of state for pacific affairs, we were informed that America could not normalize relations with Vietnam, /words missing/such as settling refugee affairs, Cambodia and the Soviet presence in Vietnam. This means that America has set out three prior conditions for normalization, which is what we reject, since we are prepared for normalization without conditions.

At the Geneva conference held to resolve the issue of the Cambodia refugees, Vietnam exerted efforts to arrive at an acceptable solution to the issue of the refugees, but these efforts came up against a wall of American rigidity. So far, the situation is still unsettled.

Greetings to Kuwait

At the end of the meeting, the Vietnamese minister sent his greetings to Kuwait, its people and government, and said, "I would like to direct my greetings and respect to the government and people of Kuwait through you, and express my hope that peace in the world will be strengthened and that friendship between our peoples will develop."

Phan Hien in a Few Lines

Born in November 1919.

Joined the ranks of the Vietnamese revolutionaries in the early forties when he was a student in school.

When the battle of Dien Bien Phu, in which General Giap inflicted a violent defeat on the French, broke out, he held the rank of officer in the Vietnamese national liberation forces.

Following the Geneva Conference of 1954, in which it was decided to split Vietnam into two halves, he returned to civilian life and joined the Foreign Ministry staff.

In early 1955 he took charge of the Information and Press Department of the Foreign Ministry.

He took part in the Vietnamese peace negotiations in Paris (1968-1973).

He headed the Vietnamese delegation to the negotiations with China three times (1974, 1978, 1979).

He was appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs in 1973, after the signing of the Paris agreement.

He headed his country's delegation to the United Nations for a long period and represented his country in the Geneva negotiations bearing on the refugees.

In May 1980 he was appointed minister of culture and information.

He is married and has five children (three girls and two boys).

11887
CSO: 4802

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL TASKS OF 1980'S DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 1980 pp 1-12

[Article by Hoang Tung in journal of the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department: "The Revolutionary Situation in Our Country and the Guidelines and Tasks Regarding Ideological Work"]

[Text] I. The Present Revolutionary Situation

Over the past 5 years, how have we waged the struggle, what victories have we won and what is the significance of these victories?

The past 5 years have been 5 years in which, under the leadership of the party, we have carried out the socialist revolution throughout the country. Today, the North, which began advancing to socialism years ago and was the base of the people's national democratic revolution throughout the country, is joined with the rest of the country and the entire country is advancing to socialism.

The achievement of foremost importance was the victory won in resolving the principal problem of the revolution, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was a victory of tremendous historic significance, was the result of a process of long struggle.

In 1945, with the victory of the August general uprising, we established the revolutionary dictatorship of manual workers and farmers throughout the country. Because the Vietnamese revolution was the first revolution in Southeast Asia and the colonies of imperialism, the entire old world resorted to armed intervention. The struggles over which line to follow in order to resolve the Vietnam question and then the Indochina question, what kind of government to establish, what kind of socio-economic system to build and so forth were extremely fierce. The first revolutionary state in this region had to wage two protracted revolutionary wars that lasted for 30 years in order to win victory over imperialist aggressor powers and re-establish the revolutionary government throughout the country; this time, our revolutionary government acquired a new quality--the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the revolutionary history of the proletariat in the 20th Century, no revolution was as difficult and savage as the revolution in our country.

The establishment of a unified proletarian state throughout the country was extremely important because the primary issue of the revolution is that of seizing political power. Only by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country was it possible to open the way for the advance by the entire country to socialism.

The increasing strengthening and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat gave the Vietnamese state, the Vietnamese revolution unprecedented strength. As a result, we were able to thwart the counter-revolutionary schemes of hostile domestic powers and win victory over the Chinese aggressors.

The second important victory has been the achievements recorded in healing the wounds of the war, reorganising the unified economy, restoring and developing production and supporting the life of the people.

Our enemies, primarily the United States, always maintained that the neo-colonialist economy which they created in the South and into which they annually had to pour billions of dollars in order to maintain this economy, would immediately collapse as soon as they withdrew from Vietnam and ended their aid. The Chinese reactionaries also maintained that by withdrawing their specialists, cutting their aid to us and coordinating with the imperialists in a policy of economic enbargo they would strangle our country's economy and force us to yield to them. The various types of enemies, both old and new, have aligned with one another and have been attacking us very fiercely on the economic front.

By overcoming these challenges, our people have recorded very significant achievements. Agricultural has clearly been restored to the pre-war level and undergone a certain amount of development. It has not been easy to restore a backward agriculture heavily ravaged by war and continuous natural disasters. On the other hand, the changes in production relations and the structure of the economy are creating firm premises for long-range development. Our industry, although still small, was once totally dependent upon foreign countries, both the neo-colonialist industry in the South and the socialist industry in the North. Following the war, the socialist countries changed the form of assistance being provided to us; the imperialists and Chinese reactionaries severed all aid. It has truly not been a simple matter to maintain industrial production at the present level.

Without the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries and severe natural disasters, the achievements of our people would certainly have been larger and the economic situation and the situation in the daily lives of the people would also be less difficult.

The third important victory has been the establishment of the socialist system of production relations and the formation of a unified economic structure throughout the country.

The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country is a victory of historic significance; however, the factor determining whether or not socialism is established is whether or not the new, socialist mode of production is established.

Over the past several years, we have accelerated socialist transformation in two sectors: private, capitalist commerce and industry and the private, individual production sector within agriculture, industry and commerce.

Today, the question of who defeats whom which exists between socialism and capitalism in the field of production relations has been virtually resolved. We have virtually abolished the capitalist economy and the bourgeoisie in the South. This is a strategic victory. The bourgeoisie in the South, the nucleus of which was the compradore bourgeoisie of Chinese ancestry, was an organized, experienced force that had many domestic and foreign ties, a force that was a component of world capitalism, primarily the capitalism of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. If we did not topple this force, did not abolish capitalist production relations, we could not have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, could not have carried out socialist transformation within agriculture and the handicraft trade and could not have reorganised social production along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

In the South, there are still some private industrial installations which are gradually being transformed and maintained by the proletariat; this in no way implies that the proletarian state does not have the strength to abolish them. On the other hand, still possessing some forces and scheming to restore and win back their lost position, the bourgeoisie has continuously counter-attacked the new system ever since it was toppled, and this counter-attack has been a persistent one; however, it can be irrevocably stated that the situation cannot be reversed and that capitalist production relations are gone forever.

The struggle to resolve the question of who defeats whom which exists between the collective way of life and the private way of life is also occurring in the South and important initial victories have been won in this struggle. The vast majority of working farmers in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands has been organized in cooperatives or on a lower level. In the provinces of former Nam Bo, farmers have also begun earning their livings collectively under many different forms of organizations. This is the final and most difficult phase; however, the clear trend is that the collective way of life will triumph over the private way of life.

Over the past 5 years (actually in the past 2 or 3 years), a victory of some magnitude has been won by having small farmers embark on the collective way of life without serious disruptions. As we know, many countries have had to carry out agricultural cooperativization many times in order to achieve success.

The victory of the socialist revolution in the field of production relations, although not a total victory, is a very basic one.

We have also won important victories on the cultural and educational front.

Whereas, in 1975 and 1976, it was difficult for socialist culture, theatrical art, cinematography, press publications and so forth to penetrate the South, today, they have assumed the dominant position throughout the entire country. We rapidly established the socialist culture and have strongly developed education and public health services all the way down to the basic level. Hostile powers at home and abroad have been scheming to infiltrate the cultural front and use the old culture and old style of life as a tool to counter-attack the new system, oppose the proletarian state, oppose proletarian culture and the socialist way of life, undermine revolutionary ethics and create tensions in the relationships within socialist society that we have just begun to build, but they cannot achieve success.

In summary, since 1975, by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, thwarting every scheme of domestic reactionary powers to restore the old system, winning victory over one of the largest aggressor powers, rapidly healing the wounds of the war, restoring and developing the economy, abolishing the classes of exploiters, forming a unified economic structure and so forth, the Vietnamese revolution has continued to march forward from an offensive position and won victories of important significance. Never before have the Vietnamese revolution and the Indochina revolution enjoyed a situation as good as today's or had the position and power they have today. These victories could not have been won by means of administrative orders, rather, they are the combined results of an extremely arduous and complex class struggle in all fields: politics, economics, military affairs, culture and ideology, that is, the combined results of the three revolutions. These victories cannot be separated from the correct line of the party and the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee.

Today, the socialist revolution throughout our country faces a complicated situation, one similar to a situation faced several times before: can we develop under conditions of relative peace or must we be ready to contend with war?

In 1945, following the establishment of the worker-farmer state government, we faced a similar situation. We tried to develop upon the possibilities for peace, but the danger of war kept increasing. Our party employed the necessary tactics by making concessions to Chiang Kai-shek, to France and the United States in order to prolong the peace so that we could strengthen the government and move the revolution forward; however, war broke out and dragged on.

The second time, after winning victory over the French and liberating one-half of the country, we faced the danger of intervention by the United States. We again had to make necessary concessions, such as proposing the peaceful reunification of the country, the formation of a coalition government and so forth with a view toward avoiding a conflict with the ringleader of imperialism; however, the enemy intervened more and more deeply in a vain attempt to annex all of our country and Indochina. We again had to contend with a prolonged war of aggression, one that did not end in victory until 30 April 1975.

This last time, we had to deal with a similar situation. Whereas, in the past, the establishment of the worker-farmer government was a challenge to the imperialist forces, the establishment of proletarian governments throughout Vietnam and the Indochina peninsula is an even sharper challenge to them. For this reason, attacking the SRV and Indochina became a key objective in the counter-revolutionary global strategy of imperialism and the international reactionary powers, especially the Chinese reactionaries.

The Chinese reactionaries are playing the assault role in implementing this scheme. Taking advantage of a time when we were encountering serious difficulties in many areas, they used the Pol Pot clique to unleash a war to occupy small parts of our country and ultimately annex our entire country. They schemed to strengthen their foothold in Kampuchea, foment rebellion in Nam Bo in coordination with conducting subversive activities in Laos and launching a military attack against the North in the hope that they could control all of Indochina and then sweep into Southeast Asia. They suffered bitter defeat, even though they had to use very savage force. The revolutionary forces in Indochina aligned with one another to topple them in Kampuchea and rapidly smash their offensive against Vietnam.

Even if we did not mention the other victories, the victories of thwarting the schemes of domestic counter-revolutionary powers (in the South) to restore themselves, toppling the reactionary regime in Kampuchea and winning victory over the war of aggression of the Chinese expansionists so that all three countries on the Indochina peninsula are independent and free and advancing to socialism represent an extremely glorious feat of arms, of which not everyone understands the full value. It can be said that we have done our very best over the past 5 years and that the victories that have been won are victories of historic significance.

The past 5 years have also been a period of revolutionary explosion in the world. Following the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and the defeat of Chinese expansionism in the scheme to establish a Mao-style social system and their rule in the world, a host of revolutionary countries have been born in western Asia, Africa and South America. This situation proves that the comparison of forces between the revolution and counter-revolution has changed so much that imperialism is in a state of crisis and defeat, has continuously been beaten back and no longer has the strength to carry out large-scale or even small-scale military counter-offensives to win back positions that have been lost.

The rapid victories of the war to liberate Kampuchea and the war waged by our people to protect the fatherland against expansionist aggression strengthened the causes underlying this change in the comparison of forces. The Chinese reactionaries and the imperialists want very much to reverse the Kampuchean situation but they do not dare send in troops because they do not have the strength, and even if they did send in troops, they still could not reverse the situation. When they began their attack on our northern border provinces, the Deng Xiaoping clique said that they put no limits on their offensive with regard to the extend of the attack or how long it would last. Had things gone smoothly for them, nothing would have stopped them from attacking Hanoi itself. But, because they did not have the strength, they beat a hasty retreat as soon as they "touched the tiger's tail" and did not dare "pull his whiskers." The result of this test of strength was determined by the forces of the two sides. The alliance among the three countries of Indochina and our international alliance did not permit them to take more reckless action. The recent changes on the Indochina peninsula marked the first test of strength between the two alliances: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the world socialist community on one side and China, the United States and the other counter-revolutionary powers on the other side. Therefore, the recent victories are victories of the revolutionary alliance over the counter-revolutionary alliance.

The United States and China threatened, shouted and cursed but did not dare become directly involved in Afghanistan because of the change in the comparison of forces. Great Britan agreed to withdraw from Rhodesia and accept the birth of the revolutionary state of Zimbabwe; this was followed by a very symbolic event, the United States standing idly by in the face of all of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Iran being held captive for several months in a row, which also gives an indication of the profound changes that have occurred in the world.

This is a very new state of affairs.

However, because they do not have the strength to launch a military counter-attack and are unwilling to withdraw from the arena of history, the counterattack by imperialism and the international reactionary powers in other fields has become increasingly frenetic and intense. Political attacks, economic embargoes, the encouragement of subversive activities and so forth have become their primary modes in the new situation. Only by placing our country's situation against this common background can we see why, over the past few years, the hostile powers have, together with continuing to threaten war and pursue subversive schemes, attacked us so intensely in every area: attacked us economically, politically, ideologically and culturally, attacked our style of life and so forth.

On the basis of the situation presented above, we can reach the following conclusion: over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese revolution has continued to advance and has won large victories. Our position and power are stronger than ever before. The dicatatorship of the proletariat has been established on a nationwide scale and is continuing to be strengthened. The economy ravaged in the war has been restored. The socialist production relations have been established and are gradually being perfected. The comprehensive coordination between our country and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has created new strength and new advantages for us... Of course, imperialism and the other reactionary powers have not abandoned their scheme to push back the revolution in Vietnam and Indochina, but the situation is completely different from what it once was. We are not in a state of war nor are we in a situation in which we are at peace in one part of the country but at war in another. The danger of war still exists, but our national defense forces are strong enough today to defeat aggression by enemies and maintain the safety of the country. While it is necessary to continue to heighten our vigilance, strengthen our national defense forces and be ready to properly retaliate against every adventure by the enemy, regardless of the scale, the new situation does permit our revolution to shift the center of its efforts into a new period, the period of socialist industrialization.

It would be very dangerous to not fully recognize this change in our country and the changes in the comparison of forces in the world in order to truly accelerate the scientific-technological revolution and socialist industrialization and, in this manner, develop our production forces, strengthen production relations, strengthen the national defense system and gradually overcome the difficulties being encountered with the economy and everyday life, very dangerous to hesitate, to not see the capabilities and guidelines for moving forward.

Shifting to the period of the socialist revolution on a nationwide scale is an historic turning point. It also marks the start of a new struggle, the most comprehensive, profound and thorough struggle in history, the struggle to resolve the question of who defeats whom which exists between socialism and capitalism, between public ownership and private ownership, between the collective way of life and the private, small-scale production way of life in order to advance to large-scale production, advance from a "slave" society to the society of collective ownership. This struggle is not only waged in the economic field, but also in the fields of politics, ideology, culture, lifestyle and so forth by means of the three revolutions. In the entire course of this struggle, it is possible to establish key areas in which we must concentrate our efforts on resolving specific problems during each period of time; objectively, however, once the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, this struggle is waged openly and, at the same time, comprehensively, that is to say, the three revolutions must be carried out simultaneously. Our revolution cannot be separated from the very sharp struggle between socialism and capitalism on a worldwide scale.

What problems must we resolve in this new struggle?

The socialist revolution in the economy is one aspect of the revolution. The key issue here is abolishing the capitalist mode of production and business and transforming small-scale production and business, replacing them with the two primary modes of socialist production and business, state and collective. This is the revolution in production relations.

The struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" in the field of culture and lifestyle is no less sharp. In the past, after the French imperialists were defeated and forced to withdraw, the influences of their politics and culture continued to exist for some time in our society. Even today, there are old intellectuals in Vietnam who embrace the French bourgeois culture. U.S. imperialism, with the neo-colonialist culture and education, created in the South a corps of intellectuals possessing their "national" consciousness. The neo-colonialist culture encouraged individualism, stimulated a selfish style of life, materialized man through the philosophy of a fast lifestyle and encouraged persons to live with no thought for tomorrow, to earn a living by any means possible. The Americans poisoned millions of persons with this philosophy in order to serve their war plans and enslave them. After the United States was defeated and the puppet army was toppled, the harmful influences of the neo-colonialist culture and the fast style of life did not disappear on their own.

Through the various religions, the United States spread superstitions of every sort throughout society in the South. These harmful factors plus the remnants of Confucianism and Manh Kha and the other backward phenomena in our society had more than a small impact upon the world view and consciousness of many strata of persons. In addition, there has also been provocation from the psychological war of the hostile powers.

Our socialist revolution has been made even more arduous due to the fact that we must overcome very large difficulties in the initial stage.

Our primary material base and economic strength at this time is agriculture, but we only have 5.4 million hectares of farmland, which include 4.6 million hectares of rice paddies, not all of which are used to raise two crops per year. Through a high degree of effort, we are now cultivating 1.8 million hectares of winter-spring rice, 1 million hectares of summer-fall rice and 3 million hectares of 10 month rice. Thus, in total, we are only cultivating about 6 million hectares of rice. Of course, there are other crops being raised, but our grain crops still consist primarily of rice (80 percent of total grain output). And, it is very difficult to support 54 million persons on 6 million hectares of rice yielding an average of 2 tons of slighly more per hectare.

Our small industry is still very heavily dependent upon raw materials, fuels and spare parts from other countries. To maintain production, it is necessary to spend billions of dollars each year to import these items; however, we have very little foreign currency and it is necessary to save foreign currency so that we can buy grain.

As soon as the long war of resistance against the United States ended and before we could overcome the aftereffects of that war, we had to deal with a war of aggression launched by the Chinese reactionaries. This attack was rapidly repulsed, but the danger of war persists. This situation makes it impossible for us to concentrate our forces and financial resources on socialist industrialization, rather, we must always allocate an appropriate portion of these forces for national defense. As a result, the life of each family and the structure of the labor force in the countryside continue to be unstable.

It is under these conditions that we must accumulate capital for socialist industrialization.

Applying the principles and laws of socialism, on the basis of the experiences of the socialist revolution in the North and on the basis of the diverse experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, our party has set forth the basic line of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. This line has been improved and tested in practice over the past 5 years.

In the process of formulating this line, our party quickly and irrevocably resolved the issues of reunifying the fatherland and advancing the entire country to socialism. This is a matter of very decisive significance in advancing the entire country to socialism and creating the conditions for our rapid victories over the two wars of aggression unleashed by the Chinese reactionaries.

In the line established at the 4th Congress there is one issue that could not be resolved in detail at the time of the congress. It was the question of war or peace in the new period. Six months after the congress, the Chinese reactionaries began to publicly pursue a hostile policy toward us, the pressure of war increased and, in February 1979, war broke out. We fought bravely and rapidly brought this war to a victorious conclusion; however, the danger of war still exists and we must establish the line of a war to protect the fatherland, strengthen our national defense forces and efficiently distribute our manpower and materiel for the two tasks of socialist industrialization and the defense of the country.

The international line of our party and state in the new stage has also been established. The SRV has established a comprehensive alliance with the countries of the world socialist system, primarily with the Soviet Union. The international line of our party is always clear and correct. The ideological basis of this line is coordinating patriotism with internationalism, coordinating national independence with socialism, viewing the national liberation revolution as a part of the world proletarian revolution and so forth. Today, now that China has openly betrayed us and joined the ranks of the enemy, a comprehensive alliance with the strategic allies of our country's revolution is both a necessity and a matter directly affecting the future development of our country's revolution. This alliance is a very basic condition underlying our work of building and protecting the fatherland; at the same time, it creates the conditions for us to fulfill our international obligation well in the new situation.

The development of the world today has reached the point where aligning with one another in every respect has become an objective necessity not only for the socialist system, but also for the countries within the capitalist system. The political reality is that capitalism has established a European parliment. In addition, there is the tri-laterial club, which, although loosely structured, is participated in by all capitalist leaders and decides each and every strategic and tactical question of capitalism, even who will be the presidents of the imperialist countries. Economically, this alliance takes the form of multi-national corporations and unified banks and markets. Of course, they still have many internal antagonisms; however, because their basic interests are similar, they have united with one another on every issue from politics and military affairs to production, monetary affairs, credit and the market. The same is true with regard to the comprehensive alliance and cooperation among the socialist countries. They insure that each country within the community develops its potentials as best possible in the work of building and protecting socialism for the sake of the interests of the country itself and the entire community.

II. The Present Political Task and the Guidelines for Our Ideological Work

As we enter the 1980's, even though we must still be ready to deal with the threat of war, the Vietnamese revolution has the conditions needed for shifting to a new period: the period of building the material and technical bases of socialism, in which the central task is socialist industrialization; the period of simultaneously accelerating the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, strengthening our production forces and, in this manner, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, improving economic organization and management, perfecting the new production relations, accelerating the ideological and cultural revolution, building the system of collective ownership throughout society, establishing the new style of life and molding the new man.

These are also the elements of the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the new period because, only by strengthening production forces, establishing the system of collective ownership, creating the superiority of the socialist organization of production, of the socialist organization of labor, of the socialist way of life and so forth, can we win total victory for the socialist revolution.

These are the guidelines for resolving, in a fundamental way, the pressing issues of the country and the people. The difficulties we are experiencing with the economy and in everyday life can only be overcome on the basis of accelerating the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism. The strength of the national defense system can only be increased on the basis of constantly strengthening our production forces. The negative phenomena in economic activities and social life are due to many reasons and arise in the process of the sharp struggle between the two paths, the two ways of life; the virtual elimination of this situation requires the combined impact of all three revolutions, not simply individual measures.

In this stage of development, the Vietnamese revolution must deal with pressures from many sides.

--First, there is the pressure of imperialism and Chinese expansionism. Taking advantage of a time at which we are encountering numerous difficulties, they have attacked us very viciously politically and attempted to surround and strangle our economy while aligning with counter-revolutionary powers at home that have been toppled to intensify the psychological war and subversive activities, attack our line, policies and leadership, sow the seeds of skepticism and opposition...with a view toward drowning us in our difficulties and, as a result, forcing us to change our line, to abandon the course of socialist development and abandon our alliance with the Soviet Union so that they can easily intimidate and conquer us. This is a sharp struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between the three socialist countries of Indochina and the international hostile powers scheming to impose their influence upon this region. We are determined to boldly follow the course of socialism and, only by following this course can we insure the independence and prosperity of our fatherland and bring a civilized and happy life to our people.

--Secondly, the opportunistic trend of the nationalist powers is exerting pressure upon us to follow a middle course, to stand between socialism and capitalism, between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the Soviet

Union and China. We see this trend as controlling the course of development of a number of countries, such as Yugoslavia. This trend confuses genuine revolution and fraudulent revolution and, in actuality, supports the counter-revolutionary powers in their opposition against the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries.

--Thirdly, there are the tendencies to slow down, to hesitate, to postpone socialist construction in order to stimulate the positive aspects of the capitalist economy and the private economy or wait until the socialist economy has displayed its full superior nature before carrying out socialist transformation. This is a very mistaken viewpoint; it is this very viewpoint that led to the deviation in the implementation of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, even to the view that the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum was primarily designed to stimulate the positive aspects of the household economy, of the private economy and the unorganized market, not designed first and primarily to strengthen the state-operated economy and the collective economy.

These tendencies are related to one another and all pose an obstacle to the development of the revolution.

On the basis of the situation mentioned above, the political tasks of the 1980's are: accelerating socialist industrialization, completing socialist transformation, strengthening the new production relations and implementing the system of socialist collective ownership; strengthening our national defense potentials, improving order and security, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and being ready to fight and defend the fatherland; building the new culture and lifestyle and gradually improving the material and cultural lives of the people. These tasks reflect the thorough implementation of the resolution of the 4th Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee in the new situation.

To meet the requirements of the situation and tasks mentioned above, the guidelines for our ideological work are:

+ Firmly adhering to the line and basic tasks of the socialist revolution, bolstering the fighting strength of the party and the revolutionary spirit of the masses, bringing about a profound, revolutionary change throughout the party, among the people and throughout the army and concentrating our forces on successfully carrying out the basic and pressing tasks in the new period;

+ Waging a comprehensive and thorough struggle between the two ways of life to overcome the mistaken tendencies in the implementation of the line and policies while also overcoming impetuousness and positions contrary to the objective laws of the period of transition and the economic laws of socialism;

+ Mobilizing the revolutionary movement of the masses and creating an intense revolutionary atmosphere within every field of activity in order to accelerate socialist construction; struggling to thwart the schemes of enemies at home and abroad to foment rebellion and sabotage us while protecting the achievements of the revolution;

+ Strengthening the organization of the agencies that perform ideological work, overcoming the state of decentralization that exists on the ideological front, improving the quality of ideological work, overcoming manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism and becoming the masters of the situation, the masters of public opinion, thereby effectively guiding the revolutionary actions of the masses.

On the basis of these guidelines, the main tasks of ideological work are:

1. Attaching full importance to teaching the basic situation, to clarifying the situation of the revolution, confirming the victories that have been won, pointing out the difficulties that exist and thoroughly analyzing shortcomings and mistakes; establishing the proper attitude to be taken by the communist militant, distinguishing right from wrong, firmly grasping the goals of the revolution and the political tasks in the new period, thoroughly understanding the line of the party, closely uniting everyone around the Party Central Committee, bravely defending the political line and setting a good example and taking the lead in the effort to overcome difficulties and rectify shortcomings, thereby contributing to the advance of the revolution.

We must criticize the attitude of skepticism in the face of victories and vacillation and pessimism in the face of temporary difficulties and harshly criticize the phenomena of indifference and irresponsibility and the attitudes of conservatism and rightism in the effort to overcome difficulties and weaknesses; at the same time, we must prevent and rectify new deviations that might occur in the process of implementing the positions and policies of the party.

2. We must make it clear that the struggle between the revolution and connter-revolution is continuing in the period of socialist industrialization; that foreign enemies and domestic counter-revolutionary powers that have been toppled, including disguised enemies, are still collaborating with one another to push the revolution backward; and that strengthening our national defense and security forces is the constant task of our state.

Through education, we must heighten the sense of revolutionary vigilance and the awareness of the obligation to build up the army, strengthen the national defense system, maintain political security and social order and defeat the psychological war of the enemy.

We must harshly criticize the phenomena of indifference, irresponsibility, fear of hardships, underestimation of the enemy, the lack of vigilance and the failure to maintain combat readiness.

3. We must wage a comprehensive struggle for the sake of socialist industrialization, clearly distinguishing between socialism and capitalism, between the collective way of life and the private way of life, between large-scale production and small-scale production.

We must continue to thoroughly teach the general line of the socialist revolution and the economic development line, clearly pointing out the superior nature of socialism; we must struggle against tendencies and lines of thinking that are contrary to our line.

(There is one manifestation similar to the Bukharin trend: allowing the socialist economy to develop and, once this economy begins to display its superior nature, farmers will begin to follow socialism. Consequently, in socialist transformation, attention should only be given to phenomena that are not clear-cut; importance is not attached to strengthening the socialist economy, the state-operated and collective economies are severely criticized and light regard is shown for the important significance of the state's need to control grain, commodities, raw materials and consumer goods. Or, as in the case of the implementation of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, importance is only attached to strengthening the private, local economies, the free market is allowed to develop and so forth).

Together with struggling against rightist phenomena, it is necessary to appropriately criticize manifestations of complacency, impetuousness and the failure to rely upon specific conditions in the implementation of economic and social positions and measures.

4. We must intensify the struggle against negative phenomena in economic and social life. We must heighten the responsibility of the party organization, government, mass organizations and the armed forces in this struggle.

This is an organizational and ideological struggle, a struggle involving culture and lifestyle to overcome the looseness in economic management and the management of society and the decline in the qualities of some cadres and party members and some of the masses; at the same time, it is a political struggle against the schemes of the enemy to find ways to corrupt some of our cadres and party members and gain the participation of immoral elements in the attempt to sabotage our economy, organization and social order.

We must make well coordinated and full use of the following measures: teaching the revolutionary philosophy of life to cadres and party members so they maintain their revolutionary qualities and maintain a wholesome and simple style of life in coordination with tapping the spirit of collective ownership of the working people and accelerating the revolutionary movement of the masses; coordinating ideological and organizational measures and coordinating the discipline of the party with the law of the state; at the same time, exposing the schemes of the enemy and mobilizing the forces of all of society to thwart the psychological war of the enemy.

5. We must propagandize and teach matters related to the objective laws of the period of transition, the economic laws of socialism and the principles of socialist management; help to give everyone a firm grasp of the viewpoints, positions and policies of the party and state concerning the rate of economic development, the relationship between industry and agriculture, the relationship between heavy industry and light industry, the relationship between the central economy and the local economy, the relationship between the economy and the defense of the nation, the relationship between the accumulation of capital and the standard of living, the utilization of many different economic segments, the relationship between the plan and the market, the matter of prices, distribution in accordance with labor, public welfare and so forth.

This is also one aspect of the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" in the period of transition.

6. We must intensify the struggle between the two ways of life in the economic and cultural field, establish the revolutionary world view and the socialist style of life, criticize the old world view and the decadent, backward way of life and repulse the remnants of the neo-colonialist and feudal cultures.

We must be vigilant against the scheme of hostile powers to use the old culture and the old style of life as tools to counter-attack us, to deceive and poison a segment of our people, especially youths, and must thwart every scheme to foment rebellion in the field of culture and lifestyle.

7. We must continue the struggle against the remnants of Maoism. Together with forging cadres and party members and heightening their Marxist-Leninist stand and viewpoint, we must continue to intensify our research and criticism of Maoism in order to expose the anti-scientific, counter-revolutionary nature of the viewpoints of Mao in every field, show everyone the distinction between Marxism-Leninism and the line and viewpoints of our party and Maoism and endeavor to totally eradicate the influences of Maoism in our society as quickly as possible.

8. We must improve the quality of ideological work and correct the superficiality, monotony, poverty, lack of eloquence, lack of militancy and remoteness from life in ideological work. Ideological work must delve

into the revolutionary movement of the masses, the practical activities of each sector and locality, of each type installation and be in the forefront of production and combat, uncovering and responding to questions raised by life, criticizing opportunistic trends and promptly refuting the counter-revolutionary arguments and propaganda of the enemy, thereby causing everyone to understand and act in exact accordance with the line and policies of the party and helping to stimulate the strong advance of the revolutionary movement.

We must improve both the substance and form of the activities of the party organization on the basic level, heighten their political and ideological nature and, in this manner, improve the knowledge that cadres and party members have of the situation, tasks, lines and policies and truly make the party chapter the organization that fights each hour of each day in the political and ideological fields on the basic level.

We must reform the teaching of theory and politics and coordinate the improvement of the command of theory with the improvement of the ability to perform practical work in order to meet the requirements of training cadres in the new stage.

We must strengthen the organization and research and fundamentally rearrange the agencies that perform ideological work in order to strengthen the oneness of mind on the ideological front and increase the returns from this work.

The radio station, with its new technical strength, must be used better in information and propaganda work in the country and participate in the common struggle in the world.

(We must research the improvement of the political activities of the party chapters on the basic level; research the improvement of the activities of the Youth Union and the other mass organizations, the activities of agencies, enterprises, production teams and so forth. At present, there are 1.5 million party members and 4 million Youth Union members; every agency, school and enterprise has an organization, but the ideological front is frequently abandoned, the psychological war of the enemy is spreading and mistaken tendencies are constantly having an impact upon public opinion).

In summary, we must improve the content, form, work methods, organization, cadre training, material-technical bases and so forth in order to further develop the effectiveness of ideological work.

7809
CSO: 4209

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WATER, POWER SERVICE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 29 Jun 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by KMT: "Municipal People's Council Reminds the Power and Water Agencies to Support the Lives of the People"]

[Text] TS, 27 June: In order to prepare to contribute ideas at the 12th session of the Municipal People's Council concerning production and living conditions in the [present] situation, recently, the Standard-of-living Section, the Communications and Transportation Committee and the Labor Committee subordinate to the Municipal People's Council held an expanded meeting attended by standard-of-living sections of the ward and district municipal people's councils to discuss grain regulations, the market management situation, circulation and distribution, circulation and transportation and so on.

The Communication and Transportation Committee of the Municipal People's Committee came to participate in order to clarify the real situation at the Binh Trieu station, especially concerning the station area's recent 5-day power outage during the heavy rains when there were many passengers waiting for trains. This had a great effect on sanitation safety and public order and security.

The Standard-of Living Section of the Municipal People's Council also listened to reports by the Power Distribution Service and the Water Supply Corporation on the power and water support situation in the past period, the reasons why the power blackout schedules have not been followed in the production and consumer zones, the reasons why the water has been unclear and so on.

After listening to the leadership committees of the units mentioned above report on the specific situation concerning the subjective and objective aspects, the delegates to the Municipal People's Council spoke about the subjective weaknesses and a spirit of responsibility in providing support; at the same time, they proposed a number of measures to overcome the weaknesses. As for the Chemicals Corporation's failure to fulfill its contract to supply alum and lime to the Water Supply Corporation, the Municipal People's Council will study the matter and make a decision about stipulating responsibilities. As for the power reserved for the production and consumer zones, the delegates to the Municipal People's Council have proposed that the Power Management and Distribution Service coordinate things even more closely with the public security forces and the localities and rely on the masses in order to virtually put an end to the theft of electricity used to produce ice to support individual interests at present because this sector uses a rather large amount of electricity and has an effect on the price of ice.

It was learned that the Power Management and Distribution Service is presently test allowing a neighborhood in Precinct 4 to make plans and take full responsibility for managing and distributing [electricity] in the neighborhood. The experiences acquired will later be developed.

Concerning water, at present, the quality is relatively good and it is clear but, according to the Water Supply Corporation, the people must conserve and they should boil the water.

The Municipal People's Council also expressed the opinion that the roadway lighting units are not satisfactorily managing the task of lighting a number of roads and zones and that the Water Supply Corporation has not handled things satsifactorily or promptly with regard to a number of public hydrants and this has led to the waste or theft of water.

The Municipal People's Council concluded that the three sectors -- food, housing and travels of the people -- must be given attention and continually improved because these too are factors for stimulating production. Because of this, it is the responsibility of the sectors concerned -- power, water, housing and land management and commerce -- to acquire experience and eliminate the present negative aspects and manifest positive aspects in providing support.

11943
CSO: 4209

READER DENOUNCES CONTINUED ILLEGAL SALES OF CIGARETTES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column by Cong Minh, P.O. Box 3H802, Bac Ninh: "Illegal Business in Foreign Cigarettes Still Continues"]

[Text] The decision of the Council of Ministers prohibiting the import and sales of foreign cigarettes of all kinds is welcomed by the majority of people everywhere. In many localities the responsible organs have seriously implemented this decision and have adopted positive measures to urge the people to voluntarily comply with it.

In a number of cities, as the economic management organs have not yet coordinated their activities with those of the sectors concerned to take appropriate control measures, foreign cigarettes were still illegally sold and transported from province to province. In the Port of Haiphong, the ships that constantly came and went away were a major source of foreign cigarettes. Since the decision of the Council of Ministers was made, prices of foreign cigarettes here have sharply dropped. Merchants have been sending cigarettes to Hanoi and the provinces where prices had been higher and even to Ho Chi Minh City and a number of southern provinces. As a result, illegal purchases and sales of train and bus tickets were booming. A bus ticket on the Hanoi-Haiphong route some day cost as much as 50-60 dong, and even 100 dong; train tickets 20-25 dong. In Hanoi particularly the sales of foreign cigarettes are still quite common. Refreshment and tea houses and sidewalk vendors still hide such cigarettes and sell them at convenient times. Right at the intersection of Hang Bac and Ta Hien Streets, where the subzone public security post exercises constant control, illegal cigarettes vendors still gather in considerable numbers.

We suggest that commerce and other related sectors take firm measures to seriously enforce the Council of Ministers' decision.

5598
CSO: 4209

IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISES TAKING THE INITIATIVE STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Right of Production Installations To Take the Initiative in Production and Business"]

[Text] Corporations, enterprises and joint enterprises are production and business installations where the party line and policies and the state plan are directly implemented and labor and resources are directly used to create wealth for society. To carry out the economic collective ownership system right in these installations, the important requirement is first to guarantee the right of corporations and enterprises to take the initiative in production and business.

Assigned to manage a part of the socialist properties for production and business to serve the interests of the entire society, the production installations have the responsibility for totally fulfilling the state plan in terms of both norms, use value and value, i.e., both delivering to the state the quantities of major products (through commerce) and paying all of the cash items into the state fund. To fulfill this task they must have the full rights to organize all production and business activities, which range from drafting plans, using capital and labor to organizing the production line and resolving the question of supplying materials and raw materials and consuming products. Pointing to the need "to concentrate efforts on properly consolidating production installations," the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee stresses "guaranteeing the right to take the initiative in production and business and the right to be financially self-supporting of the production installations."

The Council of Ministers has issued a decision to extend the right of enterprises and collective and individual economic units to produce and circulate at their convenience (at flexible prices) the lines of products that are not under state management and receive no state-supplied materials, and particularly to encourage making goods out of domestic and secondary raw materials. The responsibility and rights of production installations to draft plans and to order materials have gradually been clearly defined to put an end to the relationships that would not conform to the principle of socialist enterprise. The state also determines the shares of foreign exchange to be granted the localities, sectors and production installations that manufacture goods for export.

Although policies and measures have not yet been carried out in a synchronized manner, many installations have tried to create the opportunities to take the initiative in production and business. A number of enterprises for the first time improved the way they would draft their plans by surveying and positively evaluating their producing capacity and exploitable capabilities and determining correct guidelines, norms and measures; as a result, they were able to overcome some of their difficulties and to maintain production. In order to resolve the problem of supply of materials and raw materials, besides the quantities they got within the plan, many production installations bought additional materials at agreed prices, ordered materials from agricultural cooperatives, exchanged their products for raw materials, etc. Others reorganized their production line; used manpower in a flexible way; adopted the piece-rate and piece-work systems; and used different forms of rewards to encourage raising labor productivity, gross production and workers' income. Commercial accounting was adopted by some installations in order to resolve the problem of consumption of products that had been made out of high-priced raw materials. Some production installations, after having fulfilled their obligation, were able to have equal economic ties with other economic units in order to resolve necessary problems having to do with supply of materials and consumption of products.

The above-mentioned initial progresses prove that to guarantee and respect the right of production installations to take the initiative in production and business has the realistic meaning of releasing their producing power. This is something that managers at all levels must pay extreme attention to as they assume leadership over production and business. The limits of extending this right to take the initiative are adhering to the line, policy and guidelines on the state plan; ensuring economic effectiveness; and combining the interests of society as a whole with those of the collectives and working people.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES COLLECTED 66 PERCENT OF AGRICULTURE TAX

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Southern Provinces Collect Over 65 Percent of Agricultural Tax Planned in the 1979-1980 Tenth-Month Rice and Winter-Spring Crop Seasons"]

[Text] By the end of July 1980, the southern provinces and cities south of Quang Nam-Da Nang have paid taxes and loan payments to the state amounting to 47.3 percent of the planned norm for the entire year, with collection of taxes alone attaining 65.7 percent of the planned norm for the 1979-1980 tenth-month rice and winter-spring crop seasons.

All localities from provinces to production installations basically completed the tax registers, which created favorable conditions for better tax collection.

The provinces of Tien Giang, Dong Nai, Nghia Binh and Kien Giang and Ho Chi Minh City attained 70-85 percent of the planned tax collection norm. Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh and Ben Tre Provinces attained 50 percent of the tenth-month and winter-spring crop taxes norm.

High rates of payment of taxes as compared with the planned norms set by the province were recorded in these districts: Tra Cu, Cang Long, Tam Binh and Vung Liem in Cuu Long Province; Tan Hiep and Vinh Thuan in Kien Giang; Phung Hiep, Ke Sach, Thot Not and My Xuyen in Hau Giang; Phu Cat, Hoai Nhon and Son Ha in Nghia Binh; Hoa Vang and Duy Xuyen in Quang Nam-Da Nang; Go Cong Dong and Cai Be in Tien Giang; and Xuan Loc, Chau Thanh and Long Dat and the City of Bien Hoa in Dong Nai.

5598
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

VINH PHU STATE PLAN--The Vinh Phu Provincial People's Council recently met to review the implementation of the state plan during the first half of 1980. Over the past 6 months, many production sectors in the province failed to fulfill their set norms. Agricultural, industrial and artisan industrial and handicraft and capital construction achieved only 35 to 42 percent of the annual plan and collection and purchase of farm products and food, 28.1 percent. The council also set forth guidelines for the fulfillment of the 1980 state plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

INTERVIEW WITH VICE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 31 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] Reporter--Comrade Vice Minister, recently many people have been attentively following the task of opening new lands and building specialized rice cultivation areas in the Mekong River Delta to increase the sources of grain and contribute to solving a common difficult problem for the entire country. Will you please tell LAO DONG's readers about the progress made in carrying out this task?

Nguyen Cong Tan--In an agricultural country such as ours, rice is an important source of grain. But we are lacking in grain and, first of all, rice. One of the prinicpal reasons for this lack is the fact that we possess very little farmland, especially land suitable for rice cultivation.

At present, there are 4.7 million hectares of land suitable for rice cultivation throughout our country. The outlook for us is to raise this figure to about 5.2 million hectares.

In particular, the Mekong River Delta has more than 2.2 million hectares for rice cultivation. In the coming years, this region will expand a further 300,000 hectares for rice cultivation. Thus, for both the present and future, the rice growing areas in the Mekong River Delta will constitute more than half the total rice growing area of the entire country.

Ever since the reunification of the country, the policy of the Party Central Committee and the government has been to build state farms specialized in cultivating rice in the Mekong River Delta. The implementation of this policy has obtained initial results. More than 20 state farms were established in 1977; they have opened nearly 17,000 hectares of new land and, in 1979, delivered 16,000 tons of paddy to the state.

However, investments have not been concentrated and unified until 1980. The agricultural sector has developed this task by applying the method of doing easy things first and working on the difficult ones later on. To date, nearly 20 state farms have been set up in the Mekong River Delta, with a planned area of more than 80,000 hectares.

There are 6 state farms with 15,000 hectares in Minh Hai Province, 3 with 12,000 hectares in Kien Giang Province, 1 with 10,000 hectares in Long An Province, 2 with 11,000 hectares in An Giang Province, 4 with 15,000 hectares in Hau Giang Province and 3 with 20,000 hectares in Dong Thap Province.

These state farms have commissioned over 30,000 hectares for the cultivation of the 1980 10th-month crop. These rice growing farms are on a relatively large scale and have mechanized the soil preparation stage to a high degree and experimentally used aircraft to carry out direct sowing, fertilization and weeding on a number of ricefields. At present, the 10th-month riceplants are growing fairly well. If no difficulty or emergency arises, an additional amount of grain and goods will certainly be obtained and delivered to the state.

Reporter--Does this mean that this task has been carried out under favorable conditions?

Nguyen Cong Tan--There have been great opportunities but difficulties have not been negligible. Everyone knows that, apart from the tracts of convenient and profitable land exploited since long by our ancestors, the remainder includes age-old fallow areas bristled with natural and socioeconomic difficulties a number of which cannot be overcome overnight.

Speaking of the earth, it must be noted that most of the remaining fallow lands are constituted by alkali and saline soil on which riceplants cannot grow if salinity is not removed. But the nature of both these types of soil may easily change under the influence of water in the earth. If water is present, alkalinity and salinity will be washed out and the soil "sweetened"; consequently, riceplants will grow satisfactorily. This demonstrates the urgent need to carry out water conservancy--a material premise and a basic task in the whole system of economic and technical measures aimed at effectively exploiting these fallow lands.

Generally speaking, natural conditions in this region are, however, favorable: Plenty of rain and sunshine.... The soil here is abundant in humus and nitrogen and its surface even.

To meet the urgent grain requirement, the state has started focusing on investing capital, supplies, cadres and manpower in specialized rice cultivation areas. Some technical innovations have been attentively and successfully applied in the fields of water conservancy, soil transformation, mechanization, choice of strains....

At present, we have to settle a contradiction between the necessity of rapidly expanding the rice growing area, on the one hand, and the very limited possibilities in capital and equipment, the lack of experience in managing large-scale state farms, in specializing in rice cultivation and in applying mechanization to a high degree and a shortage of skillful managerial cadres and well-trained workers, on the other. It must be added that certain state policies and systems are still irrational and that workers are still faced with difficulties in their livelihood. Loose and sluggish cooperation among various sectors and between the central and local level has noticeably hampered the expansion of the rice growing area in the Mekong River Delta.

In short, experiences gained in the abovementioned state farms have demonstrated the possibility of quickly exploiting numerous tracts of fallow land in the Mekong River Delta and using them to grow rice with certain success.

The Ministry of Agriculture has envisaged the establishment of 40 more specialized rice cultivation state farms to be concentrated in the following 6 large regions: Vinh Hung (Long An); Nam Can, U Minh Ha and Vinh Loi (Minh Hai); and An Bien and Northern Ha Tien (Kien Giang). Each of these rice growing farms will have an area of about 3,000 hectares.

Efforts will be exerted to enable the state farms in the abovementioned regions to cultivate rice on 100,000 hectares in 1981 and 150,000 hectares in 1982. In the coming years, many state farms will continue to grow one crop per year but a large number of them will grow two crops; efforts will be made to produce some 350,000 tons of paddy by 1985. This is, of course, a far-flung program which will require a whole set of measures if it is to be carried out effectively.

Since this is a major project of very great importance, we earnestly propose that the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions pay attention to it, sponsor it and encourage and motivate manual and office workers as well as the trade union organizations concerned, each according to its respective position and function, to participate in building the abovementioned rice growing areas in order to realistically contribute to the entire country's task of producing grain.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG EXPANDS WINTER SEASON ACREAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12, 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Quang Chau: "Hai Hung Grows Three Crops a Year"]

[Text] The First Precondition: Time

For a long time our peasants grew a number of winter vegetables between the 5th month season and the 10th month season on bottomland and high-lying land used to grow subsidiary food crops. No one thought about growing winter vegetables on two-crop rice fields.

In the past, it took 6 months to grow 5th month rice and it normally took another 5 months to grow 10th month rice, a total of 11 months (not counting the 3 months to gro rice seedlings, for which 10 percent of the acreage had to be set aside), so there was no time left for growing a winter crop. Indeed, trouble was often encountered in growing two rice crops, and sellom was the entire acreage planted. Only after we began to grow spring rice (a quickly maturing, highly productive new variety) were 3 months available for growing a winter crop. But 3 months were only long enough to grow such short-term crops as tomatoes, white potatoes, and a number of winter vegetable crops. Some winter season crops with high economic value, such as watermelons, garlic, soybeans, sweet potatoes, etc., require 4 to 5 months, and must be planted in September. If that were to be accomplished, there would have to be a quickly maturing early 10th month rice variety which could be harvested by mid-September.

In the past, Hai Hung researched many early 10th month rice varieties, including a number of new varieties imported from abroad, such as Ba Giang, Tam Xuan, Bat Ngoat, Tra Trung Tu 127, Nong Nghiep 23, dwarf Tran Chau, etc. None of those varieties has a growth period of less than 100 days, and most have growth periods of from 110 to 135 days, and in general their yields are used for early 10th month rice, seedlings must be sown early so that they can be transplanted at the end of June or the first part of July. During that period, stem borers often cause damage. Indeed, in Hai Hung there were many years during which the early 10th month rice was seriously damaged by insects, so yields were very low. During some years, the 5th month-spring rice was harvested slowly, so the soil could not be prepared in time, the seedlings often became too mature, and yields were low. If the rice was directly sown in early July, stem borers were avoided but it was harvested at the end of October, which prevented the growing of some winter crops which had to be planted early.

In 1975, after a process of searching, researching, and experimenting, Hai Hung selected a group of early 10th month rice varieties which were quickly maturing, produced high yields, and were appropriate for the three-crop and four-crop crop rotation formulas. Those rice varieties were Nong Nghiep 1A, Nong Nghiep 75-6, Dong Nai, Can Tho 1, and Can Tho 2. All of them have growing periods of under 100 days and provide much higher yields than the early 10th month rice varieties previously grown in Hai Hung. At the same time, Hai Hung selected and confirmed an appropriate group of winter crops. It selected white potatoes, sweet potatoes, and corn as its winter season staple crops, and selected a number of valuable export crops -- garlic, watermelons, tomatoes, asparagus -- crops rich in protein -- soybeans and Cuban black beans, animal feed, azolla for use as fertilizer, etc. Hai Hung was the first province to successfully experimented with growing winter watermelons and soybeans. During last year's winter season the province grew more than 500 hectares of winter soybeans, and during the coming winter season it will grow 5,000 hectares and eventually increase the total to tens of thousands of hectares on two-season rice fields in order to significantly increase the supply of protein and improve the soil.

Comrade Nguyen Van Trang, Vice-Chairman of Hai Hung Province, said that "In order to obtain the present group of varieties, we had to pass through a process of resolute struggle against conservative thinking. When a new variety was brought in we assigned it to the Dien Nhi seedstock farm and a number of advanced cooperatives so that they could try it out. Only when certain results were attained was it expanded to a large area. Discussions had to be based on science and actual production. Once agreement was reached, the growing of the new variety was inspected and supervised. For example, two kilos of the Nong Nghiep 1A variety were brought in from Tra Vinh, and after five seasons, in 1977, it had been expanded to more than 10,000 hectares throughout the province. At present we are capable of supplying sufficient quantities of the new varieties for the province, and of providing some varieties to other provinces."

Hai Hung, exploiting the superiority of the short-term rice varieties, may direct-sow early 10th month rice between 20 June and 10 July but still harvest it between 15 September and 10 October. As soon as the early 10th month rice is harvested, garlic, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, and soybeans are planted in order to complete the planting by 100 October, the best time for planting such crops. For example, garlic, a long-term winter crop with an average growth period of between 120 and 125 days, must be grown between 20 June and 10 October if high yields are to be obtained and if harvesting is to be completed in time to put out the spring rice crop.

Watermelon seeds are sown between 1 and 20 September, and after the seedlings are 12 to 15 days old they must be planted in the fields immediately. The best time for planting winter soybeans is between 20 and 30 September, etc.

The winter season is the most demanding as far as labor is concerned. The harvesting of the 10th month rice, the planting and harvesting of the winter crops, and the beginning of the winter-spring season all take place within a short period of time. When the winter acreage accounts for only 15 to 20 percent of the total cultivated acreage, there is no labor problem, but when it is expanded to 40 to 50 percent or more of the cultivated area, the labor situation becomes tense. In the cooperates which plant 70 to 90 percent of their acreage in winter crops, the situation is even more tense. With such a large volume of work, if there were only 3 months for the winter crops, as in the past, that work could not be done. The short-term 10 month rice varieties were the key to resolving that problem. Thanks to the short-term, high-yield early 10th month rice varieties, the winter season "arrives" early and lasts 4 or 5 months. That period of time allows us to stage our planting and plant a number of different crops, and both take advantage of the superiorities of many types of crops and have a less tense labor situation. Thus there are conditions for expanding the growing area and for making the winter season a principal production season.

When drafting winter season plans, the cooperatives determined the crop structure on the basis of their land, and on that basis delineated concentrated areas in order to facilitate technical investment, apply the intensive cultivation measures, and arrange an appropriate early 10th month rice structure. During the 1979-1980 winter season 41 cooperatives in the province created specialized, concentrated areas on the scale of hundreds of hectares, such as the Thanh Hai, Ai Quoc, Doan Dao, Nhu Quynh, Phung Hung, and other cooperatives.

The director of the Pham Kha cooperative in Ninh Thanh District (a cooperative which grows winter crops on more than 75 percent of its cultivated area) said that "We created areas for each type of crop and planted nearly 270 hectares of early 10th month rice (the required winter season acreage), including the direct sowing of more than 166 hectares of Nong Nghiep 1A rice and nearly 93 hectares of Nong Nghiep 23 rice. In mid-September, after the harvesting of the Nong Nghiep 1A rice, we planted that land in watermelons, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, and soybeans, by which time the Nong Nghiep 23 rice had ripened. By the time we had completed harvesting the 10th month rice we had planted the winter crops at the best time but were not very pressed to do so."

And thanks to the short-term early 10th month rice varieties, last year 17 cooperatives grew four crops a year on a total area of 400 hectares and attained an average of output of 40 to 49 tons (valued at 16,000 to 21,000 dong) per hectare. One of the four-crop crop-rotation formulas was:

Early 10th month rice (Can Tho 2 or Nong Nghiep 1A) planted between 20 and 25 June and harvested between 15 and 25 September.

Winter watermelons, planted between 18 and 28 September and harvested between 3 and 13 December (not counting 15 days of seed germination in seed beds).

Kohlrabe, planted between 5 and 15 December and harvested between 5 and 15 February.

Spring rice (Can Tho 2 variety), planted between 2 and 28 February and harvested between 1 and 10 June.

With regard to the jute area (nearly 10,000 hectares in the alluvial area along the Red River, which is fertile land), in the past there were only two crops in the crop-rotation formula but the situation was confused: when there was a good jute crop there was a poor rice crop, and when there was a good rice crop there was a poor rice crop. If the jute was harvested early in order to assure the 10th month rice crop, the jute yield amounted to only 15 to 18 quintals per hectare. If the jute was harvested late -- between 25 July and the first 10 days in August -- in order to obtain a yield of about 25 quintals per hectare, the rice yield was very low (10 to 15 quintals per hectare). There was a fierce contradiction between jute produced for export and staple food.

Now, we use the Nong Nghiep 1A rice variety (which has a growth period of 83 to 85 days) or the Can Tho 1 variety (which has a growth period of 70 days) for direct-sowing after the jute is harvested at hte end of July and the beginning of August, and the rice still heads before mid-October and provides high yields. During the 1977 10th month season a number of cooperatives in the jute area of Khoai Chau District planted nearly 400 hectares of Nong Nghiep 1A rice on jute fields, and attained good rice yields. The Phung Hung cooperative attained a yield of 35 quintals per hectare; the Nhue Duong cooperative attained 33.8 quintals per hectare; and the Binh Minh cooperative attained 33.32 quintals per hectare. On one field, the yield was 55.5 quintals per hectare. The average yield of Nong Nghiep 1A rice sown on jute fields in Khoai Chau District was more than 32 quintals per hectare, and its harvesting was essentially completed between 20 and 30 October. That period is suitable for growing winter white potatoes.

Therefore, when Nong Nghiep 1A rice was grown in the jute areas there was a three-season crop-rotation formula -- jute + rice + white potatoes -- an ideal formula for the people in the jute area which helps them resolve their staple food problem. Each of those three crops has an appropriate growing season, can be intensively cultivated, and provide high yields.

Introducing the course of winter season production in Hai Hung during the past 8 years, comrade Nguyen Van Trang, vice-chairman in charge of agriculture in the province, affirmed that "If we had not expanded the early 10th month rice area we could not have expanded the winter crops. By looking at the early 10th month rice acreage and structure of a district or cooperative, we can know that locality's capabilities for expanding its winter season area, and what crops it can grow."

Thae actual production situation in Hai Hung has demonstrated that:

Year	10th Month Rice Area	Early 10th Month Rice Area	Winter Season Area
1975	117,184 ha	13,618 ha	17,041 ha
1976	123,581	18,798	21,098
1977	123,581	23,950	32,734
1978	119,715	31,558	44,444
1979	120,430	39,315	63,030

Some people believe that expanding the early 10th month rice area will lower the yield of the 10th month rice. But the actual situation of the fields in Hai Hung has proved that the reverse is true, for during the past several years early 10th month rice yields have been higher than those of the main 10th month rice crop:

Year	10th Month Rice Yield	Early 10th Month Rice Yield
1975	25.28 quintals/hectare	30.36 quintals/hectare
1976	26.98	29.07
1977	27.22	29.47
1978	27.58	28.05
1979	27.95	29.00

From the above facts we may reach the conclusion that in arranging a crop structure in order to add growing seasons, the quickly maturing, high-yield rice varieties play a decisive role. They allow us to develop the winter season without causing a loss of two-crop rice acreage or of two-crop rice output. On the contrary, adding a winter season creates conditions for intensively cultivating rice and increasing its yield.

The Second Precondition: Soil and Water

The winter crop in Hai Hung was expanded principally on the two-crop rice area. In order to grow a winter crop, as soon as the early 10th month rice developed firm grains it was necessary to drain all the water. All of the dry winter crops require dry, friable soil.

But Hai Hung's topography is rather complicated: the elevation of the fields is uneven and there is a gradual sloping from the northwest to the southeast. In the high places, the elevation is 6 to 7 meters, while some lowlying areas are .6 to .8 meters above sea level. In each area, the topography varies.

Because of that characteristic, first of all Hai Hung had to concentrate on strengthening the existing dikes and building new ones around the province and along the major seasons, in order to fight floods. At the same time, it was necessary to build separate irrigation and drainage techniques for each area, and build large and small electric-powered pumping stations (in Hai Hung, most of the irrigation and drainage is done by machinery), system of irrigation and drainage canals and ditches extending to each hamlet and village; and a system of field and area embankments to keep out water. It also had to rebuild the fields.

The Bac-Hung-Hai irrigation system irrigates an area of 140,000 cultivated hectares (70 percent of the province's cultivated area) between the Thai Binh River and the Red River. When the Red River drops to a level of 1.75 meters, it that system can still provide 75 cubic meters of irrigation water per second. Because of the varied topography, in addition to the key installation, the Xuan Quan conduit, there are regulating installations on the canals -- Bao Dap, Kenh Cau, Neo, and Ba Thuy -- which regulate the water in each period of time.

In addition to the Bac-Hung-Hai irrigation system, each area has its own irrigation and drainage system, such as the Chi Linh irrigation system, the Nam Thanh system, the An-Kim-Hai system, etc. Based on its topography, Hai Hung embanked 36 large areas so that each area could be drained of excess water via the river drainage system, thus avoiding the situation of draining higher-lying fields but inundating lower-lying fields.

Hai Hung regards irrigation as a mattes of life or death. The cadres and people of Hai Hung have gone all-out to build dikes, build irrigation installations, and complete the irrigation system by doing an enormous amount of work: the excavation of more than 100 million cubic meters of earth, millions of cubic meters of construction and poured concrete, with an expenditure of about 500 million work days. Hai Hung was able to construct a vast irrigation network with thousands of kilometers of canals and ditches, more than 700 large and medium drains, tens of thousands of small drains, more than 50 dam reservoirs, and 880 kilometers of electrical lines. The province now has 302 large and small electric-powered pumping stations that can irrigate 137,000 to 141,500 hectares and drain 16,500 to 127,000 hectares. By using both gravitational water flow and water pumps, it has been able to irrigate 90 percent of its acreage. In the entire province, there are only a little over 10,000 hectares requiring mechanical irrigation and drainage for which pumping stations have not yet been built. Some 74,000 hectares of 5th month rice land which had laid fallow because of flooding have been essentially restored.

Hai Hung, with a complete drainage and irrigation system, can control drainage and irrigation on nearly 90 percent of its area. The acreage that was dried and harrowed to put out a 5th month-spring crop increased from 59,000 hectares in 1975 to 111,000 hectares (90 percent of the total area) in 1980, which has transformed muddy fields into fields with firm foundations, thus permitting the use of machinery on the entire cultivated area.

Capability to dry out soil reflects capability to drain water from the 10th month rice acreage in order to put out a winter crop. As comrade Nguyen Van Luan, Deputy Director of the Irrigation Service, stated, "With the existing irrigation base we are entirely capable of growing dry winter cro crops on 80 to 90 percent of the two-crop rice land."

Some districts that were well-known for flooding, such as Nonh Thanh, Phu Tien, Nam Thanh, etc., also expanded their winter acreage to 40 to 50 percent of the total cultivated area.

When we go to the districts and cooperatives with high winter season ratios, we see that their wate conservancy work and irrigation systems are very good. For example, the four-crops-a-year area of Cam Dinh (Cam Binh) has its own irrigation and drainage system which extends to each field. It is a cooperative which direct-sows 100 percent of its 5th month-spring rice and 80 percent of its 10th month rice, and has the largest four-crops-a-year area in the province.

Since it has an increasingly complete irrigation network, Hai Hung is capable of practicing intensive cultivation during all three growing seasons.

Some Remaining Problems

On the basis of its land and labor, Hai Hung determined the correctness of the direction of practicing intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons. But even if it expanded its winter season to 80 to 90 percent of its acreage it could not kept up with the present rate of population growth and the increasing of growing seasons is limited with regard to area and must be backed up by material-technical bases. Although its population density has increased to 812 people per square kilometer and has a population growth of 50,000 people a year, since 1977 Hai Hung has sent only about 10,000 people a year to develop new economic zones. That ratio is not balanced and rational. Furthermore, artisan industry, local industry, local industry (especially the agricultural products processing industry), and the secondary trades in the cooperatives in Hai Hung have developed slowly and have not yet employed much surplus, redundant agricultural labor. When there is a high population density and a shortage of material-technical bases, investing additional labor in agricultural production to produce additional food is correct, but one must take a long-range point of view. When agricultural production is further mechanized, the number of workers per cultivated hectare will decline and there will be a considerable surplus of agricultural labor, which will require a redistribution of increasingly larger numbers of workers to artisan industry and industrial production, and to the development of new economic zones.

Hai Hung's process of practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and increasing rice yields is standing still. Especially, the yields of 5th month-spring rice and such important industrial crops as jute have declined. It perhaps must review its system of selecting and improving seedstock (Hai Hung has not yet organized a four-class seedstock system), and lacks sufficient fertilizer. While the rate of increase of staple foods has been rather high, especially the output of winter non-rice staple foods, its rate of animal husbandry development is still slow. At present, only 5 cooperatives have attained an average of 3 or more hogs per cultivated hectare; 14 cooperatives have attained an average of 2.5 to 3 hogs; 173 cooperatives have attained an average of only 1 to 1.5; and 24 cooperatives have attained an average of less than 1 hog per cultivated hectare. There is still a serious imbalance between animal husbandry and cultivation.

The degree of uniformity among the cooperatives in the province is still low. Some 170 cooperatives out of a total of 409 in the province have attained rice yields of less than 5 tons of paddy per hectare. Some cooperatives have attained average yields of less than 3 tons of paddy per hectare on an annual basis. A number of cooperatives have continued to be deficient because their management boards lack internal solidarity or because their level of organization and management is low but the district has done nothing to resolve that problem. If all cooperatives attained an average yield of 5 tons or more of paddy per hectare, the 152,000 cultivated hectares (not counting the industrial crop land which is not used to grow rice, or the one-crop rice land) would provide 700,000 to 750,000 tons of paddy, which means than the two rice crops alone would equal the present total output of staple foods, including the winter season. That calculation alone is sufficient to demonstrate the urgent requirement of improving management and rapidly increasing the degree of uniformity among the cooperatives.

Although there are still many problems against which it must continue to struggle, and despite its poor material conditions and severe weather, Hai Hung has continued to assure the growing of 3 crops a year on nearly half of its cultivated area, and its staple food acreage and output have steadily increased. That is a great accomplishment on the agricultural production front that is the result of correct policies, skilled leadership and guidance, and strong effort on the part of the cadres and people of Hai Hung.

On the production front, in the combat-ready status of our soldiers and people, Hai Hung is carrying on the glowious tradition of "taking weapons from the enemy with which to kill them" in local people's war, which contributed to smashing the French plan to "pacify the delta," and the "Not a pound of rice short, not a soldier short" tradition of the anti-U.S. resistance war period.

Since 1965, every year Hai Hung has fulfilled and surpassed its troop recruitment plan. During the anti-U.S. resistance war, 11 out of every 100 people in Hai Hung served in the army, and 66.1 percent of the households in the province are families of military personnel. For that accomplishment, the National Assembly and Government awarded medals to all of the districts and towns (10 of the districts were awarded medals for the second time) and to 89.47 percent of the villages in the province (160 villages were awarded medals for the second time).

Today, Hai Hung is continuing to select its sons to serve in the army, and is contributing tens of thousands of work days to building up the defense lines to defend the homeland.

Under difficult conditions, Hai Hung is continue to advance steadily along the path to large-scale socialist production. The cadres and people of Hai Hung are very proud of being one of the provinces which has contributed the most manpower and wealth to the nation, in the past and in the present.

5616
CSO: 4209

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Readers' Column: "Cooperative Members Complain About Management"]

[Text] Nguyen Van disclosed that the people's committee in the village of Thieu Do (Dong Thieu, Thanh Hao) has decreed that every villager from old folks to children should contribute 100 dong to help people going to settle in the mountainous region and that paddy would not be distributed at the harvest time to persons failing to pay the full amount.

Nguyen Nhu Chinh wrote from Hai Hung: For many years, a tract of waterlogged lowland along a short dike (about 200 meters in length) belonging to the Vinh Hoa cooperative, Ninh Thanh District, was not plowed and hoed for production purposes. Left fallow by the cooperative, the land was covered with high grass. During the recent fifth-month and spring cultivation season, the command section of production team No 5 ordered cooperative members to fill up and transform 6 sao [.6 mau] of this land to grow rice. When the rice plants on this field were luxuriant with ripening ears ready for harvest, the Vinh Hoa cooperative management board had bulldozers go down the dike and fill up the entire rice-grown area. The cooperative manager said: "We must sacrifice small things to make big profit. It was only 6 sao. Were it 6 mau with high-yielding rice plants, we would nevertheless fill it up in time for planning. Let him who wants to take proceedings against us do it!" The cooperative members replied: "Though rezoning fields is very important, it should be postponed until the harvest is completed."

A similar case occurred in the Truong Son cooperative, Thach Ha District (Nghe Tinh). Mrs Dao Thi An, member of production team No 3 of the cooperative complained: The production team lent us fallow fields which were waterlogged throughout the year and which could not be cultivated by the cooperative. We plowed and hoed at noontime and in the evenings to reclaim these idle lands and bought seeds for cultivation. Throughout the agricultural season, we performed the exact number of man days assigned and we delivered to the collective the full amount of fertilizer required. However, when the rice crop was ripe, the management board went to the fields to measure the area cultivated by each household in order to evaluate our work performance and the money spent by us to buy seeds and to compensate us and then ordered cooperative members belonging to other production teams to harvest the entire rice crop!

Following is the complaint of Duong Nghe from the Hanoi suburbs: The Duong Xa cooperative in Gia Lam District was set up more than 20 years ago. It has been praised by the high level for its numerous achievements in both cultivation and animal husbandry. However, it is still practicing the "system" of reserving fields and paddy for certain families and for village and hamlet authorities to make yearly ceremonial and religious offerings. The production teams which assume the cultivation of these fields have to pay a certain amount of paddy fixed by the cooperative to the village authorities for use in making offerings at the communal house. In addition, the Duong, Phung and Nguyen families receive each a quantity of paddy according to their household size for use in buying incense to be burned on the altar...

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

STRUGGLE AGAINST NATURAL DISASTER REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Determined To Defeat the Elements in the Present Monsoon"]

[Text] The recent Typhoon Number 4 with its high velocity and intensity, which brought heavy rains over an area of tens of thousands of square kilometers at a time when water levels in river basins were high, caused us great damage especially in the field of agriculture. Some parts of the dikes were washed away and several hundred thousand hectares of newly-planted rice-seedlings in many northern provinces were flooded.

However, owing to good preparation in advance, the people and the armed forces stationed in the typhoon-inflicted areas united and dealt effectively and promptly with the disaster, thus limiting the damage caused by the typhoon, especially in maintaining vital dikes, effectively controlling flooding and saving rice plants, and continuing to prepare conditions for accelerating production of the tenth-month rice crop while the season still permits. Even while the typhoon was at its peak, millions of laborers including peasants, workers, troops, cadres, students...swarmed out into fields, and up onto dikes, doing their best to save the rice plants and protect the dikes. With no electric-powered or fuel-powered pumps available, hundreds of thousands of people stretched out and resorted to rope-fitted bamboo buckets to bail out the water. If there were not enough supplies or equipment on hand, on-site materials were used to block the water and protect the dikes. Many units such as the 02 Infantry Group, the Political Officers Academy, the X Group of Military Region 3, and the units of provincial and district local forces wrestled day and night with the typhoon and waters to join with the people in reconstructing the dikes, controlling flooding, and moving stores and properties of the State and people to safety. The battle was difficult, not only during the course of the typhoon but also in the many days that followed. With the strength of the spirit of collective ownership and the unified will of the troops and the people, our people and armed forces won the first battle in the current monsoon season. Thus an important area of fields has been restored to its virtual green; vital dikes have been maintained and strengthened; much property of the State, collectives and people has been protected and damage to it has been limited; everybody has immediately started the recovery work and accelerated production.

While they had to deal with the typhoon and floods, all units especially those on the front line maintained high combat-readiness, actively consolidated their trenches and fortifications, and maintained their weapons and equipment well. As soon as the typhoon was over, all units quickly overcame its consequences, stabilized the living of their troops, and brought all of their activities back to normalcy.

At present the monsoon season is still at its high point. We must not be complacent; on the contrary we should step up the preparation on all sides even more in order to be able to deal actively with the new and complicated developments of the weather. Experience has shown that typhoons in recent years have not occurred in total conformance to rules. Sometimes they came early, sometimes late; and it is possible that typhoons and floods may occur in regions which have rarely been hit by them. Therefore all units, including those units in the South, need to review immediately their plans for flood and typhoon control, promptly replenish their supplies and forces, strengthen their command organization, guarantee in any circumstances a fast implementation of flood and typhoon control tasks as well as combat missions. Units stationed in areas with dikes need to pay extremely special attention to dike protection; together with the people promptly detect and handle vitally important places; focus on training troops in necessary dike protection techniques with economical use of equipment and supplies; and resolutely concentrate their resources on the protection of dikes, protective walls, and sluices especially at such important points of time as when there are heavy rainstorms or typhoons.

Another important demand in the present typhoon and flood control task of all units is to actively help the people overcome consequences of the recent typhoon and stabilize their livings, clear up the floodwater, accelerate production, and especially strive to sow and transplant all of the planned area for the tenth-month rice crop. The typhoon has also flooded a fairly large area of tenth-month rice belonging to units. The agricultural season still exists at present and all units need to re-sow and re-transplant areas with lost seedlings, increase fertilizer levels on unflooded areas, change the direction of cultivation in places where conditions for rice planting are no longer favorable, and rearrange planting patterns in order to guarantee the assigned production indices.

Complexities usually occur as the monsoon season reaches its high point, and enemies also usually take advantage of these opportunities to undermine us. Therefore the control of typhoons and floods is like guarding and defending against the enemies. One immediate important mission of every unit is to inccrease typhoon and flood control even more, resolutely protect the lives and property of the people and the property of the State and collective in order to guarantee production and be ready to fight successfully.

9622
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

LONG AN, MINH HAI, DONG NAI INTENSIFY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--Since the beginning of July, rainfall over Long An Province has been uneven and thousands of hectares of summer-fall ricefields have been affected by drought. Therefore, Long An has mobilized farmers to take care of and fertilize nearly 50,000 hectares of summer-fall ricefields, especially those stricken by drought.

Peasants have actively carried out water conservancy, dredged canals, expanded the farmland water conservancy network, strengthened field embankments and sea dikes and gathered all the means available to bail water into fields to save rice plants from drought.

To obtain water for rice plants, Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Tan Chau and Ben Thu Districts have set up farmland water conservancy management teams and mobilized thousands of laborers to go to the fields to dredge canals of more than 5,000 meters in length, to reinforce a more than 2,000-meter long sea dike and to consolidate field embankments stretching over tens of thousands of meters. Since weeding has been carried out twice or even three times on most of the area grown with the summer-fall rice crop in Long An, rice plants are now growing well and have begun to bloom on more than 30 percent of the total cultivated area. Peasants are actively inspecting and fertilizing the ricefields, promptly taking measures to control harmful insects and diseases and preparing all the equipment at their disposal to carry out the harvest quickly and neatly.

Peasants in Vinh Loi District (Minh Hai) are actively tending more than 9,000 hectares of summer-fall ricefields and protecting them from harmful insects and diseases.

This year, after completing sowing and transplanting, the crop protection teams belonging to the district and to production collectives and teams have, together with peasants, frequently visited ricefields to tend and protect rice plants. By regularly inspecting fields, Vinh Loi has successfully eliminated stem borers. The crop protection team and peasants in Vinh Loi have also immersed the "binh bat" plant leaves in soap water for 24 hours to make a type of insecticide spray to protect rice plants.

Dong Nai has directed districts and villages to overcome shortcomings in the socialist transformation of agriculture and has concentrated efforts on reinforcing the organizational system of collective management boards and heightening their standards of production management and direction.

The districts of Thong Nhat, Long Thanh, Xuan Loc and Chau Thanh are gathering cadres to help important villages inspect and adjust fields, labor and production implements in accordance with the abilities and managerial standards of cadres. Many collectives in Xuan Loc and Thong Nhat Districts and Bien Hoa City have firmly removed corrupt and incapable cadres from management boards.

Throughout Dong Nai Province, there are more than 500 good and average collectives which are being strengthened and making initial progress in management; more than 30 progressive collectives have a contingent of cadres with managerial skill who have satisfactorily carried out management and directed production.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

SHORTCOMINGS IN VEGETABLE SUPPLY TO CITIES DISCUSSED, TASKS INDICATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Cong Tuan, of the Ministry of Home Trade: "Problems in the Supply of Green Vegetables to the City"]

[Text] Green vegetables are an essential component of the people's daily meals. For this reason, the commercial sector in many localities has tried to control this type of goods. In 1979, Hanoi bought 82,000 tons of vegetables of all kinds--20,000 tons up on 1975. During the same period, Haiphong purchased 3.5 times more vegetables than in the past and supplied a monthly ration of 10 kgs of vegetables to each cadre and worker. Generally speaking, the volume of vegetables purchased by the commercial sector is, however, still far from meeting the consumption needs of cities and industrial centers. In the first 6 months of this year, the volume purchased by the commercial sector fulfilled only 60 percent of the plan. It follows that many obstacles must be overcome to solve this problem.

Encroachment on Vegetable Growing Areas

Speaking of the reasons for the shortage of greens, the director of the Fresh Food General Corporation said that this shortage is mainly due to the failure of various localities to clearly realize their responsibilities for supplying vegetables to the city and to resolutly set aside areas for vegetable cultivation.

To have 544,000 tons of vegetables to satisfy the municipal people's needs in 1980, there must be 13,700 hectares of farmland. To date, localities have used only 9,000 hectares, however. Large areas specialized in growing vegetables have emerged around Hanoi, Haiphong and Bac Thai but many other localities, for lack of a plan, usually grow vegetables on narrow tracks of land, cannot afford to make investments in scientific-technical facilities and are, therefore, unable to obtain high productivity and stable output. On its part, the commercial sector lacks the necessary conditions for firmly grasping the sources of goods.

In the first 6 months of this year, the southern provinces have grown vegetables on only half the planned area. Though Ho Chi Minh City's needs are rather substantial, specialized cultivation areas have been slowly built over the past few years. In 1979, the city had only 300 cultivated hectares--one-fourth of the planned area. Vegetable transportation from Da Lat (Lam Dong) to the city must cover a distance of 300 kms and use a large amount of fuel; moreover, it is difficult to keep vegetables fresh.

The grain exchange policy has not been rationally applied in many areas. In certain localities, the grain exchange ratio has been set too low for the purchase of vegetables: 1 kg of grain is exchanged for 6.5 kgs of bindweed. Thus, for each hectare of bindweed, a vegetable growing cooperative may obtain more than 10 tons of grain (paddy equivalent)--that is, three times as much as from the cultivation of rice or subsidiary food crops. At the N. cooperative, one-third of skillful laborers receive each a monthly salary of 40 kgs of grain; for this reason, the specialized [vegetable] cultivation areas have developed rather quickly. On the contrary, the grain exchange ratio has been set too high in other localities: for example, in Da Lat (Lam Dong), the sale of as many as 15 kgs of vegetables entitles farmers to the purchase of only 1 kg of grain. As a result, in only 5 years, the cultivation of grain crops has encroached upon two-thirds of the vegetable area in Da Lat.

Since the rice area has encroached upon the vegetable area in many other localities, the volume of vegetables produced has decreased and the vegetable supply to cities has become unsteady.

Disregard for Contracts

In areas specialized in vegetable cultivation, two-way economic contracts on vegetable production and purchase have been widely implemented. However, numerous shortcomings can be seen in organizing the implementation of contracts; for instance, the vegetable seeds supplied are insufficient and substandard and are not delivered on schedule. Hanoi once bought beet seeds from foreign countries. After putting forth some leaves, these plants began to blossom. People then realized that this kind of beet should be grown to produce oil only. Unaware of the cultivation technique, cooperatives thought that this type of beet would yield edible tubers; they sowed seeds with the intention of growing a main crop but later had to uproot and discard the plants--which proved to be a waste of effort and wealth and also disrupted the vegetable cultivation plan. A common sight is the small amount of seeds reserved for the between-crops period and consequently the shortage of seeds required for a second, timely sowing should rain fall and waterlogging occur.

The agencies concerned have not yet coordinated activities to serve the vegetable growing areas and the agricultural sector has frequently failed to work out a plan to supply seeds according to two-way contracts. Though dealing in seeds, the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation immediately distributes seeds after buying them. Investments have not yet been made to build seed producing centers in localities such as Sa Pa, Ha Giang and Hoang Lien Son where climatic conditions are favorable and where people have had the habit of producing kohlrabi and cabbage seeds. Since the volume of seeds produced in our country is still small, it has been necessary to buy foreign seeds which are, therefore, frequently delivered behind the production schedule.

Many areas have been able to produce cotton vegetable seeds but there has not yet been an appropriate policy to encourage their endeavor. While the vegetable growers are entitled to buy grain in exchange, vegetable seed producers have not yet been granted this privilege.

The purchase prices for various kinds of vegetable seeds have not yet been rationalized and amount to only 30 percent of the free market prices. Therefore, the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation has met with numerous difficulties in purchasing vegetable seeds.

Inadequate care has been taken of the vegetable producers' life. In many localities, the rice due to vegetable growers for the first quarter has not yet been delivered by the end of the second quarter. Cooperatives also have not yet strictly implemented contracts.

Since vegetables fetch a high price at the beginning of the season, the cooperative members' households sell them at the free market and will deliver them to the state only at the height of the season when vegetables are abundant.

In addition, the quality of vegetables has not been ensured. Many production units allow vegetables to grow old and then cut them off by means of sickles, reaping old stalks and mixing them up with weeds. Usually, 40 percent of the bindweed sheaves sold in Hanoi had to be discarded by consumers. With their tendency to do easy things and avoid difficult ones, many cooperatives have neglected the cultivation of appetizing vegetables and allowed it to decline. For this reason, the diversity of vegetables put up for sale is diminishing. In the first 6 months of this year, the commercial sector sold only 20 kinds of vegetables--a 50 percent decrease as compared with the previous year. In certain areas, bindweeds represent as much as 60 percent of the total amount of vegetables sold.

It must be added that despite the vegetable shortage, distribution has not been properly managed. In some instances, the vegetables brought into cities could not be bought by consumers but, through some underhand dealings, were returned by traders to the suburbs for use as fodders. Due to shortcomings in preservation, vegetables have frequently been left to rot on the shop counters.

New Possibilities

Under the present circumstances, vegetable production in our country is still depending much on nature and seasons. Each year, apart from the two winter-spring and summer-fall production seasons, there are two intervals lasting 150 days in all between two vegetable crops and falling on March and April and on September, October and November. During the months of the main crops, a sufficient quantity and a great variety of greens are supplied to cities. On the contrary, during the between-crops periods, the quantity of vegetables supplied goes down and there are few varieties. Meanwhile, the market prices of vegetables go up three to four times and badly affect the city people's life. The key task is to seek by all means to obtain enough vegetables to supply to cities and industrial centers during the between-crops periods. A positive measure taken by certain localities is to intensify the sowing and planting of short-term vegetables and, at the same time, to actively tend bindweeds and the late winter-spring vegetable with a view to prolonging their harvest. Nevertheless, the off-season vegetables usually yield less than the main crops. If one relies merely on this measure, one will be at a loss to satisfy the cities' demand for vegetables. Therefore, one must not neglect measures aimed at preserving, storing and processing vegetables.

In 1979, Thanh Hoa zoned off some areas along the Ma River for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit trees and organized their processing and storage. Acting as an agent of the Thanh Hoa City vegetable shop, the Quang Thang marketing cooperative purchased eggplant fruits and let out the pickling process on contract. Since it still lacked material facilities, the cooperative persuaded its members to accept the contract and do this job in their households. As a result, each year the cooperative has been able to process from 30 to 40 tons of pickled eggplant fruits for the state store. By properly organizing the perservation and processing of vegetables, Thanh Hoa has rendered good service to the people in the city and adjoining industrial center during the between-crops periods and the flood and typhoon season.

By preserving, storing and processing vegetables and fruits, the various localities will be able to exploit the favorable aspect of the main vegetable crops--that is, the period when vegetables are highly productive and can be bought in large quantities. Moreover, if they apply some simple preservative methods, they will be able to keep many kinds of vegetables and fruits--such as green and red pumpkins, potato, brassica campestris and so forth--fresh and edible for 3 to 4 months.

To have enough greens to supply cities, it is necessary to provide enough grain for producers and to set rational prices for the distribution and circulation sector. By delineating cultivation areas, clearly determining varied vegetable cultivation pattern and developing on a priority basis and a large scale the cultivation of various types of tuberous and fruit plants and vegetables for use as raw materials, it will be possible for localities to produce plenty of goods to meet daily consumption demands and to simultaneously preserve their freshness and process and store them--thus ensuring that the between-crops shortage of vegetables can certainly be avoided and that greens are sufficiently and regularly supplied to population centers.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

DISTRICT OVERCOMES EFFECTS OF FLOODS, PLANTS TENTH-MONTH CROP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Xuan Luc, Do Anh and Nguyen Khue: "Ung Hoa District Urgently Overcomes the Effects of the Floods and Plants the Tenth-Month Crop"]

[Text] The targets of quickly overcoming the effects of the floods and completing the sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month crop before 2 September 1980 in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country are presently the central tasks of Ung Hoa district in Ha Son Binh Province.

Recently, the storms flooded and waterlogged more than 6,500 hectares of tenth-month rice in the district. Because of having timely measures to save the seedlings and rice, the entire district was able to save more than 3,000 hectares. In the emulation compaign to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country, Ung Hoa district in Hao Son Binh Province has agreed to strive to transplant more than 10,000 hectares of tenth-month rice before 2 September. In order to hit this target, the district has put forth five measures such as: use all the hilly land, paths and yards to sow hundreds of additional hectares of seedlings and use the seedlings saved to transplant 3,000 hectares of rice before 18 August 1980. Besides this, the district has mobilized more than 10,000 laborers to bail and pump water to drain the water off and to repair the dikes and retaining walls. Usually, in the district's fields, there are tens of thousands of laborers satisfactorily looking after the rice area sowed in order to strive to have a high yield and compensate for the yield in the areas transplanted late. A number of cooperatives such as Phuong Tu, Kim Duong, Trung Tu, Van Thai, Dai Hung, Xien Bat and so on have quickly overcome the effects of the floods and completed sowing the seedlings and they are striving to finish transplanting all of the 10th-month rice area during August.

11943
CSO: 4209

PROGRESS IN PLANTING 10TH MONTH CROP IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by S.V.: "Looking at the Tenth-Month Season That Is Starting in Rural Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] As every year, the continuous southwesterly winds that have brought heavy rains during the past weeks have signaled the start of the tenth-month season throughout the rural areas of the city.

The Tenth-Month Season--The Main Production Season

Because the rains are rather widespread and heavy, this is the main production season in the year, especially in the areas where there is salt and alum or where there is no irrigation water. Accounting for 70-80 percent of the area for growing various types of grain crops and various types of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and other important industrial crops, the tenth-month season will continue to hold an important position for many more years until water conservancy conditions allow us to actively satisfy the need for irrigation water throughout the 6 months of the dry season.

Agricultural production is greatly influenced by the weather and rarely is the weather the same from one year to the next. After three consecutive poor harvests during the 1979 winter-spring, summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons, the country has immediately had to deal with harsh weather. The harsh drought at the end of last year's rainy season extended to the beginning of the recent summer-autumn season and caused notable shortages concerning area and yield norms during this year's winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons.

Based on preliminary estimates of the sectors concerned, only 8,000 hectares of winter-spring rice will be harvested instead of the planned 12,000 hectares and, calculated to the beginning of July when the sowing of the seed was finished, only about 5,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice had been sown as compared with the 8,000 hectares called for in the plans. Also based on the preliminary estimates, because of the low yields, the yields of these two crops, including both rice and subsidiary food crops, will reach only about 42,000 tons as compared with the total combined yield of 230,000 tons called for in the grain yield plans. Thus, concerning only grain, this year's tenth-month season, with norms of 57,000 hectares of rice and 8,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops, is responsible [for producing] more than 170,000 tons.

The Tenth-Month Season and the Construction of High-Producing Rice Areas in the Rural Areas of the City

Even though there are many favorable conditions for production this tenth-month season, in order to compensate for the notable shortages of the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons by increasing the yields and harvest productivity, as always, the people must go into the tenth-month season with a lofty spirit of struggle. In this, the concern and the material and technical help of the city is extremely important. Because of this, during this tenth-month season, the city is investing in building high-producing rice regions outside the city. The total area will be 12,000 to 15,000 hectares and it will be located in Hoc Mon, Cu Chi, Binh Chanh and Thu Duc districts. The high-producing rice regions have the advantage that they can be supplied with more fertilizer, specifically nitrate fertilizer, in accord with the two-way contracts, which can be implemented carefully, in order to help production companies and peasants have yields of 3 to 4 tons per hectare.

Controlling Drought and Partial Drought and Quickly Distributing Materials: the Key Problems

Although the tenth-month season is relatively more stable than other seasons, this does not mean that it is immune to unexpected things that can cause serious damage. Such things have actually occurred: waterlogging in 1978 and partial drought at the end of 1977 and 1979. It can be said that the yield and harvest productivity of the tenth-month season depend on three main things: the capabilities for controlling waterlogging, [words illegible] and the quick distribution of materials to the producers. The realities of previous tenth-month seasons show that these are experiences that the city's sectors concerned can forecast and take specific measures to solve. For example, the annual waterlogging during the rainy season usually happens along the canals of the Saigon and Vam Co rivers.

The third key factor and one that should be given attention is that even though the tenth-month season has begun to expand, the distribution of agricultural materials, specifically chemical fertilizer, is still being carried out rather slowly and not enough materials are being sent. Perhaps the rapid materials distribution measures and simple procedures used by Binh Chanh district, which manages to satisfactorily fulfill the two-way contracts, can serve as a typical model that other places can follow in order to provide effective support for the tenth-month crop in the coming period.

Satsifactorily satisfying the requirements for tenth-month season production will actively contribute to fulfilling most of the grain needs of the zones of rural [Ho Chi Minh City] and also help the peasants -- one of the large elements of people living in the city -- enthusiastically step up production and create for themselves and their families a better and better material life.

11943
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN PLANTING OF TENTH-MONTH RICE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "As of 15 August, Sowing and Transplanting of the Tenth-Month Rice Has Been Completed in 2,174,000 Hectares"]

[Excerpt] According to the Statistics General Department, in 10 days from 5 to 15 August, the country as a whole planted 468,000 additional hectares of the tenth-month rice, thus raising the area planted with this crop from the beginning of the season to 15 August to 2,174,000 hectares, or 65.3 percent of the planned area norm and 5,000 hectares more than this time last year.

The northern provinces and cities, in those 10 days, were actively fighting flooding and planted 276,000 additional hectares, thus raising the area of sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice up to the middle of August to more than 1.145 million hectares, or 86.7 percent of the planned norm; in the Bac Bo delta provinces and cities particularly, because of serious flood, sowing and transplanting was completed later than this time last year, reaching 84.6 percent of the planned norm.

Three provinces that so far have surpassed the planned areas of upland rice planting are Son La, 2.5 percent; Lai Chau, 2.2 percent; and Hoang Lien Son, 1.1 percent. Binh Tri Thien has reached 99.1 percent of the planned norm. The provinces of Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Cao Bang, Bac Thai and Nghe Tinh and the City of Haiphong have completed the sowing and transplanting in 90-96.7 percent of their planned areas. Ha Bac, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh Provinces, which were seriously affected by flood, were working at a slower pace and have reached only 66.8-76.3 percent of the planned norms.

In the North, the tenth-month rice crop area in which transplanting has not yet been done (as of before the rains in the evening of 19 August) was 175,000 hectares, mainly in Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh and Nghe Tinh Province, Hanoi, etc.

In some localities, rains slowed down the evacuation of flood water and where water was too deep made transplanting impossible and the rice seedlings too old; these localities are overcoming their difficulties by taking the rice plants in the high fields and transplanting them in the low-lying ricefields and distributing seedlings evenly among different places to try to attain the highest cultivated areas.

The southern provinces took advantage of the favorable weather, stepped up their work and succeeded in planting more than 1 million hectares of the tenth-month rice, which showed a faster pace than this same time last year but accounted for only 51.2 percent of the planned area norm.

In addition to Quang Nam-Da Nang Province which transplanted and sowed the dry-planting rice and surpassed the planned norm by 38.1 percent, Dong Thap, An Giang and Lam Dong Provinces attained 93.1-96 percent of the planned norms; some localities that were slower like Long An, Cuu Long and Tien Giang Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City attained only 25-38 percent; Minh Hai Province was the slowest, with only 7.7 percent of its planned norm, or 18 percent less than this same time last year.

Along with sowing and transplanting, the localities also put aside manpower for taking care of the transplanted rice, but in general care and fertilization was too slow as compared with the growth of rice plants and with this same period last year. The rice plants that received timely and proper care have been growing nicely, with some of them now beginning to head.

The wave of tropical low pressure that has just brought very heavy rains to a number of localities in the North is creating new difficulties for the tenth-month rice production. All localities are taking every measure possible to drain water, to protect seedlings and the transplanted rice and to continue rice planting in the remaining areas, thus trying to attain the highest areas and strengthening leadership over caring for the crop and making early preparations for the coming winter and winter-spring crops.

5598
CSO: 4209

TASKS, PROBLEMS OF TRACTOR, REPAIR STATIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "District Tractor and Repair Stations"]

[Text] The state has provided agriculture with more than 20,000 large and small tractors and work machines. These are important material and technical bases that have contributed to increasing agricultural labor productivity.

The district agricultural machine and repair stations are the on-the-spot mechanized agricultural forces. The agricultural machine and repair stations have, together with the mechanized forces throughout the country, raised the level of mechanization of the soil-preparation program from 19.2 percent in 1977 to 27 percent in 1979 and the number of machines engaged in production operations has increased from 62 percent in 1976 to 70 percent in 1979. The mechanized forces are still small but they have a direct effect on preparing the soil on schedule, carrying on intensive cultivation, increasing the number of crops per year, expanding the area transplanted, controlling waterlogging and drought and processing livestock feed. In the Red River Delta, the mechanized forces have contributed to expanding the winter crop area.

The tractor and machine repair stations must have plans to make the best use possible of their forces throughout the year and closely relate these plans to the production plans of the cooperatives and district. The operating procedures of the tractor and repair stations must, like the living conditions of the cadres and workers, be determined correctly and their implementation must be guided closely. We have many stations that are operating satisfactorily but there are also many other stations that are not operating properly. The following stations that are operating relatively well can serve as a basis for gaining experience and for building a system of tractor stations: The Cam Binh station in Hai Hung, the Quynh Phu station in Thai Binh, the Vinh Bao station in Hai Phong, the Thuong Tin station in Ha Son Binh, the Y Yen station in Ha Nam Ninh, the Dong Thieu station in Thanh Hoa, the Trung Khanh station in Cao Bang, the Tien Phong station in Ha Bac, the Yen Lac station in Vinh Phu, the Go Cong and Cho Gao stations in Tien Giang, the Duc Trong station in Lam Dong and so on. This is not to say that everything is being carried out well at these stations; there are many shortcomings that must be examined and overcome. Many other stations also have very many problems. A widespread problem is that the results in supporting agriculture of the machine stations are poor. In 1979, only 70 percent of the machines were in operation and, on the average, each tractor plowed only 170 hectares. Few stations have coordinated technology and economics, they have not given attention to repairing and protecting [the equipment], they have slighted small machine management at the cooperatives, contracts with the cooperatives have not been made on schedule and the quality of a number of tasks is not good. A numberof workers do not work well and this has a bad effect on the relationship between the tractor stations and the cooperatives. Another problem is that the number of tractor operators and the number of tractors do not match. With one driver per tractor, the tractors cannot operate all day, at night when necessary or all 30 days a month. There is still an imbalance between the tractors in operation and the repair installations, mechanics and spare parts, many more tractors are waiting to be repaired than are in operation and so on. Many aspects of the wage system and living conditions of the workers must be reexamined and changes must be proposed. In general, we have few tractors but, for many reasons, there is great waste.

In conditions in which providing vehicles and machines is not synchronized and there is a shortage of fuel, the agricultural machine stations and units must organize management and more effectively exploit the existing bases in order to provide better support for intensive cultivation and multicropping. In close accord with the production guidelines and technical regulations of the district, the stations must strive to mobilize tractors to do the plowing on schedule and with good quality, increase the efficiency of the tractors, reduce costs and build ranks of excellent tractor operators.

As the machine centers of the district, the agricultural machine and repair stations are responsible for guiding and managing the small machine forces at the coopertives and productive companies. In southern Vietnam, besides soil preparation, the state's machine forces are the motive force for promoting the agricultural cooperativization movement. The districts and provinces must give attention to helping the more than 5,000 privately-owned machines provide good support in accord with the requirements of production. Policies that are not rational must be reexamined and corrected.

The machine and repair stations are the leading material and technical bases in forming a district agro-industrial structure.

11943
CSO: 4209

SRV AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LONG TERM FOOD PLANS

SK151341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Article by (Vuong Hong Nghiem) of the Ministry of Agriculture, contributed to the debate on "What To Do and How To Do It in Order To Solve the Food Problem of Society"]

[Summary] "To solve the food problem of society we must achieve an annual per capita grain output of 350 kg. This is the minimum necessary to meet food demands and take the first step toward developing livestock breeding; not enough would be left to build up our grain reserves. This per capita grain output would include 250 kg of paddy and 100 kg of subsidiary food in paddy equivalent. Thus, using the 1979 production figures as a base, in 1985, rice output must be increased by 37 percent and subsidiary food output by twice that percentage."

The production of grain and food must be planned for the long term. This is increasingly difficult, as the population keeps growing rapidly while land resources are limited. Therefore, strategic production plans must be adopted for the entire country as well as for each area. It is necessary to determine the situation of each rice producing area and pinpoint major production areas for development in the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

The Red River and Mekong deltas are the two largest rice producing regions in our country, but they have different characteristics and capabilities. The Red River Delta has completed the process of cooperativization and is highly familiar with intensive cultivation and multicropping techniques. It is the most densely populated region and occupies an important political, economic and military position. However, it is virtually impossible to open new lands there for rice cultivation. Moreover, this region is often struck by cold fronts, droughts, typhoons and floods. Meanwhile, the Mekong Delta can increase its rice area to more than four times of that of the Red River Delta; and since for the most part it has been under cultivation for only a century or so, it possesses great potential in the three fields of land reclamation, multicropping and intensive cultivation in both the short and long terms. "While for the next 5 years the target here is 7 to 7.5 million tons of rice, this figure can be increased in future 5-year plans."

Therefore, appropriate investment must be made in these two rice producing regions in accordance with the potentials of each. "In particular, the Mekong Delta, which will account for two-thirds of the increased output and for about 70 percent of the country's total volume of marketable rice, will decide the success or failure of the plan. In the next four or five 5-year plans, while the capability of other regions to increase output will be reaching the limit, the prospect of developing rice production here will remain good. It is necessary, therefore, to channel investment into this region not only in the immediate future but also in the long term."

While concentrating on major regions and localities, efforts must be made to guide areas of lesser importance to develop production.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--Downpour from the recent typhoon No 4 had caused waterlogging to 139,000 hectares of ricefields in Ha Nam Ninh Province, including 75,300 hectares of transplanted 10th-month rice. Thanks to the provincial efforts in mobilizing manpower and equipment to combat waterlogging, as of 25 August the flood was under control and the transplanting of 10th-month rice crop was basically completed. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 80]

NORTHERN WATERLOGGING, DROUGHT--The paper QUAN DOI NHAM DAN on 28 August reported that while there is a widespread waterlogging in northern ricefields, Thanh Hoa, Hghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces are suffering from drought with 16,000, 30,000 and 17,000 hectares of 10th-month rice respectively in need of water. It said that in the Bac Bo Delta areas as of 18 August ricefields being submerged as a result of typhoon No 4 had been reduced to 3,190 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 28 Aug 80]

THAI BINH FLOOD--As many as 13,887 hectares of ricefields in Thai Binh Province have been affected by flood caused by recent heavy downpours. Thanks to prompt action, the province has been able to save 6,340 hectares of rice from waterlogging. Thai Binh has also completed the second phase of weeding for 46,450 hectares of rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Sep 80]

SOUTHERN FERTILIZER DRIVE CONFERENCE--Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held a conference to review the campaign to produce 35 million tons of organic fertilizer and launch a campaign to cultivate 500,000 hectares of green manure plants in 1980 and 1981 in the southern provinces from Quang Nam-Danang South. It was decided to grant letters of commendation, awards and banners to various localities, youth union organizations, production establishments and individuals in recognition of their achievements in the production of fertilizer. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--By 26 August all districts in Ho Chi Minh City suburbs had sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on 32,930 hectares--nearly 50 percent of the planned acreage--with Hoc Mon and Binh Chanh accounting for 11,400 hectares. These districts are expected to complete the cultivation of this rice on the remaining area in early September. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 80]

LONG AN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--Recently the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference in Long An Province to review the activities of rice growing state farms in the Meking Delta and devise a plan to promote production at these state farms in 1981. At present there are 9 major rice areas with 26 operating state farms in the 6 provinces of Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang, Long An and Dong Thap. In this year's 10th-month rice season, these state farms have sown seed on more than 34,000 hectares, a triple increase over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 80]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 28 August Dong Thap Province had harvested almost 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 20 percent of sown area. Various districts are accelerating the pace of harvesting to avoid damage caused by waterlogging. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Aug 80]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 25 August Hau Giang Province had sown and transplanted 10th-month rice on 242,000 hectares or 73.4 percent of the planned acreage. Thot Not, O Mon, Long Phu, My Xuyen and Vinh Chau districts alone accounted for 137,800 hectares or nearly half of the total area slated for 10th-month rice in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 80]

JUTE GROWING EXTENDED--Hanoi VNA 5 September--Peasants in the southern provinces this year have planted more than 4,000 hectares of jute, a five-fold increase over this same period last year. The Mekong River Delta provinces of Long An and An Giang, the two major jute growing areas in the south, have put 3,000 hectares under jute. With high-yield short-term seeds supplied by the north, Don Thap and Long An provinces have brought in a good jute crop averaging more than two tons per hectare. Jute acreage is being extended to supply more materials for handicraft workshops making rugs and gunny bags. [Text] [OW07442 Hanoi VNA in English 0228 GMT 5 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF COAL MINE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Step Up Construction On the Cao Son Mine"]

[Text] VNA news: After more than a year, the Cao Son Mine Construction Enterprise, subordinate to the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, has excavated more than 300,000 cubic meters of overburden. It is striving to soon put the Cao Son Coal Mine, with a capacity of 600,000 tons per year, into operation next year.

The enterprise has organized an integrated drilling and shovelling worksite at the mine and, since the very beginning, it has implemented quota contracts and paid combined wages to the production elements. The worksite has overcome many difficulties, quickly and satisfactorily prepared production and living conditions and completed construction on the high-voltage lines and the system that supplies water for the power shovels and drills. The worksite is striving to carry out economic and technical management in a satisfactory manner, especially maintaining the machine operation and repair regulations. Thus, the equipment of the worksite has had high efficiency. EKG power shovel No 5, the main power shovel of the worksite, normally leads the entire enterprise in labor productivity, excavating 30,000 to 35,000 cubic meters per month. Along with concentrating on excavating the overburden to get at the [coal] seams, the enterprise has coordinated things with the construction forces of the Cam Pha Construction and Installation Corporation and quickly built a road to transport coal from Khai Truong to the Cao Son mine station trough and industrial park, a distance of more than 5 kilometers. It has organized the synchronized construction of projects to mine [coal] and support transportation with the aim of making use of the Cao Son station line system to increase economic results in mining.

11943
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING FOR MINERAL RESOURCES--Hanoi VNA 6 September--Set up in November 1975, the 6th geological group takes charge of surveying and prospecting mineral resources from latitude 12040 south of Ninh Hoa and Buon Me Thuot (Central Highlands) to the southern tip of Vietnam including offshore islands. From an initial staff of 150 the group now has a total of 1,100 cadres and workers divided into 7 sub-groups. The group has surveyed limestone deposits in Ha Tien and coral in Thuan Hai to procure raw materials for cement production. It has completed the evaluation of the peat mines in the U Minh swampy forests of Minh Hai Province, fertilizer resources and underground water sources on the Central Highlands. Particularly, the group has discovered open-cut bauxite mines in Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Song Be. In the process, it found brown coal mines and yellow clay deposits. On the Central Highlands, the geologists have prospected two kaolin ores and a bentonite mine, some 20km from Dalat. [Text] [OW07442 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 6 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS, LIAISON DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve the Quality of Communications and Liaison"]

[Text] Communications and liaison have played an important role in revolutionary tasks. Thirty-five years have elapsed since the National Conference of the Indochinese Communist Party issued a resolution on the creation of a Specialized Department for Communications (15 Aug 1945). Developing their good tradition, the former communications and liaison organization of the party and the present posts and telegraph sector have continuously expanded, rapidly matured and actively contributed to fulfilling the political tasks of the party and state during each revolutionary stage.

Throughout two wars of resistance for national salvation which bristled with difficulties and hardships but led to glorious victories, the communications and liaison organization under the resistance and the posts and telegraph sector constantly maintained the communications and liaison network open as a vital artery throughout the country--both at the front line and in the rear and in both the liberated areas and the enemy-controlled regions. In socialist North Vietnam, the posts and telegraph sector continuously expanded its network from cities to remote mountainous and rural areas, effectively promoted economic restoration and development and socialist construction and met the high demands of the struggle against the enemy's war of destruction. Tens of thousands of communications and liaison combatants valiantly sacrificed their lives and thousands of cadres and manual and office workers were cited as heroes or elected emulation fighters.

Following the complete liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country, the posts and telegraph sector has undergone a nationwide reorganization. Working along the lines indicated by the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and displaying a determination to move forward, the entire sector has exploited its existing capacities in manpower and material-technical facilities and has transformed, expanded and improved its network with the objective of meeting the immense need for information and liaison. The main efforts of the sector have been concentrated on promoting the tasks of building and developing economy and culture, strengthening national defense, expanding international relations and serving the people. Owing to the aid provided by the fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union, the material bases of the posts and telegraph sector have been gradually provided with new equipment and its signal, posts and telegraph network modernized step by step to enable it to ensure thoroughness, speed, secrecy and safety of the signal and liaison task. Along with many other projects, the newly commissioned earth satellite signal station named Hoasen is proof of maturity through modernization.

Faced with the increasingly high demands of national construction and defense, our posts and telegraph sector must not only continue to increase its ability to provide service and to heighten the quality of communications but also improve its steering and managerial task and motivate its cadres and personnel to display a high sense of responsibility to better fulfill their mission. The work of the posts and telegraph sector is still replete with shortcomings in the service rendered and in the communications provided; in particular, telephonic communications and the conveyance of letters, newspapers, telegrams and postal items have been afflicted with slowness, losses and damage.

To celebrate its glorious traditional day, the posts and telegraph sector is trying to satisfactorily carry out the movement "to develop collective ownership, to struggle against negative manifestations and to ensure the quality of communications" which has been launched by the General Department of Posts and Telegraph and the Posts and Telegraph Trade Union of Vietnam with the main objective of "struggling against slowness and losses, shaping up an attitude of satisfactory service and gradually putting the managerial task in the right track." The image of the communications and liaison combatants displaying stanchness, valor, honestry, loyalty and devotion over the past serveral decades is motivating cadres and workers in the entire sector to build their contingent into a stable and strong one in order to fulfill their duties to the fatherland and people.

9332
CSO: 4209

JPRS 76472

23 September 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2215

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76472

23 September 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2215

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Maj Gen Tran Van Giang Exhorts Navy To Defend Sea Areas
(Tran Van Giang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Aug 80)........... 1

Le Trong Tan Speaks on Strengthening Army Discipline
(Le Trong Tan; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, May 80)........ 5

Ho Chi Minh City Youths Join Army
(Tran Ngoc Dao; CHINH NGHIA, 24 Jul 80).................. 16

Hanoi Railway Police Post Educates Its Ranks
(Hoang Phuc; HANOI MOI, 18 Jun 80)...................... 17

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Vietnam Sends Greetings to Madagascar Political Party
(NHAN DAN, 13 Aug 80).................................. 20

SRV Leaders Greet Jamaican National Day
(NHAN DAN, 6 Aug 80)................................... 22

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Song Hao Speaks at Cao Bang Party Congress
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 31 Aug 80)..................... 23

New VCP Members Inducted in Long An, Huong Giang Corps
(NHAN DAN, 8 Aug 80)................................... 25

Southern District Level Cadres Have Low Educational Level
(Nguyen Huu Thuy; NHAN DAN, 13 Aug 80).................. 27

[III - ASIA - 110]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Strengthening Market Management Urged
(Editorial; HANOI MOI, 24 Jun 80)........................ 28

Organizing and Managing the Grain Market Discussed
(Trinh Xuan Tien; LUONG THUC THUC PHAM, Oct 79).......... 30

Problems of Drafting Construction Plans Discussed
(Nguyen Ung; XAY DUNG, May 80)........................... 42

AGRICULTURE

Flood Defeated by Ha Bac Armymen, People
(Nguyen Quang Tuan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Aug 80)......... 46

Editorial Emphasizes Urgency of Flood Control
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 6 Aug 80).......................... 49

Editorial Indicates Post-Typhoon Tasks for 10th-Month Crop
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 8 Aug 80).......................... 51

Provinces Fight Waterlogging, Soviet Experts Help at Work Sites
(NHAN DAN, 8 Aug 80)..................................... 53

Provinces Combat Flooding of 10th-Month Rice
(NHAN DAN, 13 Aug 80).................................... 56

Rewards, Punishments in Agricultural Cooperatives Discussed
(Nguyen Thai Van; NONG NGHIEP, 5 Jul 80)................. 58

Thanh Hoa Fishing Industry Production Decline Criticized
(Van Lung; NHAN DAN, 13 Aug 80).......................... 62

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs
Electricity Distribution 67

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Short Supply of Infant Food Disclosed
(Tran Hong Ky; NHAN DAN, 7 Aug 80)....................... 68

LABOR

Directive Issued on Sending More People to New Economic Zones
(HANOI MOI, 2 Jul 80).................................... 70

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Catholics in Ho Chi Minh City Urged To Build, Defend Fatherland
(CHINH NGHIA, 24 Jul 80)................................ 72

PUBLICATIONS

Contents of April Issue of Economics Studies Journal
(NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Apr 80)............................ 73

Table of Contents of May-June Instructors' Review Journal
(TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, May-Jun 80)......................... 75

Table of Contents of May Issue of VPA Journal
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, May 80)...................... 76

Table of Contents of May State S & T Commission Journal
(TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, May 80)..................... 77

Contents of June Issue of VPA Journal
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jun 80)...................... 79

MAJ GEN TRAN VAN GIANG EXHORTS NAVY TO DEFEND SEA AREAS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Tran Van Giang: "Develop the Glorious Tradition of the Vietnamese People's Navy in Building and Defending the Sea Areas of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Joining the army and people throughout the country in enthusiastically, proudly and solemnly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the successful August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, the Navy is gladly celebrating the 25th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Navy (7 May 1955-7 May 1980) and the 16th anniversary of its traditional initial victory (5 August 1964-5 August 1980).

Over the past 25 years of struggle--a short period of time, though--, our People's Navy has simultaneously fought, built, rapidly matured and won glorious victories because it was founded and has grown up during the most glorious and heroic epoch of our nation, because it has been enlightened by the party policy of independence and self-government, because it has been led, educated and trained by the party and by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, because it has been cared for and nourished by the people and because it has been supported and aided by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

At the time of the historic confrontation with the United States to save the nation, our People's Navy had just been created and its forces were still immature; nevertheless, it immediately joined the fight against the modern naval and air forces of U.S. imperialism. By developing our nation's traditional indomitability and our army's traditional determination to fight and vanquish, by applying our ancestors' skillful tactics and strategies in combating against the enemy on rivers and seas, by learning from valuable experiences in the anti-French resistance and by resolutely implementing the motto that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," our People's Navy created numerous combat tactics and unique methods of valiant and wise action, managed to mobilize the invincible strength of the people's war and was, therefore, able to defeat the enemy on the river and sea battlefields, to sink and damage U.S. ships of various types, to shoot down U.S. aircraft, and to dismantle and detonate thousands of U.S. torpodoes--thus foiling the U.S. strategic blockade of our sea and coastal areas and ensuring thorough communications on our side. Traversing vast, strongly wavy and windy seas and breaking through the offensive and preemptive lines of the enemy's thick blockade, our Navy quickly provided support for the fraternal South and displayed high creativeness and heroism in laying a Ho Chi Minh trail on the sea. Our marine sappers--the "Yet Kieu's" [name of a Vietnamese hero who sank Chinese invaders' boats several centuries ago] of the new era--sank thousands of enemy ships and boats in both their rear and base areas and achieved high combat effectiveness. Progressing from small-scale attacks to larger campaigns in 1968 and 1972, our People's Navy scored brilliant military exploits and, especially during the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, firmly seized the opportunity to rapidly liberate the Spratly Islands and the southern sea areas and islands of the fatherland and to contribute to the complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. By conducting a protracted and extremely difficult fight full of hardships and by overcoming countless challenges and sacrifices to win victories and to mature, our People's Navy has proven worthy of the party's and people's confidence and developed its good tradition, thereby winning the Central Military Party Committee's award written in 10 [Vietnamese] golden words: "Valiant Fight, Sagacity-Creativeness, Overcoming Difficulties, Determination to Fight and Vanquish."

Such a tradition is the crystallization of the intellect, talents, sacrifice spirit, valor, heroism and ingenuity of all cadres, combatants, workers and personnel of the national defense naval branch represented by 28 units which have been cited as heroic ones by the National Assembly and government and by 20 cadres and combatants cited as heroes of the people's armed forces. The naval force is very enthusiastic about and proud of naval sapper unit 1 which has been commended three times for its heroism. Naval sapper group 126 and battlefield transport naval troops felt highly honored when the Navy was awarded the noble and precious Ho Chi Minh Order.

At present, the historic mission of our entire party, people and army is to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland. The vast sea areas and the large continental shelf of our country have an important strategic position in the task of building and defending the fatherland. In connivance with U.S. imperialism and international reactionary forces, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles is fiercely opposing and sabotaging the world revolutionary movement as well as the revolutions in our country, Laos and Kampuchea in the hope of weakening and annexing our country and the Indochinese ones and paving the way for expansion to Southeast Asia and for world hegemony. To carry out this scheme, this clique considers our country's sea areas to be an important strategic zone and intends to monopolize the eastern seas to promote its agressive and expansionist plot. Faced with this situation, our people are, of course, obliged to master their sea areas and islands, to strenuously build them and strengthen them from all points of view, and to exploit the rich sea resources to successfully build socialism. As a pillar of the system of collective ownership of sea areas and islands and as a core force in the people's war to defend the fatherland at sea, the People's Navy has the very heavy but very glorious mission of readily fighting to firmly defend the sea areas and islands of the fatherland and of simultaneously intensifying production, participating in economic and national construction and fulfilling international obligations.

Clearly aware of these responsibilities and obligations, over the past 5 years our People's Navy has strongly developed its glorious tradition, successfully carried out the assigned tasks and scored brilliant achievements in the following fields:

It has rapidly heightened its combat readiness, built an increasingly stable battle position on the sea and islands and proven able to defeat the enemy under all circumstances. Especially noteworthy is the fact that it defeated the enemy on the southwestern sea areas of the fatherland; that it won overall victory at sea, on islands and the mainland, from both the military and political points of view and in the fulfillment of both national and international obligations; that it annihilated the navy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--the henchmen of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles--; and that it accomplished its mission in an assigned campaign.

It has stepped up production to participate in economic construction. Though the means and equipment at its disposal are not much, it has tried to rapidly increase its yearly catch of sea fish. Industrial production and the service rendered to promote the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas have obtained good results. For several years at a stretch, the Ba Son, Nha Be and X46 workshops have fulfilled plans and have continously tried to increase the capacity of repairing and building new ships and boats to serve combat and production purposes.

It has quickly developed its forces, improved their quality and built itself into a branch of service that continues to grow up vigorously to meet task requirements in the new stage; it has actively carried out the movement "to develop the good tradition and heighten the combat strength" of the people's armed forces, built up many units which have fulfilled the movement's five objectives and laid firm fourdations for successfully accomplishing all missions.

It has constantly heightened the spirit of collective ownership. Cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy have surmounted difficulties and hardships, continued to wage a new fight, been present on all sea areas and islands of the fatherland, devoted all their energy, stood ready to sacrifice their lives for the revolutionary cause and displayed a high determination to vanquish aggressors as well as poverty and backwardness in order to actively contribute to defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism. Many typical examples have been set in all fields--combat readiness, combat performance, production and building up of the naval branch on all battlefields from the southwestern to northern sea areas and in all units from those stationed on remote sea islands to those located on the mainland and from various organs and schools to institutes, workshops and stations--thereby creating new positive factors which promote our People's Navy advance and ensure successful completion of all missions.

We rejoice at the fact that 5 units including Naval Group 811, Ship 203, Ship 199 (Fleet I), Battalion 3 and Battalion 5 (Group 126) have been cited as heroic units by the National Assembly and government, that 97 organs, institutes, workshops and stations have been commended and that thousands of cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy have been awarded Orders.

In celebrating the 25th founding anniversary of the People's Navy, we are proud of this glorious tradition which will forever represent a high and noble moral value, which brilliantly and specifically reflects the worker class nature and the revolutionary nature of our army and which motivates cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of our national defense navy to move forward to win even greater victories.

In this new era of the country, our People's Navy has to shoulder responsibilities and missions which, though very heavy, are very glorious and which require that everyone of us rapidly mature to meet the high standards of the country and that, though having made many contributions, he must continue to contribute more by devoting all his enthusiasm and talents, in conjunction with the entire army and people, to overcoming all difficulties and challenges and to promoting the revolutionary cause.

An immediate task of all cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy is to develop the glorious tradition of our People's Navy and to launch a really strong, effervescent and extensive movement for revolutionary action in a high spirit of revolutionary offensive. We must try to satisfactorily carry out the task of standing ready to fight while performing production, to strictly execute new combat or-regulations and directives of the army, to properly preserve, use and repair all ships, boats, weapons and equipments and to vigorously advance into the scientific-technical field in order to master all modern equipments and techniques used in fighting and producing. We must display high proletarian internationalism, fulfill our obligations to the fraternal socialist countries, and try to build our branch of service into a revolutionary people's navy which is powerful, which has increasingly high standards proper to a regular and modern navy, which is ready to fight and determined to defend the sea areas and islands of the fatherland while performing production and participating in economic and national construction, which fulfills both its national and international duties and which is, therefore, worthy of the confidence and love of the party and people.

9332
CSO: 4209

LE TRONG TAN SPEAKS ON STRENGTHENING ARMY DISCIPLINE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 25-34

[Excerpts from a speech by Col. Gen. Le Trong Tan, Chief of Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, to an Order Training class for high-ranking cadres: "The Entire Army Acts According to Orders, Raises Our Professional Level"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

The Party Central Committee and President Ho always paid special attention to building up our army. President Ho, a gifted strategist of the Vietnamese revolution and the beloved father of the Vietnamese people's armed forces, founded, led, educated, and directly guided our army from its inception. He taught that "Our army must be a people's army, a revolutionary army which advances to a professional, modern status." President Ho paid special attention to strengthening the army's discipline and taught that "Strict discipline must be maintained at all levels."

In order to implement the guidelines for building the army in the new phase, which were set forth by the Party Central Committee and the Testament of President Ho, the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense decided to promulgate a number of general orders. This Orders Training class was organized so that the high-ranking cadres could fully grasp the orders that have been promulgated and guide their units in their good execution, and to further raise our army's professional level. That manifests the very strong determination of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of Defense to raise our army's level of professionalization and modernization, so that it can meet the requirement of defending the socialist homeland.

Your Orders Training class has attained good results. In the process of researching and studying you have reached a high degree of unanimity with the policies of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense -- resolutely promulgating and executing orders and raising our army's professional level during the new phase -- and with the contents of the orders, and you have contributed correct opinions. However, the results of your study in this training class are only the beginning. Its practical and major result must be to bring about a transformation in their units' execution of orders and fulfillment of orders.

In order to help you command and manage your units so that they do a good job of carrying out orders, I will focus my remarks on two topics:

First, a general evaluation of our army's execution of orders and professional development during the recent period.

Second, resolutely creating a strong new transformation with regard to the execution of orders throughout the army, and stably raising our army's professional level.

I. A General Evaluation of Our Army's Execution of Orders and Professional Development During the Recent Period.

In evaluating our army's execution of orders and professional development we must not be simplistic, subjective, or one-sided. However, it difficult to avoid having different ways of looking at things and of evaluation, which are sometimes in opposition to one another. Only with historical, objective, and comprehensive viewpoints can we faithfully and correctly reflect our army's process of development, combat, and maturization.

As we all know, the basic objectives of professionalization are to create the greatest possible strength with regard to the army's organization and a high degree of centralization and unity with regard to the will, actions, and strength of the entire army, in order to fulfill the political missions assigned by the party and state. In view of those objectives, the task of building a professional army contributed to enabling our army to devote all its strength to, along with the entire population, defeating the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, and winning the first battle against the Chinese expansionists.

Our beloved Uncle Ho instructed our army to be "Loyal to the nation and filial toward the people."1 He also said that "Our army is loyal to the party and filial toward the people, are prepared to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. It fulfills all missions, overcomes all difficulties, and defeats all enemies." 2

In the past the process of professional development contributed very importantly to the creation of our army's great organizational strength, assured that our army had a high degree of unity, and fully developed its ability to victoriously implement the political lines and missions, and the military lines and missions, of the party during the anti-French resistance war, the anti-U.S. war to liberate the South and defend the north, and in the war against the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys to defend the homeland along the southwestern and northern borders.

On the basis of fully understanding the military thought and line of the party, our army has created for itself correct, creative, and unique Vietnamese military science and art. By means of the glorious feats of arms of our army during the past 35 years that military science and art have clearlydemonstrated their superiority over the reactionary bourgeois military science of the French and U.S. imperialists.

Our army's organization has continually grown stronger and has become increasingly unified and complete. From small revolutionary armed units it advanced to it advanced to the organization of a regular army, and from infantry it advanced to the organization of a modern army made up of armed forces branches, technical combat arms, and large-scale combined arms units, with increasingly unified, tight, and scientific regulations, standards, organizational tables, and equipment.

The campaign and tactical operational principles of the infantry, air forc force, navy, and air-defense forces; the principles and systems for carrying out party work and political work; the contents, organization, and methods of training and education; and a number of statutes and systems regarding tasks and activities have been drafted, promulgated, and continually supplemented during the process of implementation.

The principles and stipulations regarding the activities of our army when it is fulfilling its international obligation have also been increasingly perfected and have been carried out with increasing skill, and are contributing importantly to the consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and militant alliance of the three peoples of the Indochinese Peninsula.

Those glorious accomplishments were attained first of all because the Party Central Committee and Uncle Ho directly established, led, and educated our army. The people, the governmental organs, and the revolutionary mass associations gave all-out assistance to the army. Our cadres and men were united, believed in and were absolutely loyal to the revolutionary undertaking of the party and people, gave their all in combat, and continually forged for themselves a strong consciousness of organization and discipline, etc. Therefore, our army was able to overcome a myriad of challenges and obstacles, continued to develop step by step, and matured into a regular, modern, powerful revolutionary army. As comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of party, said, "In the history of the development and defense of our nation, never have our people had an army as strong as that of today. That is one of the basic factors which assure that our homeland will always endure and that our people will always live in independence and freedom." [3]

However, the accomplishments that have been attained in the process of executing orders and building a professional army have not yet [illegible] the requirements of the political and military tasks of the phase of constructing and defending the socialist homeland, and indeed have revealed many shortcomings and weaknesses.

In general, our professional level does not correspond to our army's present level of modernization. The work style and way of life of small producers who work as they see fit and are dispersed have adversely influenced the process of increasing the professionalism and combat strength of the army.

The creation of legal and organizational bases on which to create increasingly greater organizational strength and attain a high degree of centralization and unity -- the drafting and promulgation of the system of orders, statutes, regulations, etc. -- is still proceeding slowly, or else they are promulgated but are not resolutely carried out. There have been times when we have not paid adequate attention to the importance of executing orders. And in places and at times there has been incorrect understanding, such as believing that to carry out orders is to be dogmatic and mechanical, etc. It is noteworthy that while the missions, organization, and equipment of the army have developed and the army has undergone changes, we have not urgently and resolutely amended and supplemented the contents and stipulations so that they may be appropriate. Especially, there is still a rightist tendency with regard to the carrying out of the orders, systems, and regulations that have been set forth.

The organization and equipment of the army, of the armed forces branches, the combat arms, the command and leadership organs at the various echelons, and the institutes and schools, are not yet truly ship-shape, uniform, and complete, and are not very effective. They are not yet appropriate to the structure and organization of a professional, modern army.

The ability of the cadres (especially at the base level) to command and manage their units is still insufficient in comparison to the army's development. There are still many cadres who have not been trained in accordance with a professional, unified, systematic, and comprehensive training program.

Education regarding the systems and orders and the organization of their implementation have not gone hand-in-hand, and the relationship between voluntariness and compulsion has not been well resolved. We often merely appeal for and encourage a consciousness of "general enlightenment" and have not organized the strict enforcement and the forging of discipline in the army. We have not created on the part of each cadre and enlisted man a solid habit of executing orders and acting in accordance with orders. Therefore, the consciousness of organization and discipline, and the attitude of voluntarily and strictly carrying out orders, of our cadres and men are not very strong. There have even been violations of discipline.

There are many reasons for those deficiencies and weaknesses. Prolonged, continuous warfare has caused considerable difficulty for the development of a professional army in accordance with a basic, long-range program. Furthermore, the negative effects of the prolonged warfare have considerably influenced all aspects of life in the army. But the main reasons are subjective ones. The managing cadres at the various echelons, from top to bottom, have not continually paid attention to developing a professional army, or else they have posed that problem but have not taken positive steps. A number of cadres still have weak command ability, their sense of responsibility is not strong, and they are still righist and arbitrary in managing the units.

II. Resolutely Create a Strong Transformation In the Execution of Orders Throughout the Army, Stably Advance Our Army's Professional Level.

Everyone knows that our army is faced with the new and very difficult tasks of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese homeland. That demands that our army have very great organizational strength. With that strength, each cadre, enlisted man, unit, organ, combat arm, and armed forces branch can fully develop their will, spirit, talent, and ability to act in order to fulfill the military and political tasks assigned by the party in the new phase.

Orders, statutes, and determination to carry out orders, play a very important role in creating the organizational strength, developing the revolutionary nature, and increasing the combat strength, of our army. That is a very basic content of the great undertaking of building a professional army. The system of general orders, the system of combat orders of the armed forces and combat arms, and the system of regulations and rules regarding the various aspects of work are intended to legalize the responsibilities and duties of military personnel, the relationships among military personnel, the relationships between military personnel and the people, the governmental organs at the various echelons, and the mass associations, the perational principles of the army on the battlefield, in training, in daily life, etc. By that means, the system of orders, statutes, and regulations assures that military personnel act in accordance with law in a tight, unified scientific organization, under centralized, unified command, and that they fully develop their strength in order to fulfill their missions in the new phase.

Our army's system of orders, statutes, and regulations reflects in a concentrated and specific manner the working class nature and new-style nature of the army of the Vietnam Socialist Republic, the military line and formula for waging war to defend the homeland, the army's organizational principles, the direction and tasks of army development, etc., set forth by the party. The specific stipulations regarding the oaths, responsibilities, and relationships of military personnel, the combat organization and execution principles of the armed forces branches, combat arms, etc., are determined, and become laws, on the basis of a full understanding of the matters mentioned above. Therefore, it is not surprising that we call the system of orders, statutes, and regulations in our army laws of the Vietnamese socialist state regarding the army, a legal basis and specific legal stipulations for assuring the absolute, direct leadership of the party over the army in all respects, and for assuring the exercise of the collective mastership right of the cadres and men, assuring that the entire army is of one will, strengthening discipline, and increasing our army's combat strength.

Therefore, it may be said that the system of orders, statutes, and regulations manifest in a concentrated and specific manner the party nature, revolutionary nature, and scientific nature of our state's new-style army. To strictly carry out the orders and statutes under all circumstances and conditions, and according to functions and missions, is to specifically manifest the loyalty of all military personnel toward the revolutionary enterprise of the party and the people, the leadership, command, combat, and work skills and talent of the cadres and men, the troops' consciousness of organization and discipline, etc. It is also a yardstick for measuring the quality, ability to act, and combat strength of each enlisted man, cadre, unit, combat arm, armed forces branch, and the entire army.

If it does not act in accordance with orders, statutes, and regulations, how could a large and strong military organization such as our army at present, with many modern armed forces branches and combat arms, and with hundreds of different sectors and trades, which uses hundreds of types of weapons and facilities with different capacities and uses, and is active all over the nation and fulfills its international obligations, have tight leadership and command, and how could it create a high degree of centralization and unity and the combat strength with which to fulfill its missions?

Therefore, resolutely creating a strong transformation in the execution of orders throughout the army, and further raising the professional level of our and also urgent requirements for the immediate future.

Clearly, the political and military lines and missions of the party in the new phase -- the phase of building and defending the socialist homeland; the mission of building and developing the army, and the advances of the scientific-technical revolution, especially modern military science and technology, demand that our army positively and urgently develop into a revolutionary, professional, modern army that becomes more and more powerful.

Today, our country and people have entered a new are, the era of independence, freedom and socialism. Our people are developing their homeland in the course of five-year plans. Although we are still encountering many difficulties, a progressive social system -- a socialist system -- is steadily developing in our country. Our army, a sharp instrument of the proletarian dictatorship, must exemplify the strength and superiority of the state of the Vietnam Socialist Republic in its capacity of building and defending all accomplishments of the socialist revolution. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee clearly pointed out the Chinese expansionists' plot to commit aggression against and annex our country. Their war of aggression against our country's territory, which began on 17 February 1979, affirmed that. Our army must urgently raise its level of professionalization and modernization, increase its fighting strength, and raise its level of combat-readiness in order to, along with the entire population, strongly defend our beloved socialist homeland. That is a very urgent objective requirement. Our army is also a large school for educating and training the new generation of youths, the new socialist man, in the army. They are people who have a civilized way of life, have a high degree of organization and discipline, are enlightened, are enthusiastic in labor, work with discipline and good techniques, and know how to fulfill their responsibilities and obligations toward building and defending the homeland.

Our army is also undergoing new development with regard to organization and equipment. The modern armed forces branches and combat arms are gradually being perfected. Many large-scale combined arms units are being formed. Its modern weapons and technical equipment are continually developing. That development demands a very high degree of planning, precision, unity, coordination, discipline, and science in all activities of our cadres and men. Without strict execution of orders we cannot master the modern equipment or military organization, and we cannot comprehensively, firmly, and specifically command individual units or the army as a whole, cannot maintain the army's fighting strength, and cannot maintain a high degree of combat-readiness.

Our army must firmly grasp and victoriously utilize the military science and art of war to defend the homeland, must utilize with a high degree of effectiveness the various war-waging formulas -- the formula of waging war by means of main-force units and local people's war, the formula of large-scale combined arms operations on land at sea, and in the air, and the various forms of offensive, counter-offensive, and defense. The formula of combined arms operations will be utilized on the front line, at the very outset, with the use of many forces, armed forces branches, and combat arms, and with a large number of tanks, artillery, missiles, airplanes, etc. Those missions can be fulfilled only if the cadres and men have a high degree of political consciousness, are highly organized and disciplined, obey commands and correctly carry out orders, etc. Unless all peacetime activities of the army are habitually carried out according to orders, in combat it will be impossible to coordinate closely in order to develop sufficient combined strength with which to defeat a large enemy army and victoriously carry out our party's strategic decisions.

Our army has a very glorious and extremely difficult international obligation in the fight of the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean peoples against the common enemies: the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists. That demands that our army make strong progress in professional development in order to fully develop its combat strength and, along with our people and the people and armies of the other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula to defeat all aggressive plots and acts of the enemy.

In addition to the urgent demands of our army's present construction and combat missions, the changes and advances of the scientifec-technical revolution in general and of Vietnamese science and technology specifically demand that all cadres and men do a better job of carrying out orders. The concept of the "disciplined soldier" has become broader and has additional new contents. Therefore, to improve the quality of order execution, merely being conscious of executing and obeying orders is not enough: only with certain knowledge can responsibilities be fulfilled, and only then can orders be effectively carried out.

Clearly, our army is facing objective, urgent requirements regarding the development of a professional army. We will encounter considerable difficulties in the process of raising our army's professional level. But in addition to those difficulties we have certain very basic advantages. First of all, our party has determined the political and military lines and tasks of the new phase, the line and formula of waging war to defend the homeland, and the long-range direction and tasks of army development. That is the most decisive factor which will allow our army to advance steadily on the path of increasingly greater modernization.

All of our cadres and men are enthusiastic over the task of developing the army, and want our army to become an army with a high degree of professionalism and modernization. Therefore, cadres, party members, and enlisted men will go all-out to victoriously implement the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress regarding the development of our army into a professional, modern people's army, and the resolution of the Central Military Party Committee regarding the promulgation and execution of orders.

Furthermore, our army has a solid basis on which to ensure that the entire army acts in accordance with orders and raises its professional level. A number of systems and regulations have been promulgated, including the one-commander system, and the organization, equipment, bases for training and educating cadres, material-technical bases, etc., of our army are being continually perfected and expanded. Especially, our army has rich combat experience, and has the experience of the recent professional development process. Those are very lolid bases on which our army can advance to a higher level of professionalism.

Our people will certainly enthusiastically support and assist our army in its professional development and in strengthening discipline. For that suits the present desires of all our people, all over the country.

We also have the all-round support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal nations. We are positively assimilating and creatively applying the advanced experiences of the Soviet Army and of the armies of the other fraternal nations regarding the development of a professional, modern army of the socialist state.

But so that the entire army can act in accordance with orders, and bring about a strong transformation in the execution of orders, in the immediate future we must take steps to organize practical, effective implementation.

First of all, we must create strong determination to carry out orders and achieve professional development throughout the army. That determination must be equal to the tasks the party and government assign to the army, to the enthusiasm of the entire army, and to the desires of the people.

The highest-ranking commanders of the ministries, military regions, armed forces branches, combat arms, corps, institutes, schools, and organs at the various levels must truly study to grasp the orders, and be exemplary in implementing them in accordance with their responsibility and authority, as stipulated by the orders. The upper-echelon commanders must truly supervise and educate the lower echelon, set a good example for the lower echelon and for their own units, and fully develop the effectiveness of their responsibility and authority in executing orders. The commanders must, along with the party committees organize the effective implementation of the incisive resolutions of the party committees, create a strong transformation in the units' execution of orders.

Whether the effectiveness of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" campaign improves or not depends to a considerable extent on the organization of training and education regarding the execution of orders. The cadres and organs commanding and guiding training at the various echelons must fully understand, and do a good job of implementing, the requirement of training and education accompanied by the execution of orders, statutes, systems, etc., which was ordered by Senior General Van Tien Dung, Minister of National Defense. As soon as things are studied they must be implemented. Elements or units which complete study must implement what they have learned immediately. The unit's highest commander must directly guide, supervise, and correct the execution of orders, from small things to large things, continually and promptly.

In order to create a strong transformation in the execution of orders, in the implementation process it is necessary to closely combine voluntariness and compulsion. As we all know, voluntariness is the foremost factor in proletarian military discipline. It is also a basic condition for distinguishing the difference between the nature of the discipline of a proletarian army and that of a bourgeois army. Lenin said, "The Red Army has created the strongest discipline ever, discipline which is based not on cudgels but on the enlightenment and all-out sacrifice of the workers and peasants."4 One of the very basic measures is that of organization. The promulgation and strict execution of orders is one of the organization measures. Orders are military laws, so we must not be rightist or "negotiating" in implementing them. Those who are not enlightened must also carry out orders, and as they carry out orders we must continue to educate them and encourage their spirit of voluntariness.

In the process of organizing the implementation of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" campaign, the organs, schools, and units must, on the basis of their central missions and weaknesses, concentrate on resolving a number of urgent problems within a short period of time, such as raising the level of combat readiness, ending negative phenomena and lax discipline, avoiding responsibility, carrying out orders arbitrarily and sloppily, etc.

Each military region, armed forces branch, combat arm, corps, organ, etc., must create conditions and appropriate material bases for carrying out orders, and cannot make the excuse of difficult conditions and circumstances, or of one shortage or another, in order to avoid carrying out orders or carry out ordershaphazardly or superficially. Echelons and units must overcome their difficulties, and not be dependent on, or wait on, the upper echelon. By doing so they will reduce the army's difficulties and create advantages for carrying out orders. Of course, the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for resolving the army's over-all difficulties, and for helping the units resolve their difficulties.

Another matter which must receive attention is that the system of orders just promulgated by the Ministry of Defense, whether in draft form or official, must be executed fully and strictly. If there are irrationalities in the process of implementation, the units must positivey recommend changes. The Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of Defense will study adjustments and supplementations.

Resolutely creating a strong transformation in the execution of orders throughout the army is a process of resolute, persistent struggle to overcome bad habits caused by a lack of discipline and create a civilized way of life, a new culture life, and the new man in the army. Therefore, in schools, organs, and units, among cadres and men, in units fulfilling missions at the front or in the rear, etc., we must create a common attitude, a common movement, and common public opinion in order to positively respond to and resolutely execute orders. We must orient all activities toward the fulfillment of responsibilities and missions in accordance with the stipulated orders, and create the way of life and habit of executing orders. We must concentrate our command and management on the good execution of orders by the units at the front and stationed in the large cities. Attention must be paid to teaching and managing the execution of orders in unattached elements, units stationed far away, and the cadres and men who work independently.

All cadres and men must realize that to resolutely act in accordance with orders is to strictly achieve the basic contents of the campaign to "Develop the fine nature and increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces which was launched by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

In addition to the above-mentioned immediate measures we must urgently perform such tasks as perfecting the TO & E, improving cadre training, continuing to promulgate a complete system of orders and statutes, etc., in order to continually raise our army's professional level positively, rapidly, comprehensively, and stably, increase its fighting strength, and assure that it gloriously fulfills its missions in the new phase of our country's revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. Instructions to Pupils of Tran Quoc Tuan School, 1946.

2. Speech Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Vietnam People's Army, 22 December 1964.

3. Speech Commemorating the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Vietnam People's Army.

4. V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works, " Vol. 38, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, Vietnamese-language edition, p 288.

5616
CSO: 4209

HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTHS JOIN ARMY

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Ngoc Dao: "Youths in Ho Chi Minh City Enthusiastically Enlist in the Army"]

[Text] Together with their parents, brothers and sisters, nearly 800 youths from Binh Thanh District gathered at the Ha Huy Tap school to attend a troop departure ceremony.

After undergoing training in military behavior and discipline, a number of Catholic youths such as Tran Van Hao, Vo Ve and No Van Hieu have become typical combatants who have displayed a high spirit of solidarity and selfconscious discipline, who have motivated other youths to accomplish tasks assigned by the high level and who have obtained good results from training.

Many parents came to visit their sons. For example, on seeing that her son Hao had made progress, his visiting mother encouraged him to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of a youth. Owing to such encouragement and motivation, the youths had their minds at ease in carrying out training. They promised to display determination to become good armymen to requite the solicitous rearing provided by their parents and to simultaneously stand ready to accept tasks and to "go anywhere and do anything as required by the fatherland."

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI RAILWAY POLICE POST EDUCATES ITS RANKS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Hoang Phuc]

[Text] Providing political security, fighting crime, protecting socialism's properties, protecting passengers' lives and properties are the duties of the cadres and troopers of the Hanoi railway station police post.

In 1979 and chiefly in the first 6 months of 1980, the unit has determined: in order to fulfill its duties, it has to closely coordinate the above-mentioned tasks with the task of consolidating the unit to prevent negative phenomena occuring daily at the station from affecting cadres, public employees and troopers.

"To speak is easy, but starting a job of fighting negativism at a complex station is not so simple," said comrade Le Doan Chuc, VCP Chapter Secretary and immediately in charge of the unit.

It is true that here, one needs only to carry a bag of merchandise or to buy a ticket for a certain bad person, etc...in order to instantly get tens or hundreds of piasters to squander without the unit knowing about it. Sometimes, even accepting a cigarette can lead to doing favors or to a laissez-faire attitude... For that reason, the unit has focused on two principle areas which are to create police cadre and trooper with a spirit of responsibility before the people and to fight negativism on three fronts: internal protection, protection of the cadres' ranks and of the public employees in the service and of society as a whole.

Fighting negativism among public employees is not limited to launching the masses to participate in the protection task but also to reinforce the education task to allow everybody to realize that the work done by the police aims at protecting cadres and employees in the service and not at making arrests and giving penalties as main objectives.

Thanks to that, cadres and public employees of the station have given much information to the police and uncovered many phenomena in the process of ticket registration, ticket sales leading to many arrests for illicit ticket sales and the arrest of Nguyen Thi Binh, Pham Thi Nham and Dang Van-Hien, station employees who connived with dishonest merchants to smuggle out tickets. On the other hand, information given by the people uncovered cadres and troopers connected with the phenomena of buying tickets for others or living lavishly was confirmed. The command headquarters has even informed the station's ticket salesclerks to resolutely refuse ticket sales to any cadre or trooper wanting to buy tickets for their dependents unless they have a signed note from the command of the station unit. The unit has also designed many internal protection measures such as management of cadres and troopers on duty and off.

In regard to duty, the unit specifically assigns work and determines levels of struggle for each squad. Any squad that lets many thefts occur in its sector of responsibility will have its emulation score penalized. At the end of a month or of a short emulation phase, awards in kind (purchased with money earned by overtime labor of the unit) are given. At weekly flag raising ceremonies, any squad that takes the lead in the contest reads the five oaths of honor and the unsatisfactory squad reads the ten discipline commandments of the people's police. Through the abovementioned methods, the emulation movement has been preserved and the quality of work has been significantly improved. The number of cadres and troopers violating work discipline has been drastically reduced. The unit is fully aware of each individual's situation. With extra income earned by overtime work, the post not only buys television sets to serve the men's cultural activities and buys units and individual prizes but also gives temporary loans to those whose families have difficulties, etc...On the other hand, any small sign showing anything extraordinary in the life of each person will be clarified by the unit in order to detect mistakes and violations and to provide timely education. Each cadre and trooper pledges not to violate the following seven points:

--to not accept bribes under any circumstances.

--to not establish relations with bad persons or with those making a living illegally.

--to not loaf around cafes while on duty.

--to not go out for amusement far away from the barracks or stay out after 9 pm.

--to not inspect passengers' merchandise and properties unless provided for by regulations.

--to not insult violators or beat prisoners.

--to not grow long hair or wear improper clothes.

Every week or month, based on those seven points, each squad evaluates cadres and troopers. Owing to that, cadres, and troopers seldomly make mistakes in their work and even the fight against taking bribes achieves good results.

With practical measures and through group strength, the Hanoi railroad station police unit has obtained good initial results in the fight against negativism. The unit has also fulfilled the assigned mission. In 1979, the unit investigated 618 violations, recovered properties valued at 44,875 piasters which were restored to the state and to the people, reduced the number of criminal offenses by 11.3 percent and the number of bicycle theft at the station by 38 percent. Many cadres and troopers were meritorious in outstanding undertakings such as trooper Nguyen Dang Doanh who valiantly arrested robbers to protect the people's properties, probationary trooper Nguyen Manh-Trien who barehandedly apprehended an armed bandit, Warrent Officer Vu Dang-Hai who, after only two hours of investigation, found the principal culprit of a theft in which a passenger's baggage worth over 2,000 piasters was stolen, etc... In the first 6 months of 1979, the chapter enrolled three party members. Recently, 100 percent of party members were confirmed as qualified. The party chapter of the Hanoi railroad station police post was the first chapter of the railroad police issued party membership cards in the 3 February phase.

9458
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAM SENDS GREETINGS TO MADAGASCAR POLITICAL PARTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

/Message of Greetings/

/Text/ On 8 August, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party sent the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence and the Democratic Committee for the Madagascar Socialist Revolution (AKFM-KDRSM) the following message of greetings:

Representing the Communist Party, worker class and people of Vietnam, we send to the congress and through the congress to the party members of the ADFM Party and the fraternal people of Madagascar our warmest greetings.

We highly rate your liberation of your Fatherland and achievement of great social progress as an important contribution in the struggle of the African people aimed at liberating the entire continent of Africa from neocolonialism. We rate highly the contributions of Madagascar to the resolute struggle of the people of Africa and Asia against imperialism which is increasing its military strength in the western Indian Ocean to threaten the independence and security of the peoples of eastern Africa, the Middle East, southwestern Asia and of the entire continents of Asia and Africa.

In the heroic struggle of the people of Madagascar for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, your party has made valuable contributions and is a shining example. Thanks to this, your party increasingly has a high reputation in Madagascar and maintains a deserved position in the national liberation movement and the national independence movement in Africa and throughout the world. Our party rates highly the achievements you have made and sincerely wishes that you make many more greater achievements.

The people of the two countries of Madagascar and Vietnam have traditions of friendship and close ties with each other in the long and heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The AKFM Party has made great contributions to this splendid tradition.

On this occasion, we wish to sincerely thank the AKFM Party, the progressive democratic forces and all the people of fraternal Madagascar who have constantly stood at the side of our people in the previous wars of resistance against imperialism as well as in the present resistance against great nation expansionism and the hegemonic expansionism of the reactionaries among the Peking authorities.

It is hoped that the friendship and combat solidarity between our two parties and between the national, democratic, peaceful and social progressive forces in our two nations will become increasingly stronger and more developed.

We wish your congress your great success.

7300
CSO: 4209

SRV LEADERS GREET JAMAICAN NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 5 August 1980, SRV Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Michael Manley, Prime Minister of the Jamaica Government:

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Jamaica, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warmest greetings to Your Excellency and to the government and fraternal people of Jamaica.

The Vietnamese people are glad to see that, over the past year under the leadership of the Jamaican Government directed by Your Excellency and owing to their high vigilance and determination, the Jamaican people have strenously overcome all difficulties and obstacles and won new victories in struggling against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries to defend national independence and sovereignty and to continously advance their country on the road to progress and prosperity. We take this opportunity to reaffirm the solidarity and strong support of the SRV people and government for the just cause of the government and fraternal people of Jamaica.

I hope that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will be continuously consolidated and satisfactorily developed.

I wish Your excellency good health and further successes in your noble mission.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Jamaican Minister of Foreign Affairs Percival J. Patterson.

9332
CSO: 4209

SONG HAO SPEAKS AT CAO BANG PARTY CONGRESS

BK021528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] From 28 to 30 August, Cao Bang Province held its 10th congress of party organization delegates to review the results of production and the efforts to maintain combat readiness over the recent past, and to decide on guidelines and tasks for the party organization in the next 3 years. Comrade Song Hao, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

In 1979 Cao Bang encountered tremendous ordeals resulting from the war. However, under the leadership of the party organization, the people in the province were able to fight and carry out production well. Last year, although it had to carry out production while standing ready for combat and although it faced difficulties concerning farm tools, draft power and cultivation schedules, Cao Bang was still able to reap its most successful ever 10th-month crop, increasing its total grain output to 99,229 tons.

The congress laid down tasks for the party organization from now until 1982, which involve exploiting the province's potential in manpower, afforestation, industrial crops and raw materials for export and animal husbandry in order to comprehensively develop agriculture and forestry, ensure local logistics support, and stabilize the people's livelihood; and closely combining economic development with national defense and building battle positions for the people's warfare to firmly defend the fatherland's border.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Song Hao, secretary of the party Central Committee, highly commended the cadres, party members and people of various nationalities in Cao Bang province for their achievements in the recent past. Pointing out the guidelines and tasks for the party organization in the days ahead, he said: Cao Bang must pay even more attention to exploiting its potential in arable land and manpower in order to accelerate and develop afforestation. It is also necessary for the province to pay special attention to growing industrial crops and crops that can be used as raw materials for export and to quickly increase the number of domestic animals. Thus the province should gradually solve the grain and food problem and stabilize the lives of the people of various nationalities while heightening vigilance by building strong and firm combat villages and hamlets.

Comrade Song Hao also urged the party organization at all levels in the province to pay attention to developing and making the party strong and pure, and satisfactorily motivating the masses and developing their strength in order to successfully fulfill all tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

CSO: 4209

NEW VCP MEMBERS INDUCTED IN LONG AN, HUONG GIANG CORPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] During two phases early this year, the Long An Provincial Party Organization issued party membership cards to nearly 2,400 party members at the grassroots level. These party members belonged to party chapters and basic party organizations which had been consolidated and which had made great efforts to lead the people to carry out the tasks of transforming agriculture along socialist lines, developing production, maintaining public order and security and taking care of the people's life. In examining the party membership qualifications, party committees at various echelons paid attention first to the exemplary attitude of each person in fulfilling the obligation to build and defend the homeland and especially in paying the agricultural tax and debts and selling paddy to the state at the agreed price stipulated in two-way contracts.

The examples set by party members who had fulfilled the grain obligation at an early date have been cited. Many party organizations and chapters have taken appropriate disciplinary measures against party members failing to pay the agricultural tax and delaying the payment of debts to the state. Tan Chau District has expelled from the party a number of persons who had failed, for many years, to pay the agricultural tax and to fulfill the grain obligation. Party members who are cadres working in provincial or district organs...and whose households are farmers have the duty to motivate their families to fulfill the grain obligation.

Long An is focusing on leading the struggle against negative manifestations and the consolidation of party organizations, administrative organs and mass organizations at the grassroots level to enable them to lead village and hamlet people to fulfill political tasks.

Since the beginning of this year, party organizations in the Huong Giang Military Corps have been carrying out a plan to develop the party and has, through the youth's movement for revolutionary action, selected outstanding Youth Union members, improved them and admitted them into the party. Party chapters have organized the reaching of the communist ideal to youths and led Youth Union members to carry out training and to try and meet the party membership criteria. The Corps has opened

72 courses to help over 7,190 Youth Union members study and understand topics relating to the party. In the first 6 months of this year, party organizations in the Corps have inducted 1,534 party members. These new party members have obviously played an exemplary vanguard role in training for combat readiness and in executing army orders.

9332
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT LEVEL CADRES HAVE LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 2

/Article by Nguyen Huu Thuy, Cadre Training Section, Central Organization Committee in the Column "Party Development": "Improving Quality of District, Primary Level Cadres"/

/Excerpt/ The ranks of leadership and management cadres of our district and rural primary level cadres still have weaknesses and shortcomings. A portion of the cadres do not have high revolutionary enthusiasm, their struggle will has declined, their work is haphazard and they are unwilling to undergo difficulty in study and thought for increasingly better leadership and supervision; and they lack the ability to apply and substantiate the line and policy of the party and government to the specific situation of the local area. The age of district and primary level cadres is still generally high (the average age of primary level party member is still near 40 and of a district party committee member is 45).

The overall knowledge level of leadership and management cadres in different areas is fairly clear. For example, the proportion of district party committee members throughout the nation with educational levels of II, III and up is 70.3 percent with 82.9 percent in the north and 28.8 percent in the south; and the percentage of district level cadres in charge of committees, sectors and business production units with economic and technical education levels from middle school and up throughout the nation is 39.3 percent with 51.5 in the lowlands and midlands of the north and 21.5 percent in the provinces of the extreme south, midlands and Nam Bo, etc.

7300
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRENGTHENING MARKET MANAGEMENT URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening of Market Management"]

[Text] Recently, the free market seemed to develop in a manner that was not appropriate to the production needs and capabilities. New merchants mostly dealt with various types of food, drinks, cigarettes..., illegally traded quantities of merchandise and material supplies controlled solely by the state and including sale of ration coupons and buy up of state-operated cooperatives' merchandise for speculation. Those persons' activities did not do any good to production and to the people's lives but adversely affected economic management and the maintaining of peace and order in society. Meanwhile, market management in wards and districts has not yet been strengthened properly and lacked clear-cut and efficient policy lines.

The spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee's indicated clearly: to expand production did not mean necessarily to expand trade and expansion should not be construed as a loosening of management including market management. To contribute to the execution of Resolution number 6, the state advocated the issuance of registration to groups and individuals whose production and trade were correct. At the same time, uncover, prevent and deal with disorderly development of trade, speculation, illegal trade, circulating, harboring and consuming material supplies and merchandise solely comtrolled by the state, particularly important cases. Continue to provide education and assistance to small merchants who legitimately make their living or to switch over to production. Rearrange markets and trading points to facilitate management and create favorable conditions for buyers. Encourage the mobilization of food supply sources that were authorized to operate in near-by areas to support the supply of the city's state-operated cooperatives.

Market management is not solely the responsibility of the commerce branch, but must be closely coordinated with the branches of police, finances, labor, of subsectors and mass organizations under the leadership of various levels of the Party and of the government at all levels from municipality to wards, districts, cities and villages and with the enthusiastic support of all the people. Market management cadres must work well with the masses, must be skilled in their professions and must have good moral character and personality.

The execution of present food policies is also a good occasion for the cadres to keep in close touch with each subward, to move one step forward in market management, to contribute to the positive protection of socialist property and to maintain peace and order in society.

9458
CSO: 4209

ORGANIZING AND MANAGING THE GRAIN MARKET DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain & Food Products] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 pp 3-8

[Article by Vice Minister Trinh Xuan Tien: "Organization and Management of the Present Grain Market"]

[Text] Talking about the grain market is talking about the question of organizing the distribution of society's grain, bringing the latter from production to consumption in accordance with society's needs.

The state administration, in addition to controlling and leading grain production, must seize control in order to manage and lead the distribution and consumption of society's grain; only by doing so can it fully understand the country's grain problem, maintain the standard of living and control the root conditions so as to develop the whole economy, to build and to defend the country.

Next to production, the distribution of products to bring them into consumption is a very important matter, especially in the case of grain which, after it has been produced, must be distributed in the most correct and best manner to everywhere, every place where their consumption is needed -- consumers, animal husbandry and the processing of food products using grain as the raw material.

In the distribution of grain, the distribution to human consumers is the most important one, especially to the working people who again will provide the working power and to the army for the defense of the fatherland, particularly in the situation of our country.

Throughout history, any social class that held power did grasp the question of grain, for the purpose of serving its own political interests, although the meaning, need, method and form might be different.

The administration of the bourgeoisie gets hold of grain mainly to serve the capitalist economic interests, with the need for collecting the highest profit.

The revolutionary administration of the people, led by the worker class, gets hold of grain to serve the socialist economy, not for the highest profit but because of the need for continuously developing production in order to satisfy better the increasing material and cultural needs of society as a whole, to defend the socialist fatherland and to protect the revolutionary administration of the people, led by the worker class.

For a particular economic system there is a specific way of distribution.

Under the capitalist system, the distribution of grain is mainly done by the capitalist private commerce, through the market. Under the socialist economic system, the socialist commerce is mainly used in conjunction with the organization of the proletarian dictatorial state and the people's collective ownership right to carry out a well-organized and well-planned distribution of products. Especially in a transitional period as in our country today, grain is distributed in two ways, through the plan and through the market.

In the northern provinces, the larger part of society's grain was distributed according to the plan. The part that was distributed through the market was very small, or was not a basic one. The grain that was distributed according to the plan was the grain that the cooperatives directly distributed to their members after a harvest and the grain that the state owned and distributed as monthly quotas to workers, troops, cadres and civil servants in industrial centers and cities. Wherever grain was distributed according to the plan stability in grain supply was basically maintained in social life. Although this way of distribution still has its shortcomings, it is far superior as compared with any past grain distribution system. The way of planned distribution reflects the fact that the grain market has been organized and is completely different from the so-called "free" market.

The objective basis of the existence of an organized and well-planned grain market results from the fact that:

a. The nature of the socialist economy is that of a well-planned economy and the means of production that produces grain is owned by all of the people and the collectives.

b. Grain is the number-one important and very necessary material that must be distributed according to the plan if we want to maintain the standard of living and to achieve total social development. The condition for assuming leadership over the well-planned and organized grain market is the role the state must play in getting hold of the absolutely larger part of the grain and commodities and a full policy about grain production, as well as a policy about the consumption of grain in society as a whole.

The objective basis of the existence of the "free" market results from the existence of the private capitalist economic sector and the farmers' small-scale production and the individual handicraftsmen's production of goods, which still exist within a specific time during the transitional period: products are made and sold, both to the state and on the market.

As to the "free" grain market alone, it is different in the southern and northern parts of the country:

- In the northern provinces, the absolutely larger part of the grain is distributed according to the plan and in a well-organized manner. Although a part is still called the "free" market, but the flow of goods is not much (close to about 5-7 percent of the total quantities of grain consumed in society).

- The "free" grain market in the southern provinces accounts for quite a large part and still satisfies half, or even more than half, of the needs of the nonagricultural population while occupying an immense territory everywhere -- both in rural areas and in cities.

It is, therefore, necessary to see what are the sources of the "free grain" in the northern provinces. There are a few sources:

- One, the grain that cooperative members and individual farmers (very few individual farmers still remain) have saved -- this grain, in the case of the former, consists of their share of grain in the cooperatives and the additional grain they produce in the 5 percent areas put aside for their families -- if they use this grain very sparingly, they will have some of it left to be sold on the market. In addition, there are some cooperative members and farmers who do not have any excess grain but sell some of it on the market anyway because they need some cash.

- The second source of grain being sold on the market is the grain in the state sector that has been "leaked" from certain organs and enterprises through corruption, making secret deals, stealing, making false statement about number of mouths to feed, etc.

In addition to the two major sources mentioned above there still is some grain that is sold on the market and comes from the people who want to get something else: they sell and exchange noodles and bread for rice; sell poor-grade rice and buy good-grade rice; exchange bread for vermicelli, cakes, etc. In this kind of buying-selling and exchanging there appear some people who earn their living from making profit out of buying and selling.

And it is also necessary to see who are the consumers of the grain obtained from the "free" market.

There are four kinds of consumers:

a. Some people who do not do anything for the state, nor participate in any cooperatives, work and earn their living in a free and individual manner, do not belong to any grain-distributing state or cooperative system and live on the grain from the "free" market.

b. Some farmers and cooperative members who, for one reason or another, are short of grain also buy additional grain in the "free" market.

c. Some city residents who have already been given grain by the state within the rationing system find that they need to buy additional grain in the market because of unexpected family events like funerals, marriages, visits of guests, etc.

d. Some small merchants who are permitted to sell food, cakes, vermicelli, rice, soup, etc. also must buy grain on the "free" market so as to prepare such foods.

All of the above-mentioned sources and needs for grain on the "free" market still remain an objective existence. It must gradually be reformed and rearranged to be rational and better. Of the four kinds of consumption mentioned above some needs cannot be eliminated right away, but we also need to analyze some negative aspects so as to see clearly and to have some ways to overcome them as soon as possible.

The negative aspects are:

Some people who do illegitimate business, including hooligans, thieves and smugglers; some people who have left work in the cooperatives and now work outside or do business and earn a lot of money -- these people usually spend money excessively, make market prices go up, deal in illegally acquired and smuggled merchandise and thus are the culprits who make market prices go up and create losses of order and security and many other evils that affect productive labor and social security. More particularly, they also weaken and seriously divide a number of cooperatives and spoil a number of cadres and state organ civil servants. To solve the negative aspects of the "free" grain market is to make a considerable contribution to solving a number of negative aspects of society today. Since this matter is complicated and involves many sectors, it must be resolved in a total and synchronized manner and no single sector can do the job alone. Especially there must be tight and centralized leadership and the job must be done continuously till the end if we want to resolve the problem.

In the southern provinces which are in the period of transformation and construction, the conversion of the "free" grain market into an organized grain market must also follow the general pace of the revolutionary change in the southern provinces.

Since grain is an important material that has to do with the entire national economy, as we discuss the grain market we must also pay attention to changes in all five economic components.

Following the liberation (May 1975) the South has five economic components. The socialist transformation is the process of changing, converting and rearranging such components. Of the five the state-operated economy is growing stronger everyday and playing the leading role; the collective economy, agricultural-cooperatives and handicraft-cooperatives economic sectors are being further developed everyday; and the private capitalist economy is being transformed more and more so as to serve the standard of living, with gradual changing of the capitalist enterprise pattern into the socialist enterprise pattern. On the basis of such changes an organized and well-planned grain market will gradually take shape.

However, we must also see clearly that in the transitional period the capitalist economic laws, particularly the ones that are related to small-scale goods production, are still exerting their influence while the socialist economic laws, in spite of involving the progressive production relationships but having just been born, are still too fresh and immature to develop their leading role. These two production forces, or production relationships, are existing simultaneously, operating interchangeably and acting on one another, even fighting one another bitterly. This process takes place in a complicated manner and is seen on the market.

In this background, the distribution of grain in the southern provinces takes place in the following manner:

- The nonagricultural population (over 9 million people) is the one that must buy grain for its own consumption. This grain is bought partly from the state (organized market) and partly from the "free" market.

The part that is bought from the state, i.e., on the planned-distribution market, since the grain that the state possesses is not much because agriculture, commerce and industry are still being transformed, can supply only a fraction of this nonagricultural population, thus leaving a relatively larger fraction of it having to depend on the "free" market for its buying of grain. And so there still exist two parallel grain markets in the southern provinces, with the "free" market remaining quite large (as I pointed out above). Therefore, the question for the administrations at all levels is how to find a rational solution for both markets that would both create favorable conditions for the state to purchase and get hold of the grain commodities better and help the people to buy grain in the market in an easy and convenient manner.

This job must be clearly defined in order to have a positive plan for transforming the "free" grain market in such a way as to guide the grain merchants toward following the leadership of the state organ concerned and serving the people who buy grain from the market. We must, on the one hand, educate and reform them and, on the other, firmly strive to make them understand the state policy and reduce the negative aspects on their part, thus effectively preventing such illegal activities as speculation and hoarding of grain, which is against the state regulations.

Recently many localities have shown that they failed to pay attention to reforming and educating the private merchants, nor raising the question of reorganizing the grain market, but instead they concentrated on the administrative management and purely administrative measures and thus were unable to act effectively as they wanted to. Some localities used a form of excessively rude and prolonged management to maintain a broad control, which would not distinguish between those who bought grain for their own consumption and those who bought it for trading and would mistake the regular legal grain dealers for the illegal grain speculators and hoarders, thus creating tremendous inconveniences for the honest people. These forms of action do not conform to the line and policies of the party and the state. Resolution 286 of the Council of Ministers, which was recently adopted to correct this situation, is a very good policy that makes many people feel inspired.

In what direction the grain market is to be organized is determined by the nature of the economic system concerned.

Presently we are in a revolutionary transitional period as we move from an economy of common small-scale production straight to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development. The key task throughout this period of transition to socialism is to achieve the socialist industrialization of the country.

Thus the grain-supplying task must at any cost satisfy the need for grain in favor of the socialist industrialization and help defend our socialist fatherland.

We must first of all develop production to get more grain as a material base to satisfy all of the needs of society.

Our grain-supplying capacity is not large, but our needs grow larger everyday. Therefore, we must use the limited quantities of grain we have in the best manner possible so as to properly serve the standard of living, to develop the economy, to consolidate the national defense and to remain ready for combat. This is the task of distributing and using all of the grain our society has as it is reflected in the organization of and leadership over the social grain market.

The grain market in the North has basically become a socialist one. Although the remaining "free" market that exists outside of the plan is not very large, it bears many negative aspects and must be firmly and fully annihilated within the shortest time possible.

The grain market in the South, with different contents, scope and form because of the economy still consisting of five components, is being transformed to gradually become an organized and well-planned grain market.

Because of the existence of five economic components this market still remains diverse and complicated, but no matter how complicated it may be, it boils down to only two ways, two relationships: the organized and well-planned market (consisting of the state-operated and cooperative economies) and the "free" outside-of-the-plan market (consisting of the individual, joint state-private and private capitalist economies).

The changes among the five economic components are a development process going from the "free" market to the organized and well-planned market. In this process, the state-owned grain component must grow strongger and more mature everyday; the grain component of agricultural cooperatives must become more organized and consolidated everyday; and the "free" grain outside of the plan must be placed under organized arrangement, with unified management by the state and cooperatives, so as to serve better the diverse grain needs in the people's everyday life. At the same time, we should quickly annihilate the negative factors of the "free" market in both the South and the North. This development rate will expand and consolidate a unified socialist grain market in the whole country.

From now until the time we can expand and consolidate a unified socialist grain market throughout the country, we must carry out very effectively the directives and resolutions on the grain-related work that the party and state have promulgated.

The common goal is to reform and build at any cost the organized and well-planned socialist grain market to replace partially and then totally the unorganized and unplanned "free" grain market.

The important parts of the organized and well-planned grain market are the shares of grain of the state and agricultural cooperatives. The state's grain consists of the grain purchased in the country and the grain imported from abroad. The cooperatives' grain is the "shared" grain based on the distribution policy within the agricultural cooperatives.

Both kinds of grain (owned by the state and agricultural cooperatives) form the main force of the organized planned-distribution market. If their distribution is done very properly, they will have a decisive effect on the circulation of grain in the social market. This is a way to directly build, consolidate and manage the unified socialist grain market.

As an immediate work, the leadership over the grain market today must pay attention to two things -- to organize purchases of grain in the country and to organize management of the grain market.

Purchases consist of collecting grain as payment of agricultural taxes, purchasing grain according to two-way contracts and purchasing grain at agreed prices.

1. About purchases of grain in the country, the first two sources of grain -- collecting agricultural taxes and purchasing in accordance with two-way economic contracts -- must be considered the most important. Next comes purchasing at agreed prices.

Agricultural taxes are an obligation that agricultural producers must seriously comply with. We must on a permanent basis educate farmers and raise their sense of responsibility toward fulfilling their obligation to the state. Leadership over collecting agricultural taxes must be strict, with attention to be paid to assisting local cadres, particularly in considering tax waivers; failure to collect taxes lately was mainly due to a neglecting of this job.

Purchasing grain in accordance with two-way economic contracts must be reorganized. A shortcoming in the past was the fact that, in regard to supplying farmers and cooperatives with materials, each sector did it all by itself and totally separately and never linked the supplying of materials with the purchasing of grain and farm products. That way of doing things made it difficult for producers to see clearly the meaning of two-way economic work, hence, to realize their economic responsibility toward the state. Furthermore, to purchase materials presented many problems: they had to go through many levels, many places and many procedures, which were different in different sectors; as the sectors were located far apart, traveling was costly and resulted in waste in transportation; the materials that arrived at their destination sometimes failed in terms of quantities or quality, even missed the crop-growing schedule.

Now it is necessary to reorganize in the spirit of Decision 302/CP of the Council of Ministers issued on 25 August 1979. "To create favorable conditions for stepping up purchasing and selling according to two-way contracts, the provinces must assume direct leadership and strengthen the districts' cadres so as to organize corporations that will unify the supplying of materials and purchases in the districts. Pay attention first to the districts that have large quantities of grain commodities to ensure that the goods distributed by the state actually reach the farmers and that grain and farm products be purchased in corresponding quantities in accordance with two-way contracts."

Carrying out the above decision, each district must consider geographic locations and the convenience of its means of communications and organize many "shop clusters" in intervillage or interhamlet areas to spare the people the need for traveling too far. In each "shop cluster" there are purchasing stations that purchase grain and farm products and also distribution stations that sell gas and oil, fertilizers, lumber, cement and other goods so that the people, after having sold grain and farm products, could buy materials in the same place.

Administrative Management

In both the northern and southern provinces the "free" grain markets still exist in an objective manner, although their scope and degree may be different. This objective reality has been reflected in the policy of the party and state, which states that in the southern provinces south of Binh Tri Thien "After having paid all taxes and sold all of the grain they should sell to the state according to contracts, cooperatives and farmers are permitted to circulate freely the remaining grain. The state also permits the people to exchange with one another this remaining grain and foodstuffs and rice peddlers to register to do business in specific locations." (Resolution 12-NQ/TW of 19 September 1978 of the Political Bureau.)

Free circulation of the excess grain means it can be sold at agreed prices. These are prices that sellers and buyers agree on and not necessarily prices that exactly follow the market prices, nor twice the latter as they used to be set before (according to the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee).

To ensure realistic results of administrative management, the first thing to do is to assume very good leadership over collecting all of the agricultural taxes and purchasing all of the grain according to two-way contracts and to try to buy some additional grain at agreed prices. Only by doing so can the state surely possess a quantity of grain it needs to have. The more this purchasing job is properly done, the more favorable conditions it can create for management of the "free" market; on the contrary, the more it is poorly and ineffectively done, the more difficulties it will bring to the management of the grain market.

In the northern provinces, in both cities and rural areas, there must be good management of labor and, on this basis, the right policy that serves the everyday life of people in terms of grain.

In the southern provinces, which are in the process of socialist transformation with regard to agriculture, industry and commerce, while the "free" market is still broad, there must be greater interest in and better leadership over administrative management.

"In addition to extending the right of free circulation for producers, the state must take firm measures to prevent speculating and hoarding activities of private merchants" (Resolution 12-NQ/TW of 19 September 1978 of the Political Bureau).

As we implement the above policy, we must do so firmly and steadily, but we cannot carry on management by closing marketplaces, blocking rivers and making widespread searches, as the August 1979 Resolution 286 of the Council of Ministers had directed us to do, and instead must rely on the new leadership spirit of the 6th Plenum and on the past experiences. If we want to manage the market effectively, the job must be started from its root and done concurrently with reforming private merchants and reorganizing the market.

The administrative management of the "free" market consists of many complicated things, but primarily the following should be managed well:

1. Management of buying and selling of grain by private merchants.

2. Management of transportation of grain.

3. Management of milling of grain in the mills.

4. Management of storing of grain by dealers.

5. Management of processing and organizing of snackbars and restaurants.

Every aspect of management in regard to the above-mentioned work must be clearly regulated. On this basis, the authorities will consider letting sectors and individuals register. Only those who are issued registration permits by the authorities can engage in business activities.

When we deal with details of the managerial work, we must discuss them with the people who will offer their opinion to make them close to reality, since there are things that require solutions based on reason and sentiments, as well as the people's participation, in order to show strength and effectiveness when they are implemented.

Local state organs should organize sessions of political activities with the market elements that need reforms. For instance, they can convene conferences of grain dealers, bakery owners, truck owners, restaurant owners, etc. to promote unified regulations and understanding of state policies.

Control and inspection measures can be taken, depending on localities, but they should not go against the state's policy of not "closing marketplaces and blocking rivers." Thus the objectives must be clear and management registration must be required of grain dealers right at the locations of their business or places of legal residence. Through this we control their business activities in order to guide them toward doing rational service.

We must organize convenient service in regard to anything which the people still have a rational need for. Some things the state does and also lets private individuals do. Other things the state does not need to do; still others it does not let private individuals do. Depending on the things to be done it must assume leadership and organize the market, with the goal to be reached being a unified management of the grain market but without causing difficulties for the masses, hence, creating no negative behavior; reforming and guiding private merchants toward serving the people's life in a healthy way; annihilating speculation and hoarding; and managing and using effectively the social labor.

5598
CSO: 4209

PROBLEMS OF DRAFTING CONSTRUCTION PLANS DISCUSSED

Hanoi XAY DUNG [BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Nguyen Ung, Head of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Building: "Some Basic Problems in Calculating and Drafting Construction Plans in Our Country at Present]

[Text] Under ordinary conditions, when the supply of materials is stable, and with the policy of making investments via five year plans which are divided into annual plans, construction planning is difficult enough. That is because of the nature of construction, which is multi-faceted and undergoes frequent changes. The difficulties are multiplied when construction planning is carried out under the conditions of investment plans often being changed once or twice a year, construction and facilities being scarce and incomplete, communications and transportation often being interrupted, and the supplying of energy and fuel being irregular. We must understand those conditions so that we can have appropriate methods of drafting construction plans, in order to find methods that are appropriate to the situation and avoid regrettable mistakes which result in losses for the state.

In construction planning at present there are two incorrect tendencies:

First of all, the method of calculation leans heavily toward estimating the capability of a construction unit on the basis of the workers' labor productivity, and plans are drafted on that basis. In other words, the production value of construction units is determined on the basis of the number of workers and their productivity during the reporting year and the estimated increase in labor productivity of the plan years. Of course, when calculations are made some consideration is given to the supplying of materials, but they are regarded as secondary.

The second method of calculation is to stress assuring employment for the unit, whithout considering the over-all situation or common economic benefit.

Recently, the units in our sector have drafted construction plans on the basis of the project construction objectives. That is a step forward. But in the actual activities regarding plan drafting, especially labor and technical forces plans and materials plans, that method has not yet been clearly manifested.

Construction planning must be comprehensive in all respects. If we do not pay attention to the relationships between construction planning and the planning of relevant sectors, the plan's balance will be upset from the very beginning of its implementation. With regard to the construction units, if the plans assigned are beyond their capabilities they cannot be fulfilled, but if the plans are below capabilities they not only do not benefit the construction units but harm the national economy, cause a waste of labor and equipment, and slow down the increasing of production for society.

Therefor, a problem that has been posed is how to calculate the method for evaluating production capacity, or in other words the capability of the construction units scientifically in order to have a basis on which to draft and assign plans rationally. First of all, we must correctly understand that the construction sector is an industrial sector, operates continually during the plan year, has technical cadres and worders, has technical bases and equipment, has fixed property,etc. Therefore, when determining the production capacity and construction capability of a unit the basis must be the technological production line, the construction equipment and machinery.As is true with regard to industrial enterprises, the construction units have fixed property, have a production capacity, and have circulating capital. Therefore, the production capacity or construction capability of a construction unit is the greatest capability of that unit in production or construction during the plan year, with two conditions: that we utilize to a high degree their production capacity and effectively mobilize the capacities of the relevant units, and that we attain a high degree of effectiveness in organizing labor and managing production and construction.

When considering the capacity of a construction unit we must also take all factors into consideration in order to have a solid basis on which to draft and assign plans. We may categorize factors into six groups in order to determine the capacities of construction units:

1. Their technical level, including the composition and structure of fixed property, the level of mechanization, the level of technical equipment and labor facilities, the technical situation of the vehicle and machinery repair bases, etc.

2. The units' level of production organization, including their construction system, the capacity of their machinery, and their organization and utilization of construction equipment; their organization of labor and the skill level of their workers and cadres; their level of specialization; their application of advanced labor methods, etc.

3. Natural conditions and location, including communications and transportation, natural and climatic conditions, level of accumulation and concentration of construction etc.

4. The structure of construction, including the ratios of industrial construction, housing construction, prefabricated construction, manual construction, land levelling, etc.

5. The conditions for assuring the supplying of labor, materials, and equipment for the construction units, including the supplying of and equipment for construction during the plan year.

6. Assuring housing and public welfare services for the workers, and assuring labor conditions for the construction cadres and workers.

In making actual calculations, adequate attention is not paid to the above factors, so evaluations of the construction capacities of construction units are usually one-sided and shallow. That results in failure to fully exploit the units' latent capabilities, or in imposing excessive demands on the units, which creates an artificial cresis and confuses construction at the construction sites and the guidance of the construction management echelons. Therefore, the people in charge of construction must carefully study the six groups of factors listed above as regards the drafting of plans for their units and the task of endeavoring to fulfill quarterly and annual plans.

The task of making calculations in order to draft construction plans is not merely a matter of policies, objectives, and schedules; nor is it purely a matter of specialized calculation methods. It is a combination of gaining full and profound knowledge of the construction units and a full understanding of the economic lines and policies of the party and state and the construction plan missions, objectives, and schedules assigned by the upper echelon. Then the construction commander will, along with the professional cadres, apply the specialized, scientific calculation methods to review and specifically determine their units' plans and make decisions to achieve the victorious fulfillment of the plans that have been drafted.

In the present situation, many difficulties are encountered in drafting and implementing construction plans. But we should not for that reason remain passive, be superficial and general, or be timid and wait on the upper. echelon. The construction unit commander must directly draft and implement plans, make all-round, complete calculations with technical and economic bases, take measures to organize construction, coordinate with the ohter units in the area, and know how to seek aid from other units and from the upper echelon.

No matter what the situation, the utilization of economic and scientific knowledge in calculating plans is very necessary. It would truly be a mistake to think that professional calculations used to draft plans in accordance with specialized economic and scientific formulas are outmoded because they have no practical significance. The problem that is posed is to use the different calculation methods in each specific case and with regard to each specific factor, and to consider plan balancing objectively, in accordance with the economic laws and with the plans of the national economy.

5616
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FLOOD DEFEATED BY HA BAC ARMYMEN, PEOPLE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Quang Tuan, of the Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Army and People of Ha Bac Defeat Floods"]

[Text] Typhoon No 4 traversed Ha Bac Province with a wind speed of 17 to 24 meters per second and a gust speed of 28 meters per second and poured 300 to 500 mm of heavy rains over the entire province. The typhoon also rapidly raised the water level of the main rivers in the province. On the Cau River in Dap Cau, the flood peak surpassed the No 3 alert level by 222 cm--only 7 cm lower than the 1971 historic flood peak. On the Thuong River in Phu Lang Thuong, the flood peak surpassed the No 3 alert level by 171 cm. On the Luc Nam River in Luc Nam, the flood peak exceeded the No 3 alert level by 173 cm. On the Thai Binh River in Pha Lai, the flood peak was 128 cm over the No 3 alert level--only 2 cm under the planned level. Waterloggings and floods covered almost all districts and cities, turning ricefields in Tien Son, Gia Luong and Que Vo Districts into a vast sea. Because of the too high river water level, it was impossible to operate the 50-odd pump stations having each a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 cubic meters per hour. The entire length of 50 kms of dikes throughout the province came under heavy pressure. Waves chipped away chunks of dike and strong winds tore down electric and communication wire poles. Scores of thousands of people were mobilized to protext dikes; they included dike protection assault unit members, armymen, students and workers. For several days and nights, they prevented flood waters from overflowing dikes and wearing away their walls. After the communication wires were cut off, liaison teams ran on foot to ensure communications between the province and its districts and villages. Since 22 July, the entire party committee and all cadres in Yen Dung District--a principal flood control center in the province--visited the dike sections adjoining various villages to take precautions against the natural calamity. On 24 July, people from the Ba Tong region including nine villages belonging to the zone where flood waters would be diverted were evacuated to a safer place. At 0400 on 26 July, the Cau River waters overflowed the Bui Kep dam, entered the Nham Dien canal, covered a 13 km long area on the canal and threatened 9 villages of Yen Dung District. Some 300 armymen, more than 1,000 students of the technical-financial school and dike protection assault unit members were immediately sent out to repair the dike, using more than 500 tons of large rocks, 11,000 gunnysacks, 2,000 bamboos, 320 steel cages and other available means and tools. In only 45 hours, they succeeded in stopping the flood current. While the dikes along the large river were safely maintained, the dike section along the Ngu Huyen Khe river stretching over 28 kms across the two districts of Tien Son and Yen Phong ran the risk of breaking up because the waters rose above the planned level, overflowed more than 10 kms of dike and sunk the dike surface over a distance of 16 to 17 kms. If this dike section--though merely a local one--broke up, it would expose Road 1 and the railroad to flooding. Therefore, it was protected days and nights by more than 10,000 people from the Tien Son and Yen Phong Districts who used scores of thousands of gunnysacks of earth, thousands of bamboos and nearly 100 tons of hedge. Composed of several tens of old people, the pile driving team from Dong Phong Village volunteered to drive piles along dike sections where the caveins were most dangerous. For several days and nights at a stretch, 300 students from the political officers' school tried to control a cavein at the dike section near Khuc Toai Hamlet, Khuc Xuyen Village. This cavein was 70-meter long, accompanied by the dike surface's sinking of nearly 1 meter, and was the most dangerous one along the entire dike network. To repair this dike section, it was necessary to employ as many as 3,000 gunnysacks of earth and nearly 1,000 bamboo piles to build a new dike surface. By 28 July, the water level slowly lowered. Together with Yen Phong District Party Committee secretary Ham and chairman Can, we went out to visit the dike and the armymen and civilian laborers who worked by moonlight. They promised to firmly consolidate the dike section as a precaution against future flooding.

At present, Ha Bac is concentrating on controlling waterloggings. Large electric pump stations such as those in Trinh Xa and Hien Luong have pumped water into the river. Districts have mobilized water carts, buckets and oil pumps and allotted water bailing areas to drain the highlands in time for rice transplanting. Of 3,221 hectares in Tien Son District where transplanting had been performed, only 900 remained intact and seedlings were saved on only 376 hectares--that is, 30 percent of the total area for seed sowing. The entire district is trying to carry out transplanting on most of the planned area by cooperating with the Trinh Xa pump station to drain water and to delimit areas to bail water out manually and by oil pumps in order to rapidly clear 4,000 hectares for transplanting by 10 August. The district has also made seeds available and prepared appropriate seed sowing measures to cultivate the remaining area immediately after the water recession. In Yen Phong District, 10 electric pump stations are draining water into the Cau River. The flood has immersed 1,663 hectares of riceplants and 361 hectares of seedlings. The district has set up production steering teams in villages, tried to save seeds and the newly transplanted seedlings by pulling them out of the soil and soaking them in water and delimited areas to be drained by means of water carts, buckets and oil pumps. By 2 August, the district completed the sowing of 20 tons of "moc tuyen" seeds and continued to sow other seed varieties to have enough seedlings for transplanting. Apart from 2,000 low-level hectares which could not be saved, the district is determined to carry out intensive cultivation of high-yielding 10th-month rice on 3,000 hectares. During the coming winter cultivation season, the district will grow winter potatoes and corn on 2,000 hectares--an increase of 400 hectare over 1979. On the other hand, the peat bog in the district has been exploited with a planned output of 120,000 tons to provide additional fertilizer for the 10th-month and winter crops.

Since the rainy and stormy season has not yet drawn to a close, Ha Bac is actively preparing to defeat floods once again.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES URGENCY OF FLOOD CONTROL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preventive Measures Against Flooding Must Be More Urgent and Adequate Than Those Against the Enemy']

[Text] The dike system in the river basins in North Vietnam has just gone through a severe test. A very difficult situation arose when typhoon No 4 brought about heavy rains and high flood waters at a time when the tide was rising. Water level alert No 3 was exceeded in all river basins. The water level in the Thai Binh River network and in Dap Cau (Luc Nam) was only 5 to 10 cm lower than that in 1971--the year with the greatest flood ever.

All the dike systems (including the centrally-operated and local ones) were firmly maintained except for some small dike sections which were damaged but were repaired in time. This was the result of the hard work done every year by millions of people and also of the sense of responsibility displayed by our cadres and army on the flood control front. However, dike protection still had certain shortcomings. A number of localities were not yet really ready to cope with the worst situation. When faced with the crisis, they became confused and passive because their preparatory plans were too rudimentary. In some areas, when the flood rose to the danger level and constituted a threat to dikes, there was nobody to carry out patrol and stand watch or this task was performed perfunctorily and the guard did not clearly understand what should be done. On-the-spot supplies were insufficient and not all the specified kinds were available. People in charge of direct, on-the-spot command lacked experiences and failed to firmly grasp the states of dikes and sluices. In some areas, the command post lacked the competent personnel to settle urgent matters on the spot. Signal and liaison was a very weak sector: Wire and wireless communication lines were almost completely cut off in areas affected by the typhoon and reports sent by low to high echelons and orders issued by high to low echelons were frequently delayed. When the river water level was rising. some areas were merely concerned with protecting back-up dikes and only tried to keep them higher than the fixed water level while neglecting to maintain the centrally-run dikes which had, therefore, to bear the brunt of the flood waters. These serious shortcomings must be examined and sternly dealt with after a conclusion has been drawn from their study, and must no longer be allowed to occur again.

The inadequacy of overall preparations led to the unreadiness to cope with the most complex situation. Experiences gained over the years have demonstrated that August is the month of high floods, heavy rains and violent typhoons for North Vietnam. Nevertheless, dikes must not be allowed to break up in whatever hydrological situation and under whatever weather conditions. While the stability of dikes is an important condition for ensuring safety, watching and standing ready to cope with eventualities is also a very important factor. If the dike protection forces are weak and if the task of protecting dikes is inadequate, even strong dikes may break and cause great disaster. On the contrary, weak dikes may be firmly maintained if the dike protection task is carried out vigorously. Over the years, our dikes have been gradually consolidated but many sections have either cracked or been bored by termites and have thus deteriorated; consequently, dike protection is not a task to be neglected. An urgent duty of all villages and districts adjoining dikes is to promptly detect dike deteriorations right at the beginning and to effectively correct them. Minor deteriorations are usually the cause of dike breakups. The patrol and watch force and the dike management unit are responsible for constantly following up changes in the river water level and the state of dikes. On-the-spot, on-the-dike-surface commanders must have the ability and power to make a decision and take the necessary measures to initially deal with any dike deterioration.

A plan on the "rear" task and precautions against a dike breakup must be worked out minutely and comprehensively and carried out carefully. Another plan to divert and slow down the flood waters and to clear river beds must be urgently implemented according to a master plan formulated by the high level.

Though having no dike, the Trung Bo provinces must have an effective plan to prevent and avoid floods because their topographic features, constituted by high slopes and short rivers, are conducive to frequent, sudden and violent floods.

Though rarely hit by typhoons, the Nam Bo provinces must not either neglect the task of preventing and fighting typhoons and floods. They must draw a lesson from the experiences gained in the 1978 flood and, on this basis, determine an antiflood plan.

We must always act according to the guideline that precautions against floods must be more urgent than those against the enemy because floods are swift and violent. Only an active position can enable us to readily cope with all situations.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL INDICATES POST-TYPHOON TASKS FOR 10TH-MONTH CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Entirely Cultivate the 10th-Month Rice Area"]

[Text] Following typhoon No 4, the flooded ricefields in the Bac Bo delta represent a fairly large area. More than half of these ricefields are seedling-transplanted fields and seed-sown fields. Localities with flooded ricefields have promptly organized waterlogging control by using all means at their disposal. The agricultural, water conservancy and electricity sectors and others have closely cooperated with the various localities in overcoming the aftermath of the natural calamity and firmly maintaining production.

Owing to the persistent efforts exercised by people and cadres for many days and nights, nearly half of the flooded ricefields has been saved and the area affected by waterlogging rapidly reduced. At present, it is important that the typhoon-stricken regions continue to struggle against waterlogging, to transplant mature seedlings, to carry out transplanting once again in completely devastated fields and to sow additional seeds or perform direct sowing in order to cultivate the entire area reserved for the 10th-month crop. These tasks must be harmoniously carried out by each cooperative and for each field area according to a strict farming schedule with the objective of completing the sowing and transplaanting of each rice variety within the fixed time limit.

An important measure to be taken to cultivate the entire planned area is to economically use the seedlings that have been saved from flooding. Since these seedlings have reached the point when they are fit for transplanting, they will grow older and will tiller--which will reduce the riceplants' productivity--if their transplanting is delayed. Areas not affected by floods must accelerate transplanting while areas still deeply immersed must pull seedlings out of the soil and soak them in water until ricefields are ready for a second transplanting.

There are several hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields which have been completely ruined or which are waiting for seedling transplanting. Since the amount of seeds necessary for additional and direct sowing is rather large and since the reserve in state warehouses is limited, it is necessary to try by all means to obtain seeds, either by borrowing or exchanging. The spirit of mutual assistance must be elevated: Nonflooded and mildly flooded areas must provide seeds and seedlings for seriously flooded and completely devastated areas. In areas where the water recedes slowly, it is advisable to transfer seeds and seedlings to places where the water has receded earlier in order to carry out sowing and transplanting on schedule. Deeply immersed areas which do not yet have fields at their disposal to sow seeds may obtain help by sowing seeds on higher lands. Every province and district must take all the necessary measures to harmoniously regulate the amount of seeds in their respective areas.

Due to the weather conditions and natural calamity, the number of fields where transplanting has been delayed is larger than that in the previous years. Therefore, once transplanting has been effected, it will be necessary to use additional fertilizers and to intensify weeding. Concerning fields which have been cultivated with the early 10th-month rice crop and the main crop but which have not been flooded and where riceplants are growing well, it is necessary to carry out weeding, to take care of riceplants, to prune them, to replace weak riceplants with strong ones and to promptly apply additional fertilizers.

9332
CSO: 4209

PROVINCES FIGHT WATERLOGGING, SOVIET EXPERTS HELP AT WORK SITES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] By putting 80 electric pump stations and 395 oil pumps into operation for many days and nights at a stretch, Ha Son Binh has managed to save 27 percent of the rice-cultivated area from waterlogging and 1,214 hectares of seed fields from flood. Workers of the electricity sector have urgently restored three wire networks leading to My Duc, Phu Xuyen and Chuong My and have actively connected the electric current from Van Dien to Tia-Phu Xuyen and Chuong My. Owing to this effort, electric pump stations have been able to operate at full capacity over the past dew days.

Over the past more than 10 days, in the districts of My Duc, Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai, Quoc Oai and Phu Xuyen which have been seriously affected by waterlogging, thousands of people have gone to the fields everyday to delimit areas to bail out water to save riceplants and seedlings from waterlogging. Immediately after ricefields were flooded, people in the villages of Trung Tu, Phuong Tu and Kim Duong in Ung Hoa District pulled riceplants from low-level fields and immersed them in high-level fields and then replanted them after the water recession. Thuong Tin, Quoc Oai and Phy Xuyen Districts have taken the initiative in sowing seeds on yards and high-level fields and using short-term strains. To secure enough seeds for sowing, Ung Hoa and Thanh Oai Districts have borrowed paddy from farmers and mobilized the reserve seeds from the cooperatives' stores. The province has supplied 1,550 tons of seeds of various strains. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided a further 200 tons of "moc tuyen" seeds and transported them to cooperatives which have run short of seeds. By 5 August, Ha Son Binh has sown enough seeds to carry out transplanting on 83,000 hectares to fulfill the planned 10th-month rice area during the appropriate season.

In addition to securing enough seeds, Ha Son Binh had drawn up at an early time a plan to prepare sweet potato cuttings and also seeds of vegetables and subsidiary food plants for use in the winter production season. Mountainous districts such as Lac Son, Yen Thuy, Kim Boi, Luong Son and so forth have gathered enough sweet potato cuttings for future cultivation and for supply to the delta districts stricken by flooding and waterlogging.

In Phu Tien District (Hai Hung), flooding and waterlogging have affected some 9,000 hectares of 10th-month ricefields where seed sowing and seedling transplanting had been carried out, and have also stricken hundreds of hectares of seedlings. All laborers from old people to Level 2 and 3 students have gone to the fields to heighten their banks and to enclose small areas and have used bailing buckets and water carts to control waterlogging and save seedlings. Some 16 electric pump stations with 127 [electrict] pumps and more than 100 oil pumps have been working days and nights. Also, 26 pumps belonging to 10 irrigation stations have been shifted to the task of draining fields and over 20 tractors have merged into temporary pumping teams to help installations faced with serious waterlogging.

To fulfill the planned area, cooperatives have helped mutually by providing paddy seeds, seedlings and manpower to one another in order to quickly carry out sowing and transplanting in the destroyed ricefields. The Dinh Cao, Nhat Quang, Doan Dao, Hung Dao and Hai Trieu cooperatives have pulled seedlings from high-level fields, replanted them onto low-level ones or used short-term strains for direct and dense sowing onto these areas and, after 15 to 18 days, thinly transplanted seedlings onto other fields. The 13 cooperatives situated in the kenaf region possess over 100 hectares of seedlings for transplanting onto the kenaf fields. These installations have transplanted these seedlings onto the fields which had just been saved from waterlogging and have also used short-term strain seeds for direct sowing onto the kenaf fields.

Soviet specialists at the Vang Danh Coal Mine together with technical cadres and workers of the Uong Bi Electromechanical Factory (Quang Ninh) have designed and successfully fabricated a 200-atm high-pressure hydro-oil [thuyr lwcj daauf] jack. This type has been experimentally used in the mining area and has yielded good result. The factory is producing many 200-atm hydraulic jacks to supply to production installations to accelerate coal exploitation.

The Haiphong Maritime Construction Consolidated Enterprise in conjunction with the Maritime Construction Committee No 1 and the Soviet Specialists Group in service at the Haiphong Port transformation and expansion site have signed a pledge to emulate in neatly building 5 projects and engineering items including 5,000 square meters of goods storage fields, 2 cranes with stands No 31 and 32, beam light poles and drainage lines around warehouse No 13....

These construction items have been completed and commissioned in July.

The Soviet specialists have also cooperated closely with our technical cadres at the work site in specifically inspecting each stage and task, accelerating the construction speed and meeting the set quality requirements.

Together with the on-the-job Soviet specialists, cadres and workers at the construction site of the Go Dam Diesel Plant have pledged to emulate in neatly completing their daily tasks. The casting and forging workshop has surpassed by 5 percent the processing norm for various types of steel frames. Some concrete moulding teams have exceeded the set norms by 15 percent. The No 2 pipeline team has overcome the typhoon and rain aftermath, completed the building of 30 meters of road for automobiles and cranes and brought steel structures to the work site on schedule. This team has continued to lead the work site in retrieving cement bags for further use.

The engineering workshop has finished enclosing and protecting the area for partial assembly and installation of equipment to make it possible to assemble 300 diesel engines in time.

At the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Plant, Vietnamese cadres, party members and workers and Soviet specialists have decided to increase the construction and machine assembly speed 1.5 to threefold over the previous month and to set it as a goal for August.

The work site has focused on rapidly overcoming difficulties and re-adjusting reverter No 1 according to technical requirements. Led by engineer Nguyen Dan, the reverter machine-assembly team has innovatively manufactured a set of special support tools for use in repairing rollers and bearings. The machine assembly team led by Nguyen Quy Duyen has just made an unexpected achievement by assembling and installing 48 30-ton steel-reinforced concrete poles for clinker silos 7 days ahead of schedule. Youth Union members at the work site have finished and handed over 62 "Youth's Construction Items" to help with the air-starting of reverter No 1 and the execution of other construction works.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES COMBAT FLOODING OF TENTH-MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Provinces of Southern Vietnam Sow, Transplant More Than 1 Million Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice, Faster Than Previous Season; Vinh Phu Transplants 11,800 Hectares in 7 Days; Quang Ninh Sows All Seedlings in Keeping with the Agricultural Season"]

[Text] By 5 August, the provinces and cities of southern Vietnam from Quang Nam-Da Nang to the south had sown and transplanted nearly 1 million hectares of tenth-month rice, faster than during the same period last year. The provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong had basically completed the sowing and transplanting area plan. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Song Be and Minh Hai had achieved from 56 to 68 percent of the sowing and transplanting.

Generally speaking, the tenth-month rice of the provinces of southern Vietnam has developed well with few insects and disease compared with previous crops. Cooperatives, production collectives and farmers have concentrated to save the crop in a number of field areas where leafhoppers have appeared. The provinces and cities are supervising primary level agricultural production units in taking advantage of the time to rapidly sow and transplant the tenth-month rice in order to achieve and exceed the area plan while simultaneously well-achieving intensive cultivation methods aimed at achieving high yields.

The provinces of southern Vietnam are also urgently caring for the summer-fall late rice crop and rapidly harvesting the ripe plantings.

An Giang Province harvested more than 19,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 30 quintals per hectare. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Tien Giang and Hau Giang are also promptly harvesting the summer-fall rice. The yield of summer-fall rice harvested by Hau Giang achieved 25 quintals per hectare.

From 30 July to 5 August, the collective farmers of Vinh Phu Province took advantage of the time to immediately transplant to whatever extent the water receded, retransplanting and additionaly transplanting 11,800 hectares of tenth-month rice and sowing more than 1,000 tons of seed to compensate for 100 percent of the flooded and waterlogged seedling area.

The Provincial People's Committee brought hundreds of cadres and workers from the water conservancy, agricultural, industrial, electrical, etc. sectors to the primary level units to assist cooperatives with large seriously flooded areas in the four districts of Phong Chau, Lap Thach, Tam Thanh and Song Lo to repair ditches and pumps in order to promptly drain the waterlogged areas and irrigate locations affected by drought. The province also supplied the cooperatives with 250 tons of fuel for operating 750 pumps, promptly resisting drought and draining waterlogged areas over nearly 10,000 hectares of tenth-month rice. The drainage pump stations of Cao Dai, Dam Ca were well-protected, remaining continously active to assist 2,000 hectares of tenth-month rice to promptly recover from the flooding and waterlogging.

Cooperatives in the province have purchased an additional hundreds of thousands of tons of cattle and green manure to assure an average of 7.5 tons per hectare. The communications and transportation sector and the Agricultural Materials Corporation transported hundreds of tons of nitrogen fertilizer, 950 tons of potassium fertilizer, 7,000 tons of lime and 2,270 tons of apatite fertilizer directly to the districts and cooperatives for prompt application to the retransplanted fields.

By 6 August, Vinh Phu had transplanted 32,700 hectares of tenth-month rice, 50 percent of the area plan.

Quang Ninh concentrated forces to resist waterlogging in saving more than 65 percent of the rice and seedling area and has transplanted an additional number of seedlings. The districts of Yen Hung and Dong Trieu with nearly 2,000 hectares of flooded rice were supplied a sufficient amount of electric power by the Electric Power Management and Distribution Service for nine large pump complexes with a capacity of 22,000 cubic meters of hour per hour to operate continuously along with thousands of laborers building dams, enclosing areas, constructing dikes and draining water to save the rice. One-third of the newly transplanted tenth-month rice of Yen Hung District was flooded and was rapidly drained. Farmers in the district sowed seedlings in yards, on secondary land and over sandy slopes when the water receded to assure sufficient seedlings to transplant the entire area. Dong Trieu District urged cooperatives and cooperative member families to make adjustments in order to lend seed for transplanting the tenth-month crop in locations affected by waterlogging and flooding.

The Agricultural Service supplied the flooded districts with nearly 70 tons of seed paddy and other types of agricultural materials.

To the present time, Quang Ninh Province has sown all the seedlings, transplanted more than 60 percent of the tenth-month rice area and is striving to transplant the entire area before 20 August.

7300
CSO: 4209

REWARDS, PUNISHMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Thai Van, Central Board for the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives: "Rewards and Punishments in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] In accord with Council of Ministers' Decision No 400-CP of 5 November 1979 concerning policies for distributing income in agricultural cooperatives, two aspects of providing rewards in the cooperatives -- money and grain -- must now be coordinated. When the grain production plans of the units exceed the set quotas, the cooperative must reserve 80 percent of the added yield for use in providing rewards. In this, 70-80 percent must be reserved to reward the units that have produced the added grain; the other 20-30 percent can be sold, in accord with the guided price, as a bonus to the animal husbandry units and sectors that have exceeded the quota plans of the cooperatives. In selling additional grain as a bonus, only sectors that produce products should be considered; those occupations that are managed based on the man-day purchase method, such as tailors, barbers and so on, must not be included. The money earned from selling bonus grain will be paid to the grain production units being rewarded. Concerning grain reserved for bonus sales to the sectors, it can be sold when at least one grain production unit exceeds the planned quotas concerning yield and a bonus has been calculated.

Depending on the scale and the amount of the cash bonus of each sector and occupation, suitable amounts of grain can be appropriated for bonus sales as follows: at cooperatives with expanded sectors and with large cash bonuses for the sectors, a maximum of 30 percent of the grain reserved for giving rewards can be reserved for additional sales; at cooperatives with sectors that have not been expanded and with small cash bonuses for the sectors, approximately 20 percent (or less) of the bonus grain can be reserved for additonal sales; if no sector has been awarded a cash bonus, all of the bonus grain can be reserved to reward the grain production units that have exceeded the planned quotas.

The grain reserved for bonus sales to the sectors must be distributed in proportion to the amount of money awarded to each sector.

In order to stimulate grain production, the cooperatives must thoroughly understand the following principle: the amount of grain awarded for one grain production man-day must be higher than that sold as a bonus for one man-day in other sectors.

As for production units that produce products such as tea, paint, vegetables, fruit and so on for sale to the state in accord with the two-way contract formulas, if they exceed the planned product quotas, they will be sold additional grain, through two-way exchanges, equivalent to the added products. Cooperatives can appropriate approximately 4 percent of the added grain in order to reward the cadres that lead the cooperative and the technical and professional cadres (excluding the leaders and deputy leaders of the units) when grain production throughout the cooperative exceeds the plans. This bonus grain must be sold at the guided price and distributed in proportion to the number of subsidy man-days of each cadre (except for those people with major shortcomings or those who have not fulfilled their duties).

Concerning cash bonuses, the cooperatives can appropriate 10 percent of the yearly profits in order to reward the production units and teams that have fulfilled or exceeded the quota plans. Those that can be rewarded include the cadres who lead the cooperative, the progressive laborers, outstanding emulators and the progressive units and teams in all the sectors. Distribution and use methods are as follows:

As for the cooperatives that fulfill or exceed the profit plans, above all, the units and teams that exceed the quota plans must be rewarded (they must be given a bonus of 70-80 percent of the profits in excess of the plans). As for hog raising, if there are deficits, 70-80 percent of the reduction in losses as compared with the plans can be given as a bonus. After bonuses have been given to the units and teams, approximately 50 percent of the amount remaining can be appropriated in order to reward the director and deputy director and the technical and professional cadres based on the number of subsidy man days of each person or based on the principle: for every 1 percent increase in profits, give a cash bonus equal to 1.5 percent of the subsidy pay of each person (except for people with major shortcomings and those who have not fulfilled their duties); the other 50 percent can be used to reward the progressive units and teams, the progressive laborers and the outstanding emulators.

The cooperatives that have not fulfilled the profit plans can appropriate 10 percent of the profits for bonuses. After subtracting the portion given as a bonus to the units that have fulfilled or exceeded the quota plans, if little money is left, incentive bonuses should be given only to the units, teams, cadres and cooperative members who have scored good achievements.

In punishing a cooperative and the units and teams, things must be calculated in terms of value (money). If the contracted yield and profit plans have not been fulfilled because of a lack of responsibility, the units, teams and individuals must be fined. As for the crop growing units and teams, they must be fined 30 to 50 percent of the lost yield value based on the agreed on prices discussed and decided on by the cooperative member congress. As for sector units and teams, the fines can be higher but, at most, they must not exceed 70 percent of the profit deficit based on the plans.

As for hog raising units, the maximum fine must not exceed 50 percent of the losses in excess of the plans.

As for the cadres who lead the cooperative (excluding the unit leaders and deputy leaders), depending on the duties of each person, they can be fined. If they fail to fulfill the profit plans by a certain percentage, they can be fined that percentage as compared with the subsidy pay of each person. In the case in which the general production of the cooperative has shown a deficit (the planned man-day value has not been ensured), if this is not the result of a natural disaster, the fines must be heavier but the maximum must not exceed 30 percent of the subsidy pay of each person. If they have made major mistakes in guiding production and business, the cooperative cadres can be dismissed.

As for state cadres who have been sent to strengthen the cooperatives and who will work there for a long period (for one production season or longer), besides the wages paid them by the state, if the production of the cooperative or of the production sector for which they are responsible exceeds the plans, they must be rewarded like the other leading cadres of the cooperative.

If a number of specialized units participate with the production units in carrying out a number of tasks in producing rice, depending on whether the yield exceeds or fails to fulfill the quotas, the production units and the specialized units must be rewarded or punished based on the number of man-days they participated in production (in cases in which they are rewarded, the man-days in which the production and technical regulations were not maintained must not be counted).

In the production units, concerning the cash and grain rewards, before they are given to the cooperative members, approximately 3 to 5 percent must be appropriated to reward the unit leaders and deputy leaders. The rewards must not exceed 50 percent of their income based on the subsidy man-days of each person. The amount remaining will be divided for the total number of man-days of the cooperative members in the unit (excluding the man-days in which the production and technical regulations were not fulfilled and the laborers who did not fulfill 90 percent of the set number of man-days and who did not have a legitimate reason for this). As for units that have been punished, the unit leaders and deputy leaders must bear part of the responsibility. The maximum fine must not exceed 30 percent of the subsidy based on the man-days of each person. After deducting the fines of the unit cadres, the remaining amount will be divided for the number of obligated man-days of each cooperative member in the unit (as for cooperative members who were sick, who were off to give birth and who took time off for other legitimate reasons, fines must be calculated based on the number of man-days actually worked).

In the specialized units, the amount of the monetary or grain bonus or fine must be calculated for the cadres and cooperative members in the units just like for those in other production units.

11943
CSO: 4209

THANH HOA FISHING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DECLINE CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 2

/Article by Van Lung: "Thanh Hoa Fishing Industry; Labor Productivity Low, Product Management Still Poor"/

/Text/ Thanh Hoa has the potential to develop the marine products exploitation sector and to answer food requirements in the province and for export. Statistical data during the past 19 years has indicated that the output of marine products from the South Cina Sea is from 18,000 to 22,000 tons per year. Of the provinces in the northern portion of our country, Thanh Hoa has the second largest output of marine products after Nghe Tinh Province. Generally speaking however, fishing output is unstable and has a downward trend. During 1961, 22,580 tons of marine products were caught with the state purchasing 8,680 tons; during 1965, 19,500 tons were caught and 11,726 tons purchased, the largest amount ever purchased. During 1979, state capital and the rate of mechanization in the fishing industry increased but production and purchasing results did not increase at the same rate. Last year, Thanh Hoa caught 18,368 tons of marine products, the state purchased only 6,711 tons and the proportion of product sales obligations accounted for only 36 percent of the output.

The Thanh Hoa fishing industry for many years has been unable to achieve state plan norms (including catch outputs and product marketing).

Effectiveness of Concentrated Production Organization

The Thanh Hoa coastal area has many convenient estuaries for boats and ships to exit and enter such as Sung, Hoi, Ghep, etc. bays. Of the more than 14,000 workers engaged in ocean fishing, 7,370 are concentrated in the by areas. If mechanically equipped in a rational and concentrated manner, the bay area alone could achieve a worthwhile marine product output. During 1979, the Marine Products Service confirmed that 60 percent of the 99 ocean fishing cooperatives had a size consistent with the management capabilities of the primary level cadres.

The size of the fishing cooperatives is reasonable and the number of powered boats has increased rapidly (from 7,200 horsepower in 1977 yo 16,200 horsepower in 1979) but the production organization and labor management is poor, high economic effectiveness is still not achieved and negative aspects have appeared.

Experience learned during supervision of concentrated shrimp fishing at the beginning of 1980 proved that Thanh Hoa has the ability to organize production and well-manage products. Relying on the production experiences of the masses coordinated with mechanized equipment for the fishing industry, the two districts of Trung Son and Hau Loc in only a short time marketed nearly 53 tons of shrimp. During June 1980, the Marine Products Service also organized a phase of concentrated production using nets. At sea off the Yen River, 140 motorized boats and ships were concentrated to fish. Supplies and materials were concentrated for production. This method assisted in more favorable product management. On some days, the Hai Chau Marine Products Store alone marketed more than 17 tons of products.

The effectiveness of organizing concentrated production in season can only be effectively developed with the direct supervision of provincial level, specifically the Marine Products Service with the close cooperation of the district marine product committees and the concern of all sectors; banking, grain, food, etc.

This problem has appeared annually in the Thanh Hoa Province fishing industry. However, during the process, achievement supervision is not thorough, the supply of fuel and materials for production is simultaneously lacking, imprompt and unsynchronized and grain and supplies do not answer the needs of part of the production personnel. This occurrence drags on to create great obstacles for production. Moreover, the diligence and sense of responsibility of primary level cadres in many locations is still weak and product management is lax--some locations drifting and relying on the state and upper echelons.

The lack of equipment forced primary level units to rip up labor norms for each type of fishing. In netting with the use of lights, it was stipulated that each production unit would have 22 members but the size is commonly 25 to 26. Increasing the number of laborers in a fishing unit both creates obstacles for the production process and causes labor productivity to decline to a level where production results do not compensate for basic depreciation and expenses and simple reproduction even in one production unit cannot be achieved.

Production practice has indicated that manual equipment must achieve an increase in labor productivity of 3 tons of fish and up; if mechanized equipment is used, 5 tons and up must be achieved before an average man-day value can be created for the laborer.

Since 1960, the average fishing labor productivity throughout the province has not achieved 1.6 tons per laborer for any year. A contradictory occurrence is that labor productivity during the era of manual equipment was higher than during the years of mechanized equipment. From 1967 to 1974, productivity achieved only 760 to 910 kilograms per laborer per year.

The data above does not accurately production results. This is the consequence of loose management and of work methods not relying on the principle of distribution by value but of division by product. Are the lives of a large part of the families engaged in fishing pinned on the number of fish divided after each voyage? Is this the source of occurrences in which production is hidden and reduced and of unwillingness to engage in concentrated production in accordance with the supervision of the province and district?

The Key Is Still Management

Production during the first 5 months of the year of the Thanh Hoa fishing industry has declined. Compared with the same period last year, all six districts and towns along the coast suffered a fairly serious decline in marine product output and marketing. The two districts with the highest output, Tinh Gia and Quang Xuong, attained only 51 to 57 percent in output and 41 to 46 percent in marketing compared with the first 5 months of 1979. Sam Son attained only 21 and 13 percent of the norms above. Along with difficulties caused by changes in the source of profits from floating fish and losing the round sprat season, the root is still management.

After studying the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Thanh Hoa Province People's Committee issued Directive 24 on strengthening the fishing cooperatives, promoting production and upgrading product management. The directive contained a section which stated, "It is necessary to unify management, unify business within the cooperative, achieve a system of distribution by labor...truly develop the collective ownership of the cooperative member in economic management and distribution," etc. The directive also confirmed the productivity level of each type of fishing and each type of equipment. From this, an obligation level of rational product sales to the state was established. The primary level business production units considered this an important factor in assuring the collection ownership of the labor, clarifying most of all the product management and distribution steps.

Nevertheless, old ineffective management with division by product is still common. During the first part of 1979, a number of fishing cooperatives in Hoang Thu Village of Hoang Hoa District were provided 26 motorized boats with 684 horsepower, three circular nets, 10 square nets and 117,000 dong in loans for production expenses. With 372 laborers, the cooperatives in 1 year only produced 240 tons of fish (of a planned 800 tons) and sold the state 47.7 tons while the state supplied in return 220 tons of grain (calculated by the number of those engaged in fishing). A number of other cooperatives with unfulfilled obligations still sold fish at bilateral prices.

On the basis of developing production to raise the living standards of the laborer, this is proper thinking. However, thinking only of the rights of the cooperative member while neglecting cooperative and state rights easily leads to a "bankrupt" situation. Not a few cooperatives consider that marine products produced are due to the efforts of the cooperative member and do not recognize the great investment of the state in order to confirm their obligation and responsibility to contribute products in return. The problem of market management along the coast of Thanh Hoa must be examined in an urgent, widespread, thorough and total manner, especially fuel trading at sea and in the estuary areas.

During the days of June, markets along Route 1 and the coast set up stands everywhere to sell fish of all types: roasted, steamed and stacked fish, shrimp, dried squid, etc. but only to serve those with much money (the price of cod at Sam Son at one time rose to 25 dong per kilogram). During the past 5 months however, of more than 3,035 tons caught, the state was able to purchase only 749 tons of fish and shrimp of all types. Also during this period, the state issued the primary level fishing units more than 32,000 bamboo plants of various types, 27.7 tons of jute ocrea, 22 tons of synthetic netting, rope and line, more than 24 meters of sail cloth, more than 400 tons of fuel and many other supplies.

The supply of materials, equipment, grain and other things was at times imprompt and unsynchronized. This is a common difficulty but the time has come to show those engaged in fishing and even the cooperative cadres that their method of making a living for the past many years is not honest. A phenomenon of "rich people and impoverished country" has formed within the fishing industry in Thanh Hoa. State capital invested in the Thanh Hoa fishing industry to the present time has reached more than 36 million dong but present assured assets have still not exceeded 25 million dong. During 1973, the state loaned the fishing industry 7.3 million dong but was able to purchase only 3,907 tons of marine products.

It is necessary to also reexamine the direction of investments for the fishing cooperatives and possibly to boldly adjust the materials and equipment in locations where low economic effectiveness is recognized.

Directive 24 of the Provincial People's Committee set forth important missions for the fishing industry but during the achievement process, primary level fishing units have not yet thoroughly understood the relationship three interests: the state, collective and laborer. Interests of the collective and the state have been neglected. The fishing industry has not only been unable to answer part of the food needs of agencies, enterprises, state farms and state forests but has also great losses to the state budget.

Of the 99 fishing cooperatives, 25 units last year completed and exceeded primary norms. While fishing production has many difficulties, there are still not a few key cadres setting an example in labor, work and in happily and boldly struggling against negative occurrences harmful to the collective economy and the property of the state. However, there still many cadres who work little but want to enjoy much. Quang Xuong District alone had up to 11 cooperatives (of a total of 32) which had to dismiss or remove from the party members who were poor key cadres. At the present time, the Quang Xuong District Party Committee is continuing to strengthen and uphold the concept of responsibility and management capabilities of the cadres and party members in fishing cooperatives. Through production activity stimulating the masses to participate in party development and to criticize cadres and party members, the district has promoted young cadres of confidence and ability. These tasks must be expanded among the coastal districts.

With good capable cadres of high production organization, labor management and production management standards struggling to overcome negative aspects, the Thanh Hoa fishing industry will make good changes.

7300
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION--On 16 June, the Municipal People's Committee has sent to all branches and echelons a message that pointed out: "Electricity supply is running into difficulties that may continue until the end of June, while industrial and agricultural production has urgent needs. Based on electricity supply on hand, the Municipal People's Committee advocates electricity distribution in the following order of priority to address forthcoming needs: 1. Industry: Supply electricity to important installations of central and municipal governments, to enterprises and plants serving the essential needs of the city people such as food processing, water distribution, printing, etc..., and to installations producing merchandise for export. 2. Agriculture: Insure electricity for water pumps, especially for large source pumping in order to support the plan of timely seed sowing, and support the transplanting requirements of the tenth month rice area to meet the needs of fighting drought and insect eradication for vegetables. No supply will be available for threshing rice and for cooperatives' small machines. Districts and cooperatives must address those needs with other appropriate means (for those places having used up their electricity, the Electricity Service and the district People's Committee should work cooperatively to seek practical solutions under the premise that the abovementioned priority sectors should not be adversely affected). 3. Electricity for city dwellers' domestic use: Lighting is assured only for the night time, but it should be used sparingly to save electricity for production needs." [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 80 p 1] 9458

CSO: 4209

SHORT SUPPLY OF INFANT FOOD DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Hong Ky, of the Economic Planning College, in "Reader's Opinion" Column: "Why Did Production Stop at the Hoang Mai Flour Enterprise?"]

[Text] The Hoang Mai (Hanoi) Flour Enterprise produced a large quantity of flour as an infant food. Over the past few years, production was frequently interrupted (each year the enterprise operated for only 4 or 5 months). There were two principal reasons: The supply of raw materials and bags was not assured and the Grain Service merely fixed norms but did not take care to take measures to implement them. To overcome this difficulty, the enterprise had to buy additional raw materials at the open market prices or agreed prices. As a result, the manufacturing cost of flour rose. The enterprise had to deduct part of the vermicelli processing profit to make up for the loss incurred in flour production. The amount of flour stagnating in its warehouse increased while children in both the city and suburbs did not have flour to eat for several months! This state of affairs not only caused capital stagnation but also badly affected the implementation of the enterprise's plan on production, consumption, profit and manufacturing cost. In our opinion, the principally responsible circles were not the enterprise and commercial agencies but the Grain Service and its subordinate offices. In the past, the consumption of flour was rapid because it was handed over to the commercial sector. There were, of course, some negative practices such as the fact that this commodity "wandered" into the traders' bags instead of reaching the consumers--that is, children! To solve this problem, the Grain Service exercised its right to distribute flour by transferring flour to its grain offices after reckoning the number of children; these offices then distributed flour among their subordinate shops. At the outset, this distribution method proved effective; however, some time after, people noticed that the supply gradually became scarce--that is, it was effected only once instead of 5 to 10 times within a fixed period. As a result, flour bags were piled up in the enterprise warehouse, sometimes for 3 or 4 months. Following the enterprise's repeated requests, the Grain Service replied that it would remind its offices to come to the enterprise to take flour out. But, to date, only a few units have come to take delivery of small amounts of flour. This situation forced the enterprise to shut down since 11 July 1980. Had this quantity of flour been circulated, the grain agencies would be a little bit more busy (because they would have more paperwork...) but scores of thousands of children would have flour to eat and the flour enterprise would have made some profit.

May we suggest that the Grain Service and offices in Hanoi implement the economic contracts on raw material supply and production consumption signed with the enterprise and that they set froth clear-cut guidelines for rational distribution in order to ensure that the commodity reach the right consumers and be consumed quickly.

9332
CSO: 4209

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON SENDING MORE PEOPLE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 80 pp 1,4

[Text] On 28 June, the Municipal People's Committee has issued a directive ordering the mobilization of groups of families to participate in the building and strengthening of new economic zones in Lam Dong.

After pointing out that the number of workers and family groups sent to Lam Dong in March and April have produced the first crop which was the main 1980 crop, the directive noted the strengthening of family groups and workers who had gone and the continuation of the molbilization of family groups to join in the building of new economic zones for timely preparation of the production of the second 1980 crop.

The directive indicated the following policy line and specific measures:

--District People's Committees that sent workers and family groups to the Lan Tranh area early this year will, in conjunction with the Hanoi Committee for the building of economic zones in Lam Dong, continue to improve the organization and management and create adequate living and working conditions for Lan Tranh so that they can be tranquil and participate enthusiastically in production. Political and ideological education, the idea of collective ownership will be strengthened and emphasized. Carefully classify and evaluate those workers lacking qualifications and resolutely send them back to their local areas.

--Continue the mobilization of family groups, especially those that had sent workers to Lam Dong to harvest the first crop, in order to plant the second crop on time on reclaimed wasteland areas, to form as soon as possible four new cooperatives in the Lan Tranh area. Focus on the mobilization of key villages of the districts.

--District People's Committees will dispatch cadres who are capable, enthusiastic and possessing high spirit of responsibility to reinforce cooperative management committees. This is essential for cadres who will be the cooperative's directors, planners and accountants.

In relation to the districts of Hoai Duc, Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho, Thach That, besides selecting cadres to reinforce the nucleus of the cooperative's management committees, it is necessary to assign cadres with full authority to take care of general matters and to select cadres of the police, district militia, culture, education, trade branches and district youth union branch groups, to handle the respective district affairs in a synchronized and total manner. According to specific situations, the cadres' tour of duty including travel time, will be determined by district and ward People's Committees (cadres' wages are paid by wards and districts).

Cooperatives of zones and districts under Nam Ban need to be strengthened in the areas of organization, management and direction of production. As consolidation progresses, we will continue to settle people in consolidated areas and rapidly being about economic effect and stable living conditions for cooperative members.

--Carry out the policy, the state and the people work together. Directive number 18 of the Municipal People's Committee has authorized units to set up new economic funds.

The new economic funds essentially are drawn from the people. Depending on the situation, characteristics, standard of living of the people and of cooperative members, People's Committees of city wards and districts will determine the forms and levels of contribution that are appropriate to their areas. Artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives, central and local industries may donate installation equipment, tools, products.. (produced by cooperatives and industries through overtime or in excess of plans..) that are applicable to production development and for life in new economic zones. (In an immediate future), do not solicit contributory work from cadres, workers, employees on the staff of organizations and enterprises.

City ward and district People's Committees will tightly control new economic funds and will open accounts according to current regulations at district and city ward banks, finance bureaus and food bureaus that are administered by sectors and districts.

Use of these funds is essentially directed to support production development, stabilization of fellow countrymen's lives in new economic zones, liquidation of properties and payment of subsidies to departming family groups [and?] to start funds for new economic zones in Lam Dong.

9458
CSO: 4209

CATHOLICS IN HO CHI MINH CITY URGED TO BUILD, DEFEND FATHERLAND

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 24 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] On the morning of 15 July 1980, the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Committee for the Mobilization of Catholics To Build and Defend the Fatherland met to review the tasks done in the first 6 months of 1980 and to discuss those to be carried out in the last 6 months of this year.

After debating, the Mobilization Committee unanimously set forth the following tasks for the last 6 months of the year: Actively motivate catholic people to overcome difficulties to step up production and overfulfill the 1980 plan norms; eagerly carry out the task of defending the fatherland's security; satisfactorily implement the policies of the government, Front and Church, and positively participate in learning from and multiplying the progressive typical models that have emerged in the city. The committee will organize political activity drives to celebrate the 35th National Day on 2 September and the great holidays of 19 and 22 December this year. It will continue to motivate and organize the study of the circular of the Vietnam Bishops' Congress as well as the study and application of the law on marriage and family. It will also motivate priests to associate the teaching of the Gospel with the struggle against negative practices such as illegal and dishonest trade, gamblings....

Regarding the preservation of the fatherland's security, the committee discussed a plan to actively motivate the Catholic youths and people to readily fulfill the military obligation and to produce to contribute to the movement "for the fatherland's front line" and so forth.

The committee also debated a plan to organize a congress to extol and study progressive models emerging from among the Catholic circles in the city.

9332
CSO: 4209

CONTENTS OF APRIL ISSUE OF ECONOMICS STUDIES JOURNAL

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE /ECONOMIC STUDIES/ in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 80 p 80

/Text/ Special Communique on the Death of Ton Duc Thang (pp 2-3)

/already translated/

Obituary of President Ton Duc Thang (pp 4-5) /already translated/

How Did V.I. Lenin Solve the Urgent Problems in the Period of Transformation from War to Peace? (pp 6-13)

(Article by Thach Han)

V.I. Lenin and the Worker-Peasant Alliance (pp 14-22)

(Article by Thanh Hang and Phuong Thao)

The Vitality of Leninist Ideas on Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 23-26)

(Article by K. Khdonov)

Land Clearance and the Construction of New Economic Zones (pp 27-33, 54)

(Article by Chu Van Vu) /being translated/

Some Initial Thoughts on the Economic Development of the Mountain Districts (pp 34-43)

(Article by Le Nghiem) /being translated/

Some Experiences in Applying Scientific-Technical Advances in an Industrial Enterprise (pp 44-51)

(Article by Pham Huu Huy and Kieu The Viet)

Limitations of the Process of In-Depth Investment in Enterprises (conclusion) (pp 52-53)

(Article by Nguyen Hoan)

Hungary Advances Steadily on the Path to Socialism (pp 55-63)

(Article by Phuong Mai)

Agricultural Cooperation Among the COMECON Countries (pp 64-70)

(Article by Le Hang)

The Economic Situation of the Capitalist Countries From the End of World War II to the End of the Seventies (pp 71-79)

(Article by Bui Ngoc Chuong)

5616
CSO: 4209

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF MAY-JUNE INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN /INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW/ in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 80 p 80

/Text/ The Situation of Our Country's Revolution and the Directions and Missions of the Ideology Task (pp 1-12)

(Article by Hoang Tung) /being translated/

Uncle Ho and Cadre Training (pp 13-26)

(Article by Le Quang Vinh)

Some Opinions on the Application of the Slogan of Theory Combined With Practice in Researching and Teaching Party History (pp 27-32)

(Article by Vu Van Vui)

Some Opinions on Teaching the Lesson "The Objectives of Scientific Socialism" (pp 33-40)

(Article by Do Khanh Tang)

Economic and Economic Management Problems (pp 41-53)

A Discussion of the Dialectical Presentation Methods of B.M. Kidrov (pp 53-57, 75)

Teaching Philosophy Lessons (pp 58-67)

(Article by Nguyen Dang Quang)

The Hai Hau District Party School Develops the Collective Strength of Instructors (pp 68-71)

(Article by Do Xuan Thang)

Research Materials: Some Statistics on Industrial Development in Vietnam (pp 72-75)

Readers' Opinions (pp 76-79)

5616
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF MAY ISSUE OF VPA JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN /PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW/ in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 p 80

/Text/ Commemorating the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of the Great President Ho Chi Minh:

Opening Remarks by Comrade Le Duan (pp 1-3) /already translated/

Speech by Comrade Truong Trinh (pp 4-24) /already translated/

The Entire Army Acts in Accordance With Orders: Raising the Professional Level of Our Army (pp 25-34)

(Article by Col. Gen. Le Trong Tan /LEE TRONGJ TAANS/) /being translated/

The Development of Soviet Military Art During the Great War for National Defense, 1941-1945 (pp 35-51)

(Article by Armored Lt. Gen. H. Radzievski, M.A. in the Military Science of the Soviet Union)

On the People's War Thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh (pp 52-61)

(Article by Van Duy /VAAN ZUY/)

During the Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation: Fully Understanding the Party's Political and Military Lines, Victoriously Fulfilling the Military Missions on the Battlefield (pp 62-79)

(Unattributed article)

5616
CSO: 4209

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF MAY STATE S & T COMMISSION JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC /⎺INFORMATION ON S & T ACTIVITIES_7 in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 Back Cover

/⎺Text_7 Some Opinions on the Local Scientific-Technical Tasks for 1980-1981 (pp 1-4, 10)

(Article by Nguyen Minh Tan, head of the Local Scientific-Technical Office of the State Scientific-Technical Commission)

Processing Marine Products for Export (pp 5-7)

(Article by Le Ba Duy, Deputy Director of the Scientific-Technical Department of the Ministry of Marine Products)

Resolving the Problem of Feed for Aguaculture (pp 8-10)

(Article by Ho Tho, Acting Director of the Scientific-Technical Department of the Ministry of Marine Products)

The Floods and Storms of 1978 and the Scientific Problems They Posed(pp 11-13)

(Article by Truong Chi Tan, cadre with the Department of Construction-Communications-Irrigation-Scientific Technical Management Department of the State Scientific-Technical Commission)

Scientific-Technical Research by the Ministry of Education (pp 14-16, 30)

(Article by Le Ngoc Khue, cadre with the Basic Scientific Management Department of the Agricultural Scientific-Technical Commission)

Ten Years of Researching the Topic "Deaf Children" at the Institute of Otorhinolaryngology (pp 17-20, 33)

(Article by Pham Kim, Deputy Director of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute)

Snake Breeding (pp 21-23, 30)

(Article by Tran Kien, Vice-Chairman of the Biology Faculty of Hanoi Normal College No 1)

Unifying Scientific-Technical Terminology (pp 24-27, 33)

(Article by Vo Xuan Trang, Instructor in Linguistics, Hue Normal Higher School)

Some Opinions on the Transcription of Scientific-Technical Terms (pp 28-30)

(Article by Hoang Manh Tuan, Deputy Director of the Linguistic Standards Department of the State Scientific-Technical Commission)

News of Scientific-Technical Activities (pp 31-33)

5616
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF VPA JOURNAL

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 p 80

[Text] The Socialist Revolutionary Line and the Enterprise of Defending the Socialist Homeland (pp 1-14, 24)

(Article by Sen. Gen. Chu Huy Man [CHU HUY MAAN]) (already translated)

Improving the Effectiveness of Inspection and Control in the Army (pp 15-24)

(Article by Lt. Gen. Le Quang Hoa [LEE QUANG HOAF]) (being translated)

Regularizing the Command Organization Task (pp 25-34)

(Article by Le Trong Toan [LEE TRONGJ TOANF])

Some Problems of Party and Political Work at Strongpoints (pp 35-40)

(Article by Le Thuy [LEE THUYR])

Military Commentary: The "Second Long March," or the Global Counter-Revolutionary Strategy of Chinese Expansionism (pp 41-54)

(Article by Quyet Thang [QUYEETS THAWNGS]

Research: The Feudal-Militarist Nature of Maoism (pp 55-65, 79)

(Article by Tran Xuan Truong [TRAANF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF])

Some Experiences in Understanding the Enemy and Evaluating the Comparison of Forces between Ourselves and the Enemy During the Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation (pp 66-79)

(Article by Nguyen Tat Thang [NGUYEENX TAATS THAWNGS])

5616
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76737

31 October 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2223

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76737

31 October 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2223

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Hanoi Youths Fulfill Military Obligation (HANOI MOI, 10 Aug 80) 1

Dac Lac Develops State Farm Self-Defense Units (NHAN DAN, 13 Sep 80) 3

Achievements, Tasks of Truong Son Corps Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 18 Sep 80) 4

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs

Meteorology Delegation to Budapest 7
Tokyo Space Meeting 7
Catholic Delegation to Hungary 7
SRV Envoy to YAR 7
VFF Delegation in Cuba 8
Soviet Cosmonauts Decorated 8
Vietnam-GDR Music Accord 8
Radio-TV Repair Shop 9

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Kien Giang Makes Progress in Party Development (Tran Quynh Hoa; NHAN DAN, 17 Sep 80) 10

Kien Giang Reports Success in Issuing Party Cards (NHAN DAN, 14 Sep 80) 14

Party Congress Discusses Achievements, Problems, New Tasks (NHAN DAN, 18 Sep 80) 16

Ha Nam Ninh Issues Party Membership Cards
(Le Van Hy; NHAN DAN, 17 Sep 80) 21

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Closer Guidance of Commercial Registration Urged
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 19 Sep 80) 23

Synthesization of Plans at Base Level Urged
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 13 Sep 80) 25

Traders Make Illegal Profit in Bartering With State Enterprises
(Nguoi Xay Dung; HANOI MOI, 9 Aug 80) 27

Purchase of Agricultural Products, Foodstuffs Reported
(Bang Chau; NHAN DAN, 18 Sep 80) 29

AGRICULTURE

Provinces Report Agricultural Activities
(NHAN DAN, 29 Sep 80) 31

Minh Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang Develop Collectives, Cooperatives
(NHAN DAN, 13 Sep 80) 34

Hanoi Overcomes Aftermath of Tropical Storm 4
(HANOI MOI, 26 Jul 80) 36

Rural Hanoi Fights Waterlogging, Protects Dikes
(HANOI MOI, 29 Jul 80) 38

Rural Hanoi Controls Waterlogging
(HANOI MOI, 10 Aug 80) 41

Grain Collection Experiences in Southern Provinces
(Hoang Loc; NHAN DAN, 25 Sep 80) 42

Briefs
Minh Hai Rice 47

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi Power Cut-Off Announced
(HANOI MOI, 29 Jul 80) 48

Briefs
Power Cut-Off to Enterprises 49

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Scientific Revolution in Communications-Transportation Sector Discussed
(Pham Huu Phuc; KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI, Jun 80) 50

River Transportation Sector Fights Cargo Theft
(NHAN DAN, 14 Sep 80) 55

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI YOUTHS FULFILL MILITARY OBLIGATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] In July and early August, the party committees at various echelons and the administration in the Hoan Kiem Ward and in many subwards, enterprises and agencies have attentively directed the task of recruiting troops. The mass organizations belonging to the Women's Union, Youth Union and the Front and the cultural, information and public health sectors have cooperated with military organs in making preparations and providing education to make the people and youths aware of the need to fulfill the military obligation. The military steering committee and the cadres from the various branches of service which will receive new recruits have visited subwards and installations to ascertain the qualifications of youths to leave for the army during the current stage.

On 31 July and 8 August, the ward delivered recruits for the first stage. The delivery was relatively swift and orderly because the military command had previously assigned cadres and made the necessary means available to perform the delivery and reception of recruits at many places. The Hang Gai, Trang Tien, Tran Hung Dao, Hang Trong, Ly Thai To and Phan Chu Trinh Subwards have delivered 100 percent of the fixed number of recruits. However, a number of subwards and installations have not satisfactorily organized the sendoff of recruits. Some subwards have not assigned cadres to lead recruits to the delivery spot. Propaganda activities have not been carried out vigorously at the recruit delivery places.

Since the beginning of this year, in conjunction with the public health bureau, the Tu Liem District military command has organized medical checkups for thousands of male and female youths to satisfactorily prepare for the several recruit delivery phases in 1980.

The third phase of recruit delivery was accomplished by Tu Liem District on 8 August. The male and female recruits handed over in the three phases by the villages of Dong Ngac, Co Nhue, Phu Minh and Xuan Phuong were not only numerous but also satisfactorily prepared ideologically. In addition, many cadres and manual and office workers of agencies and enterprises located in the district have also enthusiastically left to fulfill the glorious duty of the youths.

In anticipation of the sendoff ceremony for the youths to leave to fulfill duty to defend the fatherland, the committee representing the Thuong Dinh Subward administration (Dong Da) held a cordial meeting with youths having passed the recruitment tests and with their families. For the current recruits' departure, the subward had ensured that 100 percent of recruits underwent the medical examination and the outgoing recruits promised to fulfill the youths' obligation. The subward representative committee also organized a meeting between the outgoing recruits and the youths who had left in the previous recruitment phases and made brilliant achievements. The solicitude of party committees at various echelons and of the administration and mass organizations in the subward has thus constituted a great encouragement to the outgoing youths in the present phase as well as to their families.

9332
CSO: 4209

DAC LAC DEVELOPS STATE FARM SELF-DEFENSE UNITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dac Lac Builds Strong Self-Defense Units in the State Farms"]

[Text] Thousands of cadres and workers of the coffee and rubber state farms in Dac Lac Province have joined the self-defense forces. The self-defense members have positively led the way in production, military training, and combat readiness. Because they built strong self-defense forces, during the recent period the state farms have done a good job of implementing plans to protect the production bases. The self-defense units cooperate with the local armed forces to mop up the counterrevolutionaries. The self-defense forces of the Phuoc An state farm -- the leading state farm of Dac Lac Province -- have three times led the way in eliminating the counterrevolutionaries operating along the route passing through the district, and have contributed to maintaining order and sucurity in the locality. In fulfilling their production missions, the self-defense forces of the state farms have taken on the most difficult tasks and worked with high productivity. At 11 state farms specializing in growing coffee, the self-defense forces have led the way in weeding and in preventing and eliminating insects and diseases which affect crops, and have increased yields from 50 to 100 percent in comparison to the norms. At two rubber-growing state farms the self-defense forces have led the way in harvesting latex, and are endeavoring to produce more than 2,000 tons of latex this year.

5616
CSO: 4209

ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS OF TRUONG SON CORPS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Truong Son Forces on the Fatherland Construction and Defense Front"]

[Text] Building and defending our socialist fatherland requires that communications and transportation be continually expanded, above all, "with the aim of satisfying the travel needs of the people so they can travel anywhere in the country, between the plains, mountain areas and new economic zones and between the cities and rural areas.

Both building the economy and preparing for combat, the troops subordinate to the Truong Son coprs [binh doan] -- the main road construction force of our army -- has made important contributions on this front. Since 1976, the units have built 15 roads with a total length of more than 3,300 kilometers. Of this, they have turned over 812 kilometers to the state to put into use (328 kilometers are asphalt topped). They have built 155 permanent and semi-permanent bridges and tens of thousands of meters of sluices. The Truong Son highway and highways 6, 9 and 14 have been built and expanded and the technical requirements have been satisfied rather well. Recently, the corps opened the first section of Highway 279 with a length of almost 1,000 kilometers. Almost all of this important road has been built in a jungle and mountain area where the terrain is difficult and where the supply network has difficulties. This has directly contributed to expanding the economy, solidfying national defense, creating the conditions necessary to improve the lives of the ethnic minorities and making communications between the plains and mountain areas faster. The appearance of this area has changed greatly.

The troops of the Truong Son Corp have manifested the "opening the road to victory" tradition during the years of the resistance against America and enthusiastically taken on tasks in places where there are difficulties and hardships. They are worthy of being an assault military unit on the economic construction front. Using many active measures, the cadres and soldiers in the units have quickly mastered the techniques for constructing roads, closely coordinated organization and command and generated greater and greater labor productivity. Almost all of the construction projects have been finished on schedule, quality has been maintained, the effects have been exploited and a project has never had to compensate for losses in accord with the estimates. An example is Regiment 35, which built Highway 6 to support the Song Da hydroelectric project construction requirements. It used economic accounting and made a profit.

Carrying out the tasks of an economic construction unit, the Truong Son Corps has gradually solidified and improved the quality of its organizational apparatus, especially of the professional and technical agencies. By thoroughly reviewing the quarterly and yearly plans, making inspections and taking over the bridge and road products, the corps has closely managed the operations of each unit in order to overcome bureaucratic work methods, economic management by military commandism, the wasteful use of labor and low productivity. Building a close cooperative relationship with the state agencies, especially the communication and transportation and state planning sectors, has created many favorable conditions for completing the tasks and developing new work methods.

Maturing on the road construction front has created for the Truong Son Corps a rank of command cadres who understand economic management and technology and who are experienced in organizing troops to carry out the work and many soldiers have become technical workers whose skills are continually improving. Experiencing the challenges on the road front, thousands of outstanding youth union members have been recruited into the party. These forces are really capable of building roads in vital places and of serving as the activists in maintaining security and social order in this strategic area.

As in the past, wherever the party is needed and wherever there are difficulties, our Truong Son cadres and soldiers are ready to go there. On the new routes, the units must quickly stabilize the forces, including people and means, and strive in accord with the economic accounting work methods. The best measure is that they must exploit the spirit of self-reliance of each large labor force, including the young and strong soldiers who have good cultural standards and who have received political and ideological education. When carrying out tasks, the use of the vehicles and machines must be coordinated with the manual laborers, all existing material capabilities must be used, conservation must be practiced and labor productivity must constantly be increased. Construction must be concentrated, each element must be completed, products must be produced quickly and the projects must soon be put into use. During the period that the country still has many difficulties, stepping up the production of food on the spot and looking after the material and spiritual lives of the troops will always be very important tasks of the units.

Continuing the glorious tradition, the cadres and soldiers of the Truong Son Corps are manifesting revolutionary heroism on the labor front to build the country and on the military training fields and they are constantly completing the tasks.

11943
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--A delegation of the Vietnam Department of Meteorology and Hydrology led by its director, Tran Van An left here today for a conference of socialist countries to be held in Budapest soon. [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

TOKYO SPACE MEETING--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--A Vietnamese delegation led by Prof Dr Nguyen Van Hieu, vice president of the Vietnam Committee for Space Research, recently attended the 31st conference of the International League of Cosmonauts convened in Tokyo. Vietnamese cosmonaut-researcher Pham Tuan, the first cosmonaut of Asia, was among those present on the conference presidium. The Vietnamese delegation delivered a speech at the conference and received warm applause. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

CATHOLIC DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Hanoi, VNA, September 30--On its way to Rome a delegation of the Vietnamese Catholic Church, headed by Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh stopped over in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy. Cardinal Laka Laszlo received the delegation. The delegation was also received by Gyula Istvan, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and deputy secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and Imre Miklos, minister of state and head of the State Office of Churches. The delegation left Hungary for Rome on September 29. [Text] [OW011435 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

SRV ENVOY TO YAR--Hanoi, VNA, October 5--Ambassador Le Quang Hiep, representative of the Vietnamese Government, paid a visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen [YAR] from September 25 to October 2 at the invitation of the YAR Government. On September 26, he attended a mass meeting in San'a and later a national day reception given by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Le Quang Hiep was also received by Hasan Makki, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs, who said the presence of the Vietnamese representative was a fine expression of the friendly relations between the two countries. Hasan Makki spoke highly of the experiences of the Vietnamese revolution, and wished for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two governments and peoples. The Vietnamese ambassador also attended various activities in celebration of the YAR National Day, and toured some provinces. [Text] [OW051553 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Oct 80]

VFF DELEGATION IN CUBA--Hanoi, VNA, October 7--A Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation led by Pham Khac Quang, presidium member of the Front Central Committee and president of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee, paid a 10-day visit to Cuba ending October 10. The delegation attended the meeting in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution [CDR] and took part in several related activities, visited a number of cultural, educational and public health establishments in Cuba, and called at the office of the Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam. On October 4, Juan Quiros, secretariat member in charge of external relations of the C.D.R. received the Vietnamese guests and reaffirmed the Cuban people's militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese people. [Text] [OW071531 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 7 Oct 80]

SOVIET COSMONAUTS DECORATED--Hanoi, VNA, Oct.11--The Vietnamese National Assembly Standing Committee today decided to confer the title "Hero of Labour" and the Ho Chi Minh Order, first class, on Soviet cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel Leonid Popov and Engineer Valery Ryumin. The decision, made at the proposal of the Council of Ministers and signed by N.A.S.C. chairman Truong Chinh, says that these Soviet cosmonauts "have rendered outstanding services to the conquest of outer space, contributed to the success of the joint Soviet-Vietnam space flight aboard the orbital complex Salyut 6-Soyuz 36 and Soyuz 37, and demonstrated their great courage and heroism during the flight." Today, acting President Nguyen Huu Tho signed the decrees to confer these Vietnamese decorations on the two Soviet cosmonauts. [Text] [OW111745 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Oct 80]

VIETNAM-GDR MUSIC ACCORD--Hanoi, VNA, October 15--A delegation of the Vietnam Musicians' Association [VMA] has visited the German Democratic Republic and signed an agreement on cooperation in music with its host, the G.D.R. Musicians' Association. During its stay there, the Vietnamese delegation, which included composer Huy Du, deputy secretary of the VMA, and composer Van Ky, permanent member of the VMA Standing Committee, held working sessions with Dr. Peter Spahn and Wolfgang Musiclak, respectively first secretary and secretary in charge of external relations of the host association. The guests attended several performances in the 1980 Berlin Music Festival. They visited the Henrich Weiner Army Art Troupe and a number of well-known G.D.R. musicians. Huu Dy and Ernst Hermann, president of the host association, on October 1 signed a contract on cooperation in music between the two countries for the next five years (1981-1985). [Text] [OW151601 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Oct 80]

RADIO-TV REPAIR SHOP--On 11 and 12 September, the Hoang Lien Son and Lang Son provincial people's committees organized things to accept the transfer of the radio and television repair shop constructed with the aid of the German Democratic Republic. This project was built quickly and the equipment was installed on schedule thanks to the good cooperation between the German specialists and our cadres and workers. These specialists are guiding our cadres and workers in the use and operation of the equipment in order to ensure the quality of the repairs. [Text] [Hanoi Nhan Dan in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 4] 11943

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

KIEN GIANG MAKES PROGRESS IN PARTY DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Tran Quynh Hoa: "Kien Giang Makes New Advances in Building Party Bases"]

[Text] New Missions

Kien Giang Province is rapidly developing party organization at the base level and is advancing toward enabling each village, ward, hamlet, factory and enterprise to have party chapters and party committees. That transformation began with the conference of the Executive Committee of the provincial party organization on the party development task, which was held at the beginning of 1979. At that conference the Provincial Party Committee made a significant comparison. That comparison was between the leadership role of the party committees during the war against the U.S. and its puppets and during the present period of economic construction. During the resistance war the mission of the party committees was to lead the armed struggle and the political struggle against the enemy's barbaric terrorism, protect the people, and protect the revolutionary bases. After the south was completely liberated, and we entered a new period, the mission of the party committees was to lead economic and cultural restoration and development, and to build and defend the socialist homeland. With regard to economic construction, Kien Giang is faced with difficult tasks It is a key rice-growing province in the Mekong Delta, has nearly 300,000 hectares of cultivated land, and has many kinds of valuable wood. Its coastal waters amount to more than 60,000 square kilometers, it has a coastline nearly 180 kilometers long, and has many kinds of marine products. What can be done to exploit the latent capabilities of the land, the forests, and the seas to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of people in the province and make increasingly greater contributions to the nation?

Immediately after the liberation, to the southwest Kien Giang had to oppose the depredations of the Pol Pot- g Sary gang, lackeys of Beijing, along a border more than 50 kilometers long. The seas and jungles of Kien Giang are vast, so all-out efforts had to be made to protect security.

Clearly, as it enters the new phase of the revolution the party organizations faces difficult, complicated tasks. In order to fulfill those tasks, Kien Giang must build a party organization with sufficient leadership ability. During a meeting at the beginning of 1979, the Provincial Party Committee severely reviewed the deficiencies in its party building work. Since the liberation the party organization had developed slowly quantitatively and qualitatively. A rather large number of hamlets, wards, enterprises, etc., did not have party bases. Some places had party chapters but only a small number of party members. The party members who survived the resistance wars against France and the U.S. were loyal, but in the new period many comrades were limited with regard to ability and health. During the past several years, a number of additional party members had been transferred from other places to strengthen the provincial and district organs. But the number of party members at the base level was far too low.

After analyzing the organizational situation of the party organizations, the Party Committee clearly realized the urgent requirement of rapidly building and developing basic party organizations, of enabling all villages, wards, and hamlets and hamlets to have party chapters and organizations in order to ensure the absolute leadership of the party, especially in the areas that are important economically and defensively, in villages in the coastal and mountain areas, etc. The steps to be taken to rapidly develop the basic party organizations would be to rearrange the party member forces, send some party members working at the provincial and district levels to the base level, and transfer some party members from party chapters with many members to the hamlets and wards which had few or no party members. In addition to deploying the party member forces, the Provincial Party Committee admitted additional new party members, especially in the bases which had to be built and consolidated. During the past several years the districts of Ha Tien and An Bien have admitted many new party members and the leadership ability of those two party organizations has clearly increased.

Improving the Quality of Party Members

Since the beginning of 1979, Kien Giang has made many all-out efforts to improve the quality of its party members by means of such party building campaigns, such as holding congresses at the various echelons, implementing Directive No 72, issuing party membership cards, etc. Organizing study of the Party Statutes, disseminating the policies and stands of the party and state, improving the quality of party chapter activities, and organizing theoretical and political study had a read effect in raising the levels of cadres and party members. The base-level party chapter committees and other party committees, and the district party committees, were gradually strengthened and were made up of able, high-quality comrades. Many people whose quality had declined or who were incapable were replaced. The mass associations and the people contributed opinions regarding the election of committee members.

Kien Giang, implementing Directive No 72 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, examined each base-level party organization, party member, and cadre and, on the basis of the 10 points set forth in the directive, carried out self-criticism and criticism within the party. Under the close guidance of the Provincial Party Committee, the party organizations at the various echelons in the province reviewed the qualifications of the party members and solicited the opinions of people outside the party regarding party building and the evaluation of party members.

Issuing party membership cards permitted Kien Giang to directly consolidate the party bases. The Provincial Party Committee directly led and guided that work. party bases carefully categrized and reviewed the qualifications of the party members, and all the comrades who received cards had the confidence of the masses.

The ranks of party members were steeled in the course of those party building camp campaigns. Their advance guard, exemplary nature and consciousness of organization and discipline were strengthened. Many comrades experienced in party building work were added to the bases with few or no party members. In the past, there were only 256 party members in Ha Tien District, but there were only 12 comrades in the hamlets and wards. To date, more than 100 comrades have been sent to the bases. Giong Rieng sent 186 of its 338 party members to the bases, and Vinh Thuan District sent 442 comrades to strengthen the villages and hamlets. When those comrades arrived at their new units they worked with the local party members and cadres to build and develop the party. The villages of Ngoc Binh and Phi Thong received additional party members, led the way in consolidating the movement, and advanced to fulfilling their responsibilities of increasing production, mobilizing grain, maintaining order and security, improving the living conditions of the people, etc.

Strengthening the Party Development Work

The Provincial Party Committee paid attention to making party development a permanent task, in order to serve in a practical manner the duties of building and defending the homeland. The key economic and national defense areas and the places which had few or no party members received priority attention. Candidates for adm admission into the party were selected from among the active, hard-core cadres in the hamlets, villages, agricultural cooperatives, and production collectives. The province organized many conferences to recapitulate the experiences of the advanced production collectives and selected positive people to be cultivated and admitted into the party. Of the more than 1,000 new party members who have been admitted since the beginning of 1979, more than 80 percent have been hamlet, village,or production collective cadres.

Kien Giang now has about 600 tractors to serve agriculture. Almost none of the tractor workers are party members, and many cooperative tractor teams are not led by party chapters. It is essential that there be party development within the cooperative tractor teams. The province has set the standards that in addition to a certain educational-technical level the tractor drivers must be conscious of communist ideals, have good political quality, and have the potential to become party members. The people in the hamlets selected progressive youths to train to become tractor drivers, while also preparing to train a new force of workers. The provincial Youth Union chapter closely guided the selection and education of those new workers. They received technical training, were improved with regard to personal qualities and cultivated politically, and were educated with regard to communist ideals.

Kien Giang has also paid attention to admitting into the party outstanding members of the local peoples armed forces, and fully qualified scientific-technical cadres and instructors. Party development among youths has received attention. The Provincial Party Committee has directly led the youth movement and involved youths in revolutionary activities in order to temper and challenge them. The Youth Federation has been strengthened and now includes almost all young people in the province. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has prepared and introduced more than 3,000 Union members for admission into the party. In 1979, Kien Giang admitted more than 518 party members. During the first 6 months of 1980, 330 additional comrades were admitted. Some 74 percent of the party members who have been admitted have been Youth Union members.

In addition to consolidating its party organization, Kien Giang has paid attention to the governmental, mass association, and front work. Attention has been paid to building and consolidating the Collective Peasants' Association, the production collectives, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, the Old People's Union, the association of Intellectuals, the Red Cross Association, etc. This year, 120,000 more people than last year have contributed opinions regarding party building.

Kien Giang has developed 50 additional new party chapters and party organizations in bases which previously had no party organizations. Eighty-nine production collectives are now led by party chapters. The number of bases without party members has been gradually reduced. The leadership ability of the Kien Giang party organization has been gradually improved. Many missions have been fulfilled.

5616
CSO: 4209

KIEN GIANG REPORTS SUCCESS IN ISSUING PARTY CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang Consolidates Base-Level Organization, Educates Party Members After Issuing Cards"]

[Text] Kien Giang has issued party membership cards at 151 bases, which account for 41.2 percent of the bases in the province.

The careful, accurate examination of party member qualifications has had a good educational effect and has strengthened the party members' sense of responsibility in production, in other work, and in implementing policies. In some districts many party members had not paid agricultural taxes for many years, but have now fulfilled their obligations. Many party members who were not issued cards during the first cycle made progress and received cards during the second cycle.

In the process of issuing cards, the expulsion of unqualified people from the party was undertaken more vigorously. Some 216 base-level organizations have essentially completed the expulsion of unqualified people from the party. The admission of new party members has been promoted since 3 February and the party organizations have admitted 539 new party members, an increase of 4.5 percent over all of 1979.

The party members have been rationally redistributed in the base-level units. Vinh Thuan District has assigned two-thirds of its party members to work in the villages and hamlets. Some 49 hamlets which previously did not have party members now have base-level party organizations. The activities of the party chapters have improved.

The province has boldly replaced many cadres who lacked ability and virtue, and has promoted many new comrades who are capable of doing the work.

The people have been encouraged to participate in party development. They contributed 120,000 opinions which straightforwardly criticized the party members and cadres.

Kien Giang has done a good job of combining the issuing of party membership cards with the consolidation of governmental administrations and mass associations, and used the fulfillment of specific political missions by each unit and individual as the basis on which to evaluate the party organizations and party members. Ngoc Chuc

Village in Giong Rieng District has essentially completed the transformation of agriculture and has set up a cooperative and 85 production collectives. The town of Rach Soi in Chau Thanh District, the ward of Vinh Thanh Van, the city of Rach Gia, and the Binh Son 3 state farm are units which have made new advances since issuing party membership cards.

The Kien Giang party committee has adopted the policy of reesaming the base-level organizations which have been issued cards, and has continued to consolidate their organization, and educate and train the party members, in order to make the party organizations truly strong. The bases which have not yet been issued party membership cards are being urgently consolidated and categorized, in accordance with the spirit of the directive of the Secretariat, so that by the end of 1981 the entire province will have completed the issuing of party membership cards, with good quality.

5616
CSO: 4209

PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS, NEW TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Lang Son Party Organization Congress: Produce Much Food and Build the Province Into a Strong Defense Line to Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Eight Congress of Delegates of the Lang Son Party Organization was held recently in historical Chi Lang. In attendance was Song Hao, the secretary of the Party Central Committee.

The congress unanimously affirmed that, since the beginning of 1979, the party organization has, together with the soldiers and people of Lang Son, passed through a period of violent and fierce struggle and has bravely and resolutely defeated the war of aggression waged by the Bejing expansionists and defended the frontiers of the fatherland. After winning victory, the party organization promptly put forth an all-round policy, urgently overcame the effects of the war, restored production, stabilized the lives of the people, maintained political security and social order and safety, built forces, deployed people's war forces and made preparations to defeat any enemy act of aggression. During the spring of 1979, the harvest was good in the border districts and throughout the province. The outlook is good for the spring and tenth-month crops this year. Tobacco was purchased in excess of the planned quotas set by the state. Water conservancy is developing satisfactorily. Communications, transportation, signal and liaison have been restored quickly. The materials supply, distribution and circulation, education and public health sectors have put forth great effort. Building the party, the administration and the mass organizations has been closely related to organizing things to carry out the political tasks. The tribesmen are becoming more and more patriotic and are becoming more friendly and supportive in overcoming the difficulties. During the two campaigns to issue party member cards on the occasion of 3 February and 19 May, the party organization issued cards to more than 26 percent of the total number of party members and expelled unqualified people from the party. During the past year, the party has recruited almost 850 new party members.

But along with the achievements that have been scored, the economy of Lang Son is suffering from a serious loss of balance. Production has not returned to prewar levels and the cooperativization movement is not strong. The forests have sufferred serious destruction. The lives of the people and cadres are filled with difficulties. Negative phenomena are still occurring.

In order to complete the tasks of a province that is the frontline of the fatherland, the congress decided that, in the next 2 years, Lang Son must become a strong defense line to defend the fatherland; it must be strong politically and militarily and strong concerning security. It must ensure that the enemy is defeated right at the border regardless of the scale of the attack and the combat methods used. It must satisfactorily solidify national solidarity and military-civilian solidarity. It must step up production and produce much food and many agro-forestry products for consumption and export to put the economy on the path of large-scale socialist production. It must arrange and fundamentally stabilize the lives of the people, build a pure and strong party organization, revamp and improve the leadership, guidance, command and management apparatus and resolutely overcome the negative phenomena in the economy and in social life. The party organization and people of Lang Son must strive to produce, by 1982, 125,000 to 130,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, 2,000 to 2,200 tons of tobacco, 2,000 to 2,500 tons of anise, 100 tons of sasanqua and 30 million dong worth of consumer and export goods. They must restore the herds of buffaloes and cattle to the prewar levels and increase the amount of pork 10 percent each year. A model agro-forestry or forestry-agricultural cooperative must be built in each district. The careless burning and destruction of the forests must be stopped and the afforestation and border defense tasks must be carried out well.

11943
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATING PARTY DEVELOPMENT AMONG INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS INDICATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Trong Que in "Party Activities" Column: "Why Has the Party Developed Weakly in the Artisan and Handicraft Industry Sector?"]

[Text] There are in Hanoi more than 300 artisan and handicraft industry production installations which manufacture many kinds of goods to serve the people and to promote exportation. However, party bases in this sector are still very weak and the ratio of party members very low compared with other sectors. The entire sector admitted only 19 members into the party in 1979 and only 6 in the first 6 months of 1980. These figures represent less than 1 percent of the total number of newly recruited party members throughout the municipality. Over 100 cooperatives do not yet have primary party organizations or party members.

Even if primary party organizations exist, they include only three or four persons each. The largest primary party organization has less than 20 party members most of whom belong to the leading committee. A number of party members are retired cadres working with cooperatives and the average age of party members if 50. This situation certainly limits the struggle power of party organizations. The activities of primary party organizations are usually not comprehensive. The task of leading mass organizations and providing politico-ideological education for the masses has not been carried out intensively. The task of building the party has been mostly aimed at maintaining the ethical qualities of party members instead of developing the party. Though every primary party organization has intended to develop the party each year, several years have gone by without seeing any increase in the existing number of party members; whenever a new member is admitted into the party, there are many dificulties to overcome. There has been the opinion that the situation of artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives is basically complex and does not offer many targets for party development.

So are the people in the artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives in the capital city not good elements? Are there not many prospective members for training and admission into the party?

Investigations conducted into the Dong Tam embroidery cooperative, the Long Bien rubberware cooperative (Ba Dinh Ward), the Viet Phu mechanical engineering cooperative, the Bac Son clothing cooperative, the Lien Thanh grinding and husking cooperative (Hai Ba Trung Ward) and some others have revealed that the opinion of many primary party organization secretaries is that there are outstanding elements and hence prospective party members in these establishments. Together with the Association of Interbranch Artisan and Handicraft Industry Cooperatives in the ward and with the subward party committees, the Hai Ba Trung Ward Party Committee has examined the possibility of finding out prospective party members in four cooperatives which do not yet have any party member. Some 26 targets have been determined after consultation with the management and inspection boards and with the Women's Union and Youth Union chapters and after the cooperative members' debate on 5 conditions to be taken into account by male and female members if they want to recommend outstanding members for admission into the party. The leading cadres in these four installations have expressed the wish that primary party organizations be set up to provide leadership. This shows that there are possibilities of developing the party among artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives.

The investigations have also revealed that despite the presence of prospective party members in all installations, the party cannot yet be developed because primary party organizations have not yet really set their hands to this task while the subward party committees have paid insufficient attention to guiding primary party organizations to do this task. Of course, the artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives are faced with more complex difficulties than other sectors. Each of these cooperatives is a collective economic unit regulated by systems and policies different from those in force in the state-operated sector and the number of cooperative members who have been attached to the collective for many years is still small. Most elderly cooperative members with relatively high technical standards are engaged in production only to earn a large income. Young cooperative members have rapidly increased in number over the past few years but their status is still unstable because their intention is merely to use cooperatives as a temporary shelter prior to applying for transfer to another sector when the opprotunity arises and because their collective ownership spirit is consequently low. Besides, after being released from reeducation and concentration camps, a number of former lawbreakers have applied for employment in cooperatives. Though these elements are not numerous and though some of them have taken pains to work satisfactorily, there are those who are lazy, who steal and cause trouble. On the other hand, the activities of mass organizations are usually sluggish and those of youth union chapters weak.

This does not mean that there are only negative aspects; on the contrary, artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives do have many positive features. Many key cadres are highly productive and progressive laborers. Many cooperative members are either children or younger brothers or sisters of cadres and party members or are members of the Youth Union or demobilized, reassigned or wounded armymen. If party organizations have been slowly developed for so long, it is because of the failure of primary party organizations to select and classify good elements among the masses and to motivate the masses, because of their fear of difficulties, their perfectionism, their low determination and their incorrect understanding of the importance of the party development task. To properly carry out this task, it is first necessary that primary party organizations and party committees in subwards examine and assess the situation of the masses in their installations, especially in strategically important areas where there still are no party members. They must then attentively lead youth chapters, help them carry out activities realistically and use emulation movements to accustom the masses to revolutionary activities, to train them and to enlighten them socialistically. While intensively carrying out party development, it is necessary to select distinguished Youth Union members and to recommend them to the party for examination, advanced training, indoctrination, task assignment and testing. On this basis, primary party organizations will select prospective party members, further train them politically and ideologically, evaluate them to find whether they are fully qualified and, in the positive case, confirm them and ratify their admission to party membership. One must not follow the example of certain installations which will consider prospective party members only after finding that the masses have fulfilled all the necessary conditions and which require more qualifications of the masses instead of having party members start helping the masses at a time when the latter are only ordinary outsiders.

9332
CSO: 4209

HA NAM NINH ISSUES PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Le Van Hy of VNA: "After Two Cycles of Issuing Party Membership Cards in Ha Nam Ninh"]

[Text] As of the end of August 1980, 43,488 party members in 874 bases in Ha Nam Ninh Province -- 42.16 percent of the total number of party members and 54.61 percent of the total number of bases in the province -- had been issued party membership cards.

The places which have participated in the two recent cycles of issuing party membership cards are bases which have been strengthened and purified, and have been class-classified among the province's good bases. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee has paid much attention to investigating and accurately evaluating the actual situation at the base level. Ha Nam Ninh has set up 83 inspection teams in the districts and municipalities. Each base-level organization is inspected three times before party membership cards are isssued (they are inspected when doing preparatory work and when they are filling out the membership cards, and are inspected a final time before they issue the cards).

After the first inspection, on 19 May, the Provincial Party Committee refused to approve the issuing of cards to 36 party chapters and base-level party organizations that had not been sufficiently strengthened and purified. In addition to self-criticism and criticism within the party, the bases arranged for the masses to express opinions and cast secret ballots on the qualifications of party members.

Ha Nam Ninh tied in the issuing of party membership cards with consolidating the party's base-level organizations and furthering the fulfillment of political mission missions in the locality. Hai Hau District endeavored to complete the transplanting of the 5th month-spring rice before issuing the party cards at the base level. Hoang Long District fulfilled its troop-recruitment task before issuing the cards. Binh Luc District tied in the issuing of cards with encouraging party members to repay debts to the state and to the cooperatives. Within a short period of time, the party members in the district repaid 700,000 dong in debts to the cooperatives.

Despite difficult circumstances caused by nature, Ha Nam Ninh had a successful 5th month-spring harvert and attained higher yields than during the previous season. Its troop-recruitment task was accomplished rapidly and efficiently. The issuing of party membership cards contributed to consolidating and further strengthening the base-level party organizations. The base-level party organizations have admitted more than 1,100 new party members. A number of party bases which had long been weak and defecient have become good units.

The Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee has organized many groups of cadres from the organization, control, and propaganda-training sections to inspect the districts and bases, evaluate the new transformation after the two cycles of issuing party membership cards, and gain experience for future cycles.

5616
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CLOSER GUIDANCE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Registration to do Engage in Industry and Commerce"]

[Text] Registration to engage in industry, commerce, and service in the collective and private economic sectors has been carried out nationwide for more than a month now. Many people have made quick, relatively accurate declarations and have met t the registration requirements. The number of registered inclustrial, commercial, and service units in many provinces and municipalities has increased by 1.5, 2, or 3 times, and in places more than 6 times, in comparison to the tax collection rolls, and the registered tax collections have also increased considerably.

It has been possible to attain those initial results because the localities and managing sectors have firmly grasped the objectives and requirements of registration to do business and made relatively good preparations, from training cadres and creating the necessary material conditions to disseminating and explaining policies.

The difficulties and deficiencies are most evident in places which have not made careful preparations, especially in the districts, wards, and precincts in which large numbers of people are engaged in individual and private industry and commerce, but in which management is lax. In such places, some people who should register have not yet done so, the registration period has been prolonged, and the registrationforms are poorly designed and do not accurately reflect the commercial situation.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of industrial and commercial registration, the explanatory work must concentrate on enabling everyone to correctly understand the objectives and requirements. Registration is an important economic measure which is intended not only to resolve the problem of collecting industrial and com commercial taxes, but above all to enable the managing organs to firmly grasp the capabilities of the economic components in order to reorganize the sectors and trades, and guide and assist the development of production and commerce along the lines of socialism and benefit to the national economy and the lives of the masses. To carry out the registration properly is to contribute to managing the market and to assuring just and rational distribution among society. Registering to do business in industry and commerce is both an obligation and a right of the collectives and individuals engaged in production and commerce. Any organization or individual wanting to do business must register and receive permission from the state. The units engaging in business must observe the statutes regarding registration and the state policies and regulations that have been promulgated, and must serve the interests of society and contribute some of their profits to the great task of building and defending the nation The state protects those bases, guides the development of production and commerce, gives technical assistance, supplies materials, markets products, lends capital, etc.

The local governmental organs and the management sectors must make all-out efforts to complete declarations and registrations within a short period of time with good effectiveness and quality. The results of the registrations must be synthesized promptly and accurately. With regard to the collectives and individuals doing business in the various sectors, trades, and products permitted and encouraged by the state, after the registration paperwork has been correctly done they must quickly be granted permission to register to do business. The close guidance of the party committees and local governments, combined with the direct participation of the mass organizations, especially the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union, and the Federation of Artisan Industry-Handicraft Cooperatives, is a condition for assuring the success of that work.

5616
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SYNTHESIZATION OF PLANS AT BASE LEVEL URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Draft Production Plans at the Base and District Levels"]

[Text] In drafting the 1981 economic plan, we stress the plans of the basic economic units and of the districts. They are the units which determine the attainment of the plan tasks and norms. In order to positively and solidly balance the state plan and the plans of the sectors, provinces, or municipalities, they must be synthesized at the base and district levels. This method differs from that of the past, when the upper echelon assigned plans to the enterprises, while agriculture and industry were only assigned approximate norms.

A contradiction that must be overcome when drafting plans is that while the economy is experiencing many difficulties and imbalances there are still many capabilities which have not been fully exploited. Capabilities regarding local sources of labor, land, equipment, and raw materials must be calculated at the level of production units and economic units. The bases may take the initiative, to a certain degree, in exploiting their capabilities, and are not totally dependent on capital and materials supplied by the state.

The district, the basic economic unit, is the sphere in which the new economic structure is being built and in which plans are synthesized at the base level. The drafting of rational plans at the district level is a solid basis on which to draft provincial and municipal plans, as well as national plans.

Plans can be correctly drafted only by combining the guidance of the upper echelon with the exercise of the collective mastership right of the producers. The places which have correctly implemented, or have begun to correctly implement, the policy of having the masses participate in drafting plans, have been able to promote the emulation movement. The Kien Thiet machinery plant in Hai Phong, the Pho Yen ball-bearing plant in Bac Thai,the Rang Dong electric lightbulb-thermos plant in Hanoi, and Textile Mill No 13 in Ho Chi Minh City have gained good experience, although not yet sufficient. In agriculture, in the course of the movement to compete with the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong cooperatives many cooperatives and production collectives have gained much positive experience in exploiting on-the-spot capabilities and promoting intensive cultivation, the increasing of crop yields, and the raising of livestock, in order to develop agriculture in many respects.

The drafting of 1981 plans by base-level units is being expanded. The bases must request the managing organs and the economic organizations to insure the material conditions necessary for production and the lives of the workers, and those factors must be made into norms which are included in the control figures assigned by the upper echelon. Only thereby can the control figures serve to guide the lower echelon in the process of drafting plans. The bases must also request the functional organs to more rapidly improve the irrational policies, create conditions for production to develop in the right direction, and correctly combine the interests of the state with the interests of the collective and of each worker. A common situation in the bases is concern over slow progress by the upper-echelon managing organs at a time when many urgent problems are being encountered in production and life.

Only if our apparatus undergoes a harmonious transformation can production advance.

5616
CSO: 4209

TRADERS MAKE ILLEGAL PROFIT IN BARTERING WITH STATE ENTERPRISES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by "Nguoi Xay Dung" [Builder] in "A Story A Day" Column: "Immediately Stop Such 'Two-Way' Dealings"]

[Text] On 15 July, L.V.V., a resident of Luong Van Can Street, was caught red-handed selling bicycle tires at the price of 85 dong each (he still owned 27 tires after selling). V. declared that he was entrusted with the sale of these tires by L.D.K. who lived in Hai Hung. K. in turn declared that after he sold 1,400 kgs of traditional medicines for 1,250 dong to the Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the corporation sold him 100 tires. Thus, K. obtained a quantity of scarce goods for sale at the free market and would make a great profit if everything went off well.

To get more raw materials for production, a number of installations have recently applied a "two-way" trading method in selling their industrial products in exchange for material supplies. An example of this method is the abovementioned purchase of pharmaceutical products and sale of vehicle tires. But how could the Pharmaceuticals Corporation have tires?

For the same purposes, the Soap Factory has opened a shop to purchase raw materials and sell soap to the people. Sensing a potential profit, many persons bought raw materials and sold them to the shop where they bought soap and subsequently sold it at a high price in the market to make profit. On 1 July, market management cadres discovered that N.T.M.--the wife of D.Q.S, a storekeeper of the supply and consumption section of the Soap Factory--went out and bought six cans of fat weighing 13.5 kgs to do this kind of transaction. According to S.'s declaration, the sale of these 6 cans of fat to the shop would entitle the seller to buy, in exchange, 68 "Ngoc Lan" toothpaste tubes and 40 "Thong Nhat" toilet soap bars. S. had directed his wife to do this barter three times a week since June. Ironically, though the cans of fat were temporarily seized on 1 July, the person in charge of the marketing shop of the factory still issued a certificate stating that the shop had received 6 cans of fat in exchange for 68 toothpaste tubes and 40 toilet soap bars on 1 July!

The "two-way" trading policy means bartering with the producer and the owner of raw materials and putting a reasonable amount of industrial products into the consumer's hands instead of handing over an unlimited quantity of goods to traders. If applied in the abovementioned two fashions, the two-way trading method will obviously offer opportunities for traders to exploit state good for profitable speculation and must, therefore, be stopped.

9332
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "The Purchase of Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs In Long An"]

[Text] Long An is less than 50 kilometers from Ho Chi Minh City and, therefore, price changes in the city have a direct effect here. Recently, the price of agricultural products and foodstuffs rose in the city but the Long An commercial sector purchased large quantities of goods. A number of types of goods such as eggs, poultry and pork purchased during the first 6 months of the year have tripled in price as compared with the same time last year.

In order to control sources of goods, since the beginning of the year, the provincial party committee and provincial people's committee have discussed many measures in order to manage the sources of goods. The leaders of the commercial service have gone to the various points and guided the purchasing activities directly. The general merchandise, cloth, electrical machinery, building materials and other corporations have readied commodities for distribution to the purchase points. During the purchasing period, the Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Corporation sent the capable cadres in the districts to these points, explained the policies and encouraged the peasants to sell products to the state. At the key villages, the district party committees and the district and village people's committees invited the business families to attend a meeting and listen to explanations concerning the agricultural products and foodstuffs purchasing policies. As for people who do not carry out the policies and who compete with **state commerce** in purchasing goods, depending on the degree, the district people's committee will fine them and close down their business operations. People managed by [state] commerce will be allowed to act as agents in purchasing agricultural products and foodstuffs for the marketing cooperatives and they will be paid a commission at an appropriate rate. In implementing these measures, Tam Vu has closed 15 pork and meat stalls that specialized in selling to merchants; now, on market days, there are only one or two meat stalls that sell meat to the people. In order to control the sources of goods, the Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Corporation has given attention to the specific needs of the peasants in each region. In Vinh Hung, Moc Hoa and Tan Chau, the producers need very different types of technical goods. In some places, the people want mosquito net cloth and kerosene while people in other places want cement and radio batteries. Because of balancing the amounts of commodities and grasping the needs of the producers, during the first 6 months of the year, the Long An commercial sector has purchased triple the amount of eggs, poultry, coconut pulp and pork as compared with the same time last year. In 18 days in July, Long An purchased 1,226,943 eggs (triple the number purchased during the first 6 months of 1979), 80 tons of pork, 9,129 tons of coconut and more than 10 tons of chicken.

11943
CSO: 4209

PROVINCES REPORT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Thai Binh Province Carries Out End of the Season Cultivation of 10th Month Rice; Hai Hung Province Sows 70,000 Hectares of Winter Crops; Phu Khanh Province Harvests Nearly 10,000 Hectares of Summer-Fall Rice"/

/Text/ The agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province are grading their rice crops and intensifying their end of the season cultivation of 10th month rice, especially in fields that were recently waterlogged by typhoon number 6.

In Quynh Phu District, 26 percent of the rice crop is of good quality, 42 percent is of average quality and 31 percent is still of poor quality. The cooperatives have applied 1,054 tons of fertilizer as side dressing to their poor quality rice.

The districts of Hung Ha, Thai Thuy, Dong Hung, Kien Xuong, Vu Thu and Tien Hai have provided incentive for cooperative members to accept rice fields for cultivation. Kien Xuong District has completed the second phase of weeding and fertilizing 10,600 hectares, or 82 percent of the area under cultivation, and the third phase on 4,500 hectares. Many cooperatives have rebuilt embankments to retain water and prevent drought.

The province has completed the second phase of weeding on 84.7 percent of its fields and the third phase on nearly 25,000 hectares. More than 5,000 hectares of 75-6 rice, Nong Nghiep 1A rice and X1 rice that have headed and are about to be harvested are still being protected against insects, diseases, rats and dryness by cooperative members.

As a result of encountering many difficulties caused by natural disasters and a shortage of supplies, the agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province are still endeavoring to plant 70,000 hectares of winter crops, which represent more than 47 percent of the province's farmland and nearly 10,000 hectares more than in many previous years.

In order to make up for the 10th month grain output lost to natural disasters, Hai Hung has intensified the planting of western potatoes, sweet potatoes and winter corn and made full use of its land, seed and fertilizer to insure that 45,000 to 50,000 hectares are planted. An effort is being made to plant 8,000 hectares of the various crops supporting domestic consumption and exportation, such as watermelons, onions and soybeans and approximately 8,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes.

Despite the typhoon and waterlogging that damaged some of the 10th month rice crop, as a result of having short-term varieties of rice on hand, Hai Hung has been able to replant. The early rice crop headed and was harvested on schedule, causing only minor disruptions in the allocation of winter crops. The province has nearly 46,000 hectares of early 10th month rice (39 percent of the area under cultivation), an increase of 6,500 hectares compared to last year's 10th month season. The districts of Tu Loc and Cam Binh have 50 percent of their rice fields under the cultivation of early 10th month rice.

During the 1980 summer-fall season, Phu Khanh Province transplanted nearly 31,500 hectares of rice, 80 percent of which was transplanted with varieties of rice resistant to planthoppers.

The farmers of Phu Khanh have harvested 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of about 30 quintals of paddy per hectare. Ninh Hoa, Dien Khanh and Cam Ranh Districts have harvested from 50 to 70 percent of their crops. Tuy Hoa District transplanted 17,000 hectares and has harvested more than 6,000 hectares with many cooperatives recording yields of 35 to 40 quintals of paddy per hectare.

The cooperatives in Phu Khanh are making an effort to complete their harvesting in September, accelerating the preparation of fields and continuing to transplant 10th month rice. The districts of Tay Son, Dien Khanh, Cam Ranh and Dong Xuan have transplanted from 60 to 90 percent of their 10th month rice.

Phu Khanh has also planted 3,500 hectares of 10th month corn, which exceeds its plan quota.

Dac Lac Province Prepares for the Winter-Spring Season

The party committee and people's committee of Dac Lac Province have conducted a review of the 1979-1980 winter-spring season and launched a movement to make every preparation for the 1980-1981 winter-spring production season.

Despite facing many difficulties, Dac Lac still planted 9,379 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops during the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, including 7,500 hectares of wet rice, an increase of 1,000 hectares compared to the last season of highest output.

However, in the process of winter-spring production, there are still shortcomings, such as less than thorough preparations, a lack of seed and fertiliser, confusion and stagnation.

During the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, Dac Lac will continue to clear land and expand the amount of area under cultivation, building fields wherever land is cleared and putting this land under cultivation so that no lands lie fallow, in an effort to plant 12,040 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops, an increase of 2,600 hectares over the previous season.

The various districts are balancing their plans for the amount of area under cultivation, seed, draft power and supplies, redistributing their labor and making good preparations for the production season.

The province has mobilized the compatriots of the ethnic minorities to intensify the processing of fertiliser and the harvesting and processing of green manure to insure the application of 3 tons of fertilizer per hectare. The districts of Krong Pac and Lac and the city of Ban Me Thuot have launched a movement to build small-scale water conservancy projects to retain water.

7809
CSO: 4209

MINH HAI, QUANG NAM-DA NANG DEVELOP COLLECTIVES, COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Minh Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang Concentrate on Building and Consolidating Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Since April, Minh Hai Province has gained experience in transforming agriculture, discussed measures to promptly correct discussed measures to promptly correct deficiencies, and continued to consolidate and build production collectives, with the slogan "positively and certainly." In the course of the discussions, the level of consciousness and understanding of the cadres and peasants regarding the party's line and policy toward transforming agriculture was further raised. The party organizations, governmental administrations, and mass associations in many districts, villages, and hamlets began to fully understand that the transformation of agriculture is a central, permanent political task, and attention was paid to combining that task with the fulfillment of the other tasks. In the areas with production collectives, nearly all of the party members were exemplary; most had the confidence of the masses and were selected to be in charge of the production c collectives' work. Financial problems that had existed in the past were overcome. In many bases, the masses selected and elected management boards, and then many people were selected to study in supplementary classes regarding economic management. However, the task of training production collective management cadres in Minh Hai has not kept up with the requirements regarding the consolidation and building of production collectives. In many units cadres who have been trained to do agricultural transformation work has been done arbitrarily, although the number of cadres who have been trained equals only one-fourth of the requirements. To date, 91 of the 171 collectives that have been formed have been consolidated. Since the beginning of April, the province has created 13 new production collectives and formed 2,440 production solidarity teams.

In the consolidation process, many collectives with excessively large scales were subdivided so that they could be appropriate to the level of management. At present, the average scale of a collective is 32 cultivated hectares, 24 households, and 52 principal workers. Many collectives have rearranged their land and eliminated irrational land use. Twelve collectives in Long Dien Dong C Village (Gia Rai District) included in its plan 68 hectares that had been used irrationally.

Due to those all-out efforts, the production of many collectives has undergone a clear transformation in comparison to the past. Meticulous preparations were made with regard to seedstock and fertilizer, and nearly all of the land of the collectives was transplanted on schedule.

The Standing Committee of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Party Committee has launched a campaign to consolidate agricultural cooperatives and further advance the cooperativization movement in the province. In addition to continuing to consolidate the good cooperatives, the province has concentrated on helping the weak, deficient cooperatives in all regards. Many groups of cadres from the various sectors went to the villages to help guide and organize professional, specialized study and training for the key cadres. The districts are adjusting and supplementing the production directives in their over-all plans, including the creation of specialized cultivation areas, farms and stations, and economic-technical clusters that are tied in with the cooperatives, and the development of the district in order to have strong bases which are capable of assisting the cooperatives. Nearly all of the districts have held supplementary training classes for production unit cadres, in accordance with the program of the provincial agricultural transformation committee. To date, more than 1,000 production unit cadres have completed the district training classes.

The cooperatives are lessening their dependence on rice mono-culture, expanding the growing of other staple crops, industrial crops, special products, etc., expanding stock raising, developing the sectors and trades, and going all-out to set aside 25 percent of the workers for the sectors and trades and 10 percent for stock raising. The weak and deficient cooperatives in the sandy soil areas, in the areas with little land but much labor, and the cooperatives with difficult production conditions are receiving concentrated guidance in reorganization, in determining production guidelines, in redistributing on-the-spot labor and sending labor to the new economic zones, and in building material bases, and in stabilizing the people's living conditions. The province is reexamining the scale of the cooperative and has a plan to rationally readjust and consolidate the production units in order to have conditions for multiplying the cooperatives.

5616
CSO: 4209

HANOI OVERCOMES AFTERMATH OF TROPICAL STORM 4

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Tropical storm No 4 recently caused some damage to the urban areas [of Hanoi]. The Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh, Hai Ba Trung and Dong Da wards have been actively overcoming the aftermath of the storm and restoring normal activities in the stricken areas. In conjunction with the sectors concerned such as city construction, housing and land, communications, electricity and so forth, the various wards removed fallen trees and broken electric wires and basically restored road traffic and the use of communication lines only 1 hour after the storm melted away. Two-thirds of the power network in the urban areas was restored to provide electricity to meet the requirements of production and the people's daily activities. On the night of 24 July, the municipal committee for flood and typhoon control issued alert No 3 and, consequently, the flood control task was again urgently activated. The Hai Ba Trung, Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh wards implemented the plan for moving people from the riverside subwards to the field side of the dike in a determination to insure safety for the people's life and property and the state property. By noontime of 25 July, the Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh wards successfully transferred more than 15,900 people from the Phuc Xa and Yen Phu Subwards (Ba Dinh) and the Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do Subwards (Hoan Kiem) to safe places. In conjunction with dike protection assault forces, the public security force, army units and people's protection units in the subwards were always present at strategic points to solve problems, to properly maintain public order and security and to readily repair the dike and block the entrance roads if necessary. The Hai Ba Trung Ward quickly moved 293 households including 1,467 people from the Bach Dang Subward to a specified place.

In addition, the subward committee for flood and typhoon control cooperated with the Hanoi Port authorities, the Grain Service and the Communications and Transportation Service in carrying 895 tons of grain from the port warehouses to safe places so as to contribute to satisfactorily preserving goods belonging to the state.

After helping overcome the aftermath of storm No 4, many units of various security forces urgently participated in preventing and controlling the flood. The Yen Phu security post in Ba Dinh Ward urged and led the evacuation of people to safe places and mobilized forces to retrieve drifting wood logs. Based on experiences drawn from the previous flood seasons, the post stationed policemen at the so-called Tan Ap Slope Five-Road Intersection to guide traffic to maintain order and to exhort sluggish agencies to evacuate their property.

The people's protection force in the Truc Bach and Nguyen Trung Truc Subwards provided assistance and temporary shelter for evacuees coming from other areas.

The Ba Dinh Ward traffic police unit cooperated with the sectors concerned in removing fallen trees from roads to enable vehicles to circulate rapidly.

It also stationed two persons on each entrance road to guide and insure traffic and to prevent vehicles from parking along the dike. Many male and female unit members worked for hours at a stretch regardless of hardships.

At dawn on 23 July, the bridge maintenance unit mobilized all the forces at its disposal and assigned 11 cadres and combatants to cooperate with the Bridge Maintenance Corporation 5 in reinstalling 125 cement bridge-floor boards overturned by the storm winds in order to enable vehicles and people to move about safely. Despite the strong storm winds, many comrades such as Hoang Van Binh, Nguyen Van Nho, Vu Van Them, Dang Xuan Uan and Mguyen Minh Duong clung to the bridge parapet or crawled over the railways to fulfill their mission. The unit also cooperated with the sectors concerned in preparing for a ferry service across the river (in the Bac Co [Museum] area).

Ever since alert No 2 was given, assault forces in the Hoan Kiem Ward mounted guard all along the dike. The security forces were always present at the specified places day and night and urged and helped the people to evacuate.

9332
CSO: 4209

RURAL HANOI FIGHTS WATERLOGGING, PROTECTS DIKES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Over the past few days, rural Hanoi has put 16 major pump stations into operation in both day and nighttime to fight waterlogging to promptly save some 12,000-odd hectares of 10th-month rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops which have been flooded after tropical storm No 4.

Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, Ba Vi, Dong Anh and other districts are concentrating all available forces and means on fighting waterlogging to save areas cultivated with rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops which have been flooded by the storm rains.

On the evening of 24 July, Dan Phuong District held an extraordinary conference of members of the district party committee standing committee and the district committee for flood and typhoon control to review and assess the damage done by storm No 4 and, at the same time, to discuss measures to be taken to overcome its aftermath and urgently deploy forces on all dike sections according to alert No 3. The district has mobilized buckets and waterwheels to save 516.7 hectares of rice from waterlogging (including 347.7 seriously flooded hectares). Moreover, the district has constantly watched the damage done to the Lien Tri (Huu Hong) protective dike and the erosion of a number of important dike sections adjoining the river such as the Ba Giang section (Hong Giang Hamlet) and others. The district has also promptly taken measures to cope with and limit the damage done by rains, winds and big waves.

Though faced with numerous difficulties regarding equipment and material bases in its fight against the flood and typhoon, Thach That District has mobilized 3,800 people and 38 oil pumps each day to actively save 1,960 hectares of rice from shallow flooding and 159 hectares of seedlings and 39 cultivated hectares from complete flooding so as to take the initiative in coping with the storm-flood aftermath and quickly overcoming it, especially at a time when the San pump station motor has been immersed in water and electric power cut off.

Ba Vi, Hoai Duc and Dong Anh districts are also actively fighting waterlogging and doing their utmost to protect the important dike sections at a time when the river water has risen above the alert No 3 level and when weather conditions may become worse. In particular, the Hoai Duc District Party Committee has mobilized nearly 1,000 buckets and waterwheels and concentrated manpower on saving 1,150 hectares of rice crop and seedlings from complete flooding. At the same time, it has deployed forces to keep close watch over all dike sections on both the right and left side of the Day River and has organized and readied forces to protect dikes in case of violent flood.

The city construction sector has mobilized the mobile sawing machine units of the Public Garden Maintenance Corporation to deal with big trees which had fallen throughout the city, to carry drinking water and to carry out public health activities to serve people evacuated from the river banks to the areas on the field side of the dike--all this with the objective of helping normalize the people's living conditions.

The Public Health Service has promptly provided emergency treatment for people wounded by falling trees and has drawn up a plan to prevent and control epidemics among people living on the river banks. The Construction Material Corporation and the Commercial Service have started selling 22,000 meters of oil-paper, 48,150 [ordinary] bamboos and 64,200 slender bamboos to households living in 4 urban wards to help them quickly overcome the storm and flood aftermath. The corporation has planned to carry these supplies to fixed places and to closely cooperate with the ward people's committees in selling them in sufficient quantities to those people who really need them.

The subwards in the four urban wards have solicitously welcomed households afflicted by the storm and flood and helped them quickly normalize their daily activities.

The Construction Material Corporation has been considered an important unit of the commercial sector during the fight against the storm and flood. The goods supplied by the corporation include bamboos, [dried] tree leaves and lumber and are mostly scattered in the harbor area and on the river banks--that is, the spots bearing the brunt of waves and winds.

Fully aware of its units' responsibility, in early July the corporation had drawn up specific plans to preserve goods and property during the storm and flood season and had transferred thousands of bamboos and big [dried] tree leaves from the harbor areas to the river banks.

When storm No 4 swept over Hanoi, there remained 15,000 slender bamboos and 16,000 [ordinary] bamboos which had not yet been removed in time from the harbor areas. However, the corporation promptly sent its assault forces there to preserve the bamboos. By making adequate preparations concerning various means such as ropes and pickets and owing to the high sense of responsibility displayed by the assault force, all the bamboo rafts pertaining to the corporation were satisfactorily preserved.

Right at the beginning of July, the managing board of the Retail Department Store Corporation had assigned its members to each fixed shop and warehouse to urge people to put up shields to cover goods and prevent water leakage.

According to reports sent to the corporation by various units, all places where commodities were stocked were adequately protected during storm No 4.

In addition to protecting its subordinate units from the storm and flood, the corporation was entrusted by the Commercial Service with the task of supplying the goods necessary for flood and typhoon control such as tarpaulin, flashlight batteries, mats, sugar and milk. A sufficient quantity of these goods were delivered by the corporation to 7 districts by 10 July according to the plan provision.

9332
CSO: 4209

RURAL HANOI CONTROLS WATERLOGGING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] According to statistics compiled by district people's committees and the Farmland Water Conservancy Corporation, the various districts have reduced the waterlogged area to about 5,800 hectares after urgently mobilizing manpower, materials and equipment over the past week to control waterlogging to save rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops. The districts of Phuc Tho, Thanh Tri, Gia Lam, Soc Son and Dong Anh have saved more than two thirds of the rice-cultivated area and the seedling fields and have simultaneously made up for the lost area by promptly carrying out the direct sowing of short-term rice varieties, by actively draining the still flooded areas and by trying to complete the fight against waterlogging by 10 August and to sow and transplant the 10th-month crop on schedule.

The districts which are still seriously waterlogged are Ba Vi with 2,000 hectares, Me Linh with 1,000 hectares and Thach That with 900 hectares. These districts are trying to fully use oil pumps, buckets and water-wheels to dredge drainage canals and are repairing pump stations with the objective of effectively fighting waterlogging and draining all the flooding waters by 15 August so as to be able to perform sowing and transplanting once again to make good the lost areas.

The party committee standing committee and the people's committee of Ba Vi District have held meetings with cadres from various sectors and levels to discuss the situation and have sent urgent official messages to every cooperative to urge them to mobilize thousands of members of Water Conservancy Unit 202 to the fields to control waterlogging, with the result that 1,317 hectares have been saved from serious flooding. The district has also set up in each village an assault unity to embank eroded sections of irrigation and drainage canals and has urged each village to draw up a plan to keep water in the high-level areas as a precaution against eventual drought.

Throughout the municipality there are 16 electric pump stations to assist in fighting waterlogging. Because of difficulties encountered in power supply, it has been impossible for these pump stations to operate regularly and continuously. The electricity sector is trying to repair those networks which have wiring problems and is giving priority supply to seriously waterlogged areas such as Ba Vi, Me Linh, Thach That and so forth to enable them to quickly overcome waterlogging and flooding and ensure normal progress of the 10th-month agricultural season.

9332
CSO: 4209

GRAIN COLLECTION EXPERIENCES IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Hoang Loc, Ministry of Food: "A Few Experiences in the Recent Mobilization of Grain in the Southern Provinces"]

[Text] Recently, the conference to review the mobilization of grain during the 10th month season and the 1979-1980 winter-spring season in the southern provinces highly evaluated the efforts made by the various localities. As of 31 July 1980, which marked the end of the 10th month and the 1979-1980 winter-spring grain mobilization, the 20 provinces and municipalities of the South had mobilized nearly 70 percent of their plan quota for 1980, which represented 26 percent more than the total amount mobilized in all of 1979 and about as much as mobilized during the same period of time in 1976, the year of the highest previous grain mobilization in the southern provinces. An Giang and Cuu Long Provinces met and exceeded their plan quotas while Tien Giang fulfilled its plan rather well.

This year's grain mobilization was closely guided. The newly promulgated policies on grain activities promptly met the requirements of producers. The preparation of supplies, commodities and cash for purchasing grain, especially in the Mekong River Delta, met large requirements. The purchasing organization and measures were improved so that farmers could buy and sell products and fulfill their obligations conveniently. The various levels of the party and government from the provinces and cities to the districts, villages and hamlets, made efforts. The specialized sectors also participated. These efforts helped to mobilize grain and create an atmosphere of emulating to develop production. At places that fulfilled their grain obligations well, farmers received many supplies and consumer goods. Unity among the people was further strengthened. The relationship between the state and farmers grew closer. The organizations of the party, the government and the masses and the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives were strengthened and developed. Many outstanding laborers who matured within the mass movement to fulfill grain obligations joined the corps of cadres.

From the realities of the grain mobilization during the 1979 10th month season and the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, several lessons can be learned:

1. Insuring That the Line and Policies of the Party and Government Are Thoroughly Understood Within the Party and Among the People, From Top to Bottom, and That Cadres and Party Members Set Good Examples in Implementing Them, Thereby Creating an Intense Movement of the Masses

This year, the localities gave their attention to disseminating the line and policies within their organizations before presenting them to the people for discussion. If cadres and party members do not have a clear understanding nor set good examples, it is impossible to motivate the masses to complete their task. At places where the number of party members is small and installations are weak but cadres and party members set good examples, the mobilization was carried out well.

Before they began this mobilization drive, practically all party echelons within the localities held congresses. The new policies of the party, especially the grain policies, were put forth for discussion. Then, various campaigns were held to build the party and issue party membership cards. The efforts mentioned above further heightened the spirit of responsibility of cadres and party members. The change within the party led to a change among the masses. This was an important foundation for uncovering and thwarting acts of sabotage by decadent elements.

The recent changes also laid the basis for achieving greater results in the grain mobilization of this summer and fall, thereby creating the conditions for completing the plan for all of 1980.

2. Close and Scientific Organization and Guidance and Correctly and Creatively Applying the Line and Policies

In view of the fact that agricultural production is still primarily private production and the corps of installation cadres does not have much experience in economic management or the management of society, the mobilization of grain involves many difficulties. For this reason, organization and guidance assume even greater importance. There are many jobs that must be performed in a thorough manner, from teaching policies and the grain obligation and providing guidance regarding taxes, two-way economic contracts, purchases and negotiated prices and the management of money, commodities, warehouses and transportation to observing and evaluating the situation in order to promptly correct deviations, encouraging persons to set good examples, reviewing experiences and so forth. These jobs must be under the centralized and unified leadership of the various party committee and governmental echelons in the locality.

A new point in the recent mobilization of grain during the 10th month season and the winter-spring season was the close coordination of the various forms of mobilization: collection of taxes, collection of debts, purchases, purchases based on two-way economic contracts, direct two-way trade of commodities and purchases in cash or commodities at negotiated prices. Many persons have observed: the signing of two-way economic contracts and providing farmers with agricultural supplies and consumer goods are, over the long range, a basic form of purchasing, one which insures that supplies and commodities reach the hands of producers, gives farmers peace of mind and enthusiasm, motivates them to expand the amount of area under cultivation and raise crop yields, enables them to earn high incomes and fulfill their obligations to the state and, at the same time, provides incentive to farmers to quickly join collective production. In the immediate future, because the organization of production is predominately private and decentralized, direct, two-way commodity trade, purchases at high prices and sales at high prices are convenient to both buyers and sellers, are consistent with the habit of the farmers in the South of "buying all and selling some," reduce the loss of commodities and supplies of the state and result in rather large purchases. When applying this form, attention should be given to the specific difficulties of poor farmers and newly established collectives that have little liquid capital so that steps can be taken to help them purchase supplies and organize production.

An Giang Province successfully coordinated purchases under two-way contracts at high purchasing and selling prices, thereby reducing the restrictions on sellers and buyers and purchasing a rather large quantity of grain, as a result of which it exceeded its grain mobilization quota at an early date. The provinces of Cuu Long and Tien Giang determinedly implemented two-way contracts in coordination with the various other forms of mobilization, thereby achieving a high percentage of their general mobilization norms and agricultural tax norms.

Making purchases at negotiated prices is necessary in order to control more grain, meet the needs of everyday life and help to stabilize prices and the market. However, it is incorrect to only give attention to making purchases at negotiated prices without achieving tax norms, without making purchases under two-way contracts or with only fulfilling a very low percentage of obligations. The various forms of mobilization must be closely and well coordinated at the very start of the season for each household, each production collective and so forth in order to insure that all taxes are collected, old debts are repaid and purchases are made in accordance with two-way contracts and negotiated prices. Applying many flexible forms and measures creates the conditions for the people to buy and sell products conveniently and avoids losses of state property. Many localities have also coordinated the grain mobilization with the struggle against speculators and hoarders and instituted market management at the installation level. Negotiated prices must be reasonable, must be based on satisfying all three interests (the interests of producers, of the unit and of society as represented by the state) and must comply with the guidance of the central level; these prices cannot be established in a haphazard manner nor can villages be allowed to determine these prices, thereby causing harm to the state and creating loopholes to be exploited by a number of grain speculators.

3. Closely Linking the Mobilization of Grain With the Tasks of Accelerating Production and Agricultural Transformation and Building and Strengthening the Basic Organizations in the Countryside

The victory of the grain mobilization is the result of the contributions made by the various sectors and levels, by the various areas of revolutionary activity in the locality. When performed well, grain activities have a reciprocal impact upon the various activities mentioned above. As a result, it is necessary to closely link grain activities to the tasks of accelerating agricultural production and transformation and building the political base in the countryside. The correct implementation of the grain policy in a manner that insures fair and reasonable contributions provides incentives for farmers to be enthusiastic in production. The various localities should have farmers sign two-way contracts and provide supplies and commodities to help them produce in accordance with the plan.

The situation in the various localities has shown: at places that have done a good job of distributing cropland and which have strong production collectives and cooperatives, both the signing and implementation of two-way contracts have proceeded smoothly, farmers have adequate supplies for production and farmers have fulfilled their obligations to the state better. As the organizations of the party, government and masses become increasingly strong, both the atmosphere surrounding and the returns from the movement to produce grain and fulfill grain obligations become increasingly high. As a result, in the task of building the party, strengthening the government and strengthening the mass organizations, all localities are concentrating on the targets of accelerating production, transforming agriculture and fulfilling grain obligations in order to forge and teach cadres and party members and train outstanding laborers.

4. Combating Losses and Insuring the Quality of Grain

Management must attach importance to maintaining the quantity and quality of grain. At many places, the percentage of grain lost from the time of purchasing until the time it is used has long been rather high, thereby creating significant waste. The most widespread phenomena are losses in the processes of purchasing, storage and transportation and the spoilage of grain.

The grain put in granaries is usually of low quality; storage and transportation increase both the impurities in and the moisture content of grain. As a result, the percentage of rice obtained from the paddy delivered to the granaries of the Southern Grain General Corporation during the last 10th month season and winter-spring season was very low: only 51 to 58 percent for summer-fall rice and 60 to 67 percent for winter-spring and 10th month rice.

The low quality of rice received at granaries is due to inadequate drying yards and granaries. Our farmers have long had the habit of selling fresh rice in fields. A number of localities have adopted the policy of "buying at the drying yard and weighing in the field" in order to reduce the difficulties encountered by the people and put fresh, moist rice into granaries.

To combat losses, it is necessary to scrupulously comply with the regulations on the management and inspection of grain in everything from purchasing, weighing, receiving, delivery to warehouses, storage and transportation; on the other hand, the people must be mobilized to bring dried, winnowed paddy to granaries.

The recently concluded mobilization of 1979 10th month grain and 1979-1980 winter-spring grain has provided us with good results and valuable experiences. The mobilization of summer-fall grain has begun. With their inherent revolutionary zeal and tradition, the farmers of the South will make large contributions to resolving the food problem of society.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

MINH HAI RICE--In late August and early September, heavy rains occurred in Minh Hai, waterlogging some 22,000 hectares of 10th month rice in the districts of U Minh, Ca Mau, Phu Tan, Ngoc Hien, Thoi Binh and Hong Dan. The various levels of leadership within the province promptly organized forces to drain fields and combat waterlogging and saved 15,000 hectares in a short period of time. Making full use of spare seedlings, farmers have retransplanted the fields that were waterlogged. The Minh Hai Bank has allocated capital for loan to production collectives and solidarity teams so that they can retransplant their crops. The supply sector has shipped additional fertilizer to installations. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 80 p 1/ 7809

CSO: 4209

HANOI POWER CUT-OFF ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 80 p 4

["For the Readers' Information" Column: "Power Cut-Off Order"]

[Text] There is now a serious shortage of electric power because it is also used to help the agricultural sector fight waterlogging.

The Hanoi Electricity Service has just announced its decision to cut off the electric power used for lighting in the urban area of the municipality everyday from 0600 to 1800 and also during nighttime when the power supply will be reduced by 50 percent.

The electricity service has clearly indicated that the nighttime power cut-off will be enforced as follows:

--The Hai Ba Trung and Ba Dinh wards will be deprived of power on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

--The Dong Da and Hoan Kiem wards will receive no power supply on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The present power cut-off order takes effect as of 28 July.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

POWER CUT-OFF TO ENTERPRISES--The Electricity Service has just announced that, due to the present insufficient generation of electric power and to the intensive use of power in waterlogging control, the power cut-off to enterprises will be extended to 15 August inclusive instead of 10 August as stated in the previous notice. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 p 4]

9332
CSO: 4209

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION IN COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTAION SECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI [COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION S & T] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 pp 1-4, 14

[Article by Pham Huu Phuc, Director of the Communications Technology Institute: "On the Course of Development and Measures for Promoting the Scientific-Technical Revolution in the Communications-Transportation Sector"]

[Text] Editor's Note: During four specialized conferences organized by the Ministry in 1979 to discuss the scientific-technical revolution in the railroad, maritime, river, and land transportation sectors, comrade Pham Huu Phuc made three reports We would like to introduce to our readers the following article, which synthesizes the opinions presented in those reports:

Determining the direction and contents of the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in the communications-transportation is one of the sector's most important concerns at present. In order to contribute to the common endeavor, we have systematized and synthesized a number of opinions presented in my reports at the specialized conferences on the scientific-technical revolution recently organized by the Ministry. Within the framework of an article I cannot deal with some of the viewpoints that should be discussed, but must enter directly into a number of over-all development directions and some major steps that must be taken in the course of the scientific-technical revolution. The opinions expressed in this article will be limited to the sphere of science and technology, and little will be said about matters relevant to the improvement of organization and management, which is a major concern.

I. Some Principal Developmental Directions

Before discussing some of the developmental directions, we believe that that it is necessary to clarify a matter of very great significance in the process of determining the sector's direction of development. That is the matter of undertaking basic studies and of collecting and working with statistical data.

In order to reach a correct conclusion regarding a scientific-technical, economic, organizational, or managerial problem, first of all it is necessary to fully grasp the actual situation and its development. Therefore, we believe that it is above all necessary to pay adequate attention to, meticulously organize the achievement of, and know how to fully develop basic studies and statistical data regarding the natural and social conditions and the economic development situation in each period, which influence the activities of the sector, in order to serve management and the development of transportation and to have a sufficient scientific basis on which to set forth correct economic dialectics and technical solutions; establish accurate development viewpoints and over-all plans to develop the communications-transportation network; and set specific struggle norms for the sector.

With regard to nature, it is necessary to continually study the flow of cargo and passengers, and the economic development capacities of each area, in order to do a good job of predicting the requirements of the national economy in each phase and in each 5 year plan, with regard to communications and transportation.

It is necessary to organize the recording and tabulation of data regarding the train and truck traffic on the various routes, regarding the changes in the quality of the track bed and road surfaces and the changes in channels in the course of floods, regarding the life expectancy of each type of facility and each type of installation component, and regarding damage to installations and facilities caused by hot, humid, dusty, and rainy tropical climatic conditions.

The results of studies and statistical compilations, after having been selected, must be assembled into synthesized into maps and charts and disseminated widely in the sector in each period of time to serve as a scientific basis for the task of economic-technical dialectics, for the routing of transportation and the drafting of plans for the road and river channel network, and for the system of transportation facilities, cargo-handling equipment, and construction machinery, and to serve as a basis on which the other management tasks can be improved.

The above-mentioned contents regarding basic studies and the collecting and use of statistical data clearly demonstrate that the determination of long-range directions in order to stipulate the scientific-technical contents that must be implemented in the course of the scientific-technical revolution is a very important matter which is dependent on many variables and requires much research effort.

At the outset, I will only disscuss the major developmental directions regarding the four basic matters:

1. Regarding capital construction:

Surveying and designing are two initial tasks in the construction of communications projects. First of all, it is necessary to provide additional modern technical facilities (such as geological exploration equipment, hydrological equipment, and topological cameras) in order to survey accurately, achieve high productivity, and economize in the use of manpower in building bridges, roads, stations, ports, f factories, and warehouses for the communications-transportation sector. It is necessary to complete the designs for the roads and railroad lines by achieving professionalization and partial automation. On the existing bases we must promote the optimization and automation of the designing of the "B.T.C.T.D.U.L." bridge and the surface areas and important installations of the river ports and sea ports. We must promote the drafting and application of the various kinds of standardized designs.

In the design research work, attention must be paid to the determination of standard trains and boat convoys (for the railroads and river routes), and standard speeds, gross weights, vehicle weights, bridge and road widths, river channel widths and depths, that are appropriate to the conditions of Vietnam. It is necessary to do a good job of placing roads at the communications hubs and the by-pass bridges and fords within and without the sphere ofthe municipalities.

With regard to the foundation work, we must widely apply the methods of reinforcing the soil be means of inorganic materials (such as cement mortar, pozzuolana mortar, lime mortar, or sand) and by means of the other chemical-physical methods, and create methods of constructing on soft, muddy ground, such as low-lying one-harvest rice fields or in the Nam Bo delta area, etc., in order to build roads, railroads, and surface areas for river ports and sea ports.

It is necessary to research the manufacture of materials that are appropriate for road beds, road surfaces, and installations and are made from domestic raw materials, in order to economize in the use of asphalt and limit the use of iron and steel. In the production of materials, it is necessary to organize a network quarries and mechanize the production of rock.

With regard to roads, it is necessary first of all to promote maintenance on the basis of the gradual standardization and mechanization of the various aspects of that work. It is necessary to strengthen management and invest appropriate amounts of additional capital and equipment, in order to maintain the quality of the existing road network, especially some of the roads in the south.

We must select the various kinds of transistory road surface structures, bridge widths, and road widths that are appropritate to the requirements of the transportation of agricultural machinery and the existing local materials, in order to build a network of district-level rural roads.

It is necessary to surface with concrete and cement some principal arteries and roads leading to the large industrial centers, and use concrete-asphalt surfaces in the large cities and on the main national routes.

Along some of the principal roads which lead to the cultural and tourist centers we must provide sufficient road-side facilities, such as rest houses, restaurants, garages, gas stations, etc., in order to serve the drivers and passengers who come and go, and people who are visiting.

In upgrading roads and building new ones, it is necessary to advance toward the standardization of the various kinds of road surface components, in order to be appropriate to the circumstances of Vietnam and the traffic flow, which develops in phases, and to the existing materials capabilities and construction conditions, along the lines of staged investment.

With regard to railroads, it is necessary first of all to concentrate on mechanizing most of the road construction and maintenance work. In the process of development to gradually improve and upgrade the entire railroad network by about 50 percent over the present level, except for some of the branch railroads which are not very important we must widen the railroads in order to be appropriate to the volume of traffic and the future requirements of international intermodal transportation. It is necessary to increase the ratio of rail lineage in depots in comparison to the main lines, principally by the use of type-43 rails and the use of type-50 rails on some segments on which the volume of traffic is very great. The various kinds of light rails and worn rails must be used on branch lines and on spur lines to factories. Furthermore, we must use continuous rails on some segments in order to ensure high speeds, and stabilize the track beds. We must develop concrete ties, "BTDUL" ties,or concrete slabs for use on track beds.

We must pose the problem of researching the techniques of surveying and construting railroad tunnels. We should not be reluctant to build tunnels or go out of our way to avoid building them, but would benefit greatly by digging tunnels.

With regard to the inclines on some mountain-area lines, it is necessary to expand the application of technical measures to prevent landslides and rockslides, with principal stress on preventive measures.

With regard to installations it is necessary to, first of all to resolutely replace ferries with bridges, build dual-purpose bridges for railroads and motor vehicles, and draft plans to rapidly replace bridges which do not meet standards. On land routes it is necessary to strongly develop "BTCTDUL" bridges and steel-concrete bridges, with advanced structures and construction methods. We must industralize the construction of small and medium "BTCT" bridges for each territorial area, and develop the use of suspension bridges and cable bridges to span wide expanses.

With regard to river routes, first of all there must be plans to deploy a system of river ports and expand the network of river routes during the next 20 years. On the basis of applying advanced technical measures regarding the dredging of river channels, removing rapids, and straightening channels, in combination with irrigation and hydro-electricity plans. We must go all-out to increase the total length of navigable channels by 50 percent over the present total. We must connect the rivers and canals into integral networks in each territorial area. We must create complete networks of interior river ports. In places where conditions do not permit the construction of fixed wharves we should develop movable floating warves. Along the navigable waterways, within the next 5 year we must assure that the channels and wharves can accomodate boats displacing 500 tons, and accomodate boats displacing 2,000 tons on the main river routes within the next 20 years.

With regard to maritime routes, we must organize a navigation chart-drafting branch in the Ministry. We must create a complete, integrated system of seaports consisting of all-purpose ports and specialized ports, including ports capable of handling containers, in order to serve both long-range maritime transportation and coastal transportation. We must create appropriate construction methods for building breadwaters at some seaports, and continually dredge channels and ports so that ships displacing 3,000 to 4,000 tons travel along the coast and so that general cargo ships displacing 30,000 tons can dock at some principal seaports in the future. When constructing ports attention must be paid to the balanced, rational nature of a communications hub, regarding transshipment capabilities, transportation within the ports, cargo handling facilities, warehouses, and storage yards that are appropriate for all forms of transportation: Maritime, railroad, and road.

When creating surface areas for construction, it is necessary to create mud-ejection methods and appropriate methods for reinforcing the soil, such as the use of sand pilings, lime pilings, etc. With regard to structures at the ports, depending on the geological conditions we must use such rational advanced structural forms as light structures made of "BTCTDUL." wharves formed from cylindrical foundations, etc., and make extensive use of the various kinds of slab construction and prefabricated components, in order to achieve a rapid construction rate and use domestic raw materials.

It is necessary to improve and develop the bus stations, railroad stations, and ports so that they have the minimum facilities necessary to serve the passengers. We must endeavor to use large roofing panels and suspended roofs in building bus stations, railroad stations, and warehouses.

With regard to the problems that have been posed in the sector's capital construction work, it is necessary to improve organization and management in order to achieve truly rational use of the plentiful manual labor capabilities, and to go all-out to increase the rate at which the sector's capital construction is industrialized, in order to attain the struggle goal of mechanizing 70 to 80 percent of the sector's capital construction volume during the next 20 years.

5616
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RIVER TRANSPORTATION SECTOR FIGHTS CARGO THEFT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "River Transportation Sector Gains Experience in Struggling Against Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Interior have just organized a preliminary recapitulation of the task of protecting cargo transported on river routes in the provinces north of Nghe Tinh. Representatives of the public security and communications-transportation bureaus, the party committee secretaries, the directors of the river ports, enterprises, and corporation, the directors of some transportation cooperatives, and representatives of the cargo transportation sectors, participated in the meeting.

The head of the River Transportation Department, representing the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Interior, said that during the past 10 months, since the end of 1979, in comparison to the same period last year violations of socialist property and instances of shortages or surpluses in transportation have been reduced. More than 100 places where hooligans, blackmarketeers, and people who engage in illegal livelihood on the rivers have been cleaned up. Many corporations and enterprises have expelled bad people from their ranks, have paid attention to training boat captains, engine operators, and deck hands, and have promptly implemented the reward system, increased their sense of responsibility toward protecting state property, stepped up inspection and control, and observed transportation regulations. Coordination among the public security forces, the army, and the protection forces on the boats, on the rivers, and on the land, has been increasingly good. During the first 6 months of this year dozens of people guilty of thievery or collusion have been forced to quit or have been brought to trial, and in more than 80 instances have had to pay compensation for the stolen goods. Hundreds of tons of coal, grain, cement and POL, and much cash, have been recovered for the state.

On the basis of the actual situation, representatives of Quang Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, and Hai Hung provinces, and many directors of corporations, enterprises, river ports, and cooperatives expressed opinions and recommended many practical measures regarding the party building work and the mass associations, regarding the amendment of the preferential treatment and rewards system, and regarding struggle against negative phenomena, in order to go all-out to, by 1981, eliminate the theft of state goods on the rivers.

5616
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76751

4 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2224

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 8, 1980

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76751

4 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2224

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 8, 1980

CONTENTS

Grasp the Party's Policy on Improved Distribution and Circulation (pp 1-9, 20) 1

Some Fundamental Viewpoints and Some Major Questions in Distribution and Circulation (pp 10-20)
(To Huu) 11

Research: Understanding the Art of the General Uprising in the August Revolution (pp 21-25, 38)
(Nguyen The Nugyen) 23

Our Party and the Leninist Revolutionary Method (pp 26-31, 38)
(Nguyen Van Phung) 31

Nguyen Trai's Prose and Poetry (pp 32-38)
(Prof Dinh Gia Khanh) [Not translated]

President Ho Chi Minh, Thinker and Theorist (As Seen Through the Public Opinion of Other Countries) (pp 39-47)
(Nguyen Trinh) 39

To Huu, Poet of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 48-55)
(Le Dinh Ky) 51

Several Problems Within Agriculture in Vinh Phu Province (pp 56-60)
(Hoang Quy) 64

Ideological Activities: Love (pp 61-64)
(Huong Giang) 72

Book Review: On Mr Nixon's Comments (pp 65-70)
(Phan Lang) 77

GRASP THE PARTY'S POLICY ON IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80
pp 1-9 and 20 BK 030156

[Editorial--passages within slantlines denote boldface in the original]

[Text] During the past 4 years and more our party has led the people throughout the country in persistently struggling to meet the demands for strengthening national defense and security and in fighting and defeating the Chinese aggressors. It has exerted every effort to satisfy the vital needs of the people's life, restored production and further developed production in some fields, and further increased production capacities in a number of sectors. Our party and state have made some improvements in the domain of distribution and circulation, such as increasing prices for the collection and purchase of grain, applying two-way economic contracts in the collection and purchase of grain, improving distribution methods within cooperatives and increasing the percentage of bonuses in the wage fund.

However, the general economic situation is facing /many difficulties:/ production has developed more slowly than the rate of population growth and is not commensurate with the additional capital invested in various economic sectors; and labor productivity and economic efficiency of production and construction are low. This fact has led to difficulties in distribution and circulation.

The striking feature of the present distribution and circulation task is the serious imbalance there is and the presence of many negative factors that adversely affect production and the people's life.

National finance is unstabilized and the revenue and expenditure task leave much to be desired. There is a serious loss of revenue, especially in the private and collective sectors. The distribution and use of capital are irrational and the results obtained are poor. The allocation of spending allowances is characterized by the indiscriminate granting of subsidies. The monetary and credit management is unsatisfactory. The state pricing system, which was established long ago, is no longer suitable. The directed price no longer faithfully reflects the value of goods. The wage system is characterized by equalitarianism and not by the principle of distribution according to the amount of labor performed.

Market management has been relaxed in a serious manner. The state-run trade sector has limited its activities as a goods supplying organ and has not expanded its business and trade activities. Speculation of goods and smuggling activities are on the upswing, eroding the organized market, robbing the state, workers and civil servants of fairly great sources of income and causing economic and social instability.

The causes of this situation are many. Besides objective causes which have exerted a very strong effect on the economic situation and the distribution task, there are the following main subjective causes:

/First/, the most fundamental and far-reaching cause is the /slow development of production/, because we have not yet satisfactorily organized and utilized the abundant source of manpower in order to exploit natural resources, especially land. This fact is related to our shortcomings and weaknesses in economic management. We do not correctly understand and are not thoroughly imbued with the party's line on economic development. We have not yet translated that line into economic objectives; into accurate steps in each domain, sector and echelon; and into correct plans, policies, organizational forms and measures of action.

/Second/, in economic management the most distinctive shortcoming is to let the /red tape and the practice of indiscriminately granting subsidies/ become serious and drag on in all aspects of the process of production in society. Red tape and the practice of indiscriminately granting subsidies do not encourage or create conditions favorable to the implementation of economic accounting; nor do they stimulate increases in labor productivity or the correct application of the principle of distribution according to the amount of labor performed. Far from encouraging the practice of economy and rational spending, they have fostered reliance on the state and the practice of wasting social wealth, thus creating many irrationalities in the distribution of income among all strata of the people and serving as a good ground for negative activities--such as the abuse of power, collusion, theft and speculation of goods--to develop.

In our managerial institution, the distribution and circulation policies, instead of being flexible, are rigid and are not in line with monetary principles or goods relations as they should be in order to develop all the capabilities of the various economic components, boost production and insure the needs of society.

/Third, the struggle to resolve the problem of "who defeats whom" between socialism and capitalism,/ especially in the domain of distribution and circulation, has been neglected, the free market has overridden the organized market with widespread speculation involving the speculative activities of unreformed or nominally reformed bourgeoisie, unscrupulous traders and border-crossing smugglers, and petty speculation by countless small producers. Meanwhile, international reactionary forces in collusion with the reactionaries within our country are trying to sabotage us economically.

In the transitory stage of this struggle, we have not satisfactorily used the integrated strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat and have failed to apply the combined use of administrative, economic and educational measures uniformly and properly. The worst shortcoming is that we have belittled and thus unsatisfactorily carried out the task of developing socialist economic zones in the domain of production as well as in the domain of circulation and distribution. In particular, we have failed to satisfactorily develop the state-run trade and marketing cooperatives; closely inspect, control and manage the private economic sector; transform non-socialist economic sectors well, or to struggle against the negative aspects of small-scale production still prevailing in our society. Moreover, we lack vigilance, determination and consistency in struggling against the international reactionaries who are colluding with the reactionaries and reform-dodging bourgeois in our country to take advantage of our shortcomings and difficulties in order to oppose and sabotage us on the economic front.

According to Karl Marx and Frederic Engels, /production/ is a base on which to decide distribution, circulation and consumption. The production system determines the systems of distribution and circulation and the rates of production determine the rates of distribution and consumption. Simultaneously, /distribution, circulation and consumption/ also in turn /have an impact on production/(they either restrain or promote the development of production). Frederic Engels wrote: "Distribution is not merely a passive result of production and trade. It also in turn has an impact on production and trade."(1)

In formulating and improving the policies and systems of management, it is necessary to correctly apply the correlation between production, distribution and circulation, especially when small-scale production is advanced toward large-scale socialist production. We should use the production system and standard to appropriately determine the policies and systems of distribution and circulation and the rates of distribution. At the same time, through a correct system of distribution and circulation we should /create conditions for promoting the development of production in order to get ever higher productivity and results./

Theoretically as well as practically, it is difficult and complicated to correctly determine and apply the correlation between production, distribution and circulation. The knowledge of our cadres concerning this matter is still limited and superficial. As a result, we have failed to make full use of the tools of distribution and circulation, and have been guilty of serious and prolonged shortcomings.

On the one hand, we should firmly grasp the root that is the development of production--and production must be achieved fruitfully and not at any cost. On the other hand, we should not wait until production has been developed to resolve the problem of distribution and circulation. /In a given situation, distribution and circulation are of decisive significance./ It either restrains the normal development of production or paves the way for and promotes the development of production, the stabilization and improvement of the people's livelihood, the rational readjustment of national income distribution and the establishment of a new balance for the national economy, thus giving the economy favorable conditions in which to develop.

In order to improve the economic situation and overcome economic difficulties, it is therefore /necessary to resolve the fundamental problem of developing production,/ strengthen management in accordance with the method of socialist business, increase labor productivity and economic results, and create a new structure and a new balance for the economy. At the same time, /we should immediately correct the mistakes and shortcomings in various policies of distribution and circulation/ in order to restore and develop production and strengthen management.

Difficulties concerning finances, currency, prices, wages and trade take their roots from production; and they must be promptly resolved through the planning and management of production, especially the production of agricultural and consumer goods. At the same time, these difficulties may stem from problems in the distribution and circulation field, and efforts must be taken immediately to iron them out in order to support and accelerate the development of production and to improve the people's living conditions step by step.

The subject of distribution and circulation involves many economic and social relations vital to the national economy as a whole. To solve distribution and circulation problems we must readjust all economic activities and economic management, push ahead the whole social production process (production, distribution, circulation and consumption) and reorganize social production along the lines of advancing toward large-scale socialist production. We must also take into account the economic, political and social aspects as well as the living conditions of the laboring people, and must bring into play the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat and correctly combine the three categories of interests (of the entire society, of the collective and of the individual worker).

Distribution and circulation must be improved within the framework of bettering the general economic management system--which consists of shifting from administrative and centralized management to socialist business methods, using planning as the main thrust along with the goods-money relation, and correctly combining the three measures (economic, administrative and educational)--in order to meet the /economic targets/ set forth by the Party Central Committee as follows:

1. Accelerate production, first of all agricultural production, by calling for higher labor productivity and economic results, and making workers and peasants feel confident and enthusiastic in developing production and enriching the wealth of society;

2. Stabilize finances, currency circulation and the market by increasing state control over the sources of goods, especially strategic items such as grain, and consolidating and developing the socialist economic sector; and

3. Rationally distribute social products and national income throughout society and stabilize and improve step by step the living conditions of laboring people in the state and collective sectors, first of all workers and state employees and people in areas devastated by war or serious natural calamities.

To achieve these targets it is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

/1. Plan the distribution of national income and the balancing of finances at various levels./

At present the demands to accumulate capital for industrialization, to improve the people's living conditions and to insure national defense and the discharge of international obligations are great, but our economic and financial capabilities are very limited. This is an extremely serious contradiction in the current revolutionary stage. Our party and state are resolving this contradiction in two ways: striving to develop production; and satisfactorily resolving the problem of distribution. As an immediate step, it is necessary to reassess the distribution problem on a society-wide scale and rebalance capability with demand to avoid distribution and consuming more than we have; and it is also necessary to adjust the means of distribution (finances, credits, prices, wages, social welfare and so forth) in order to satisfactorily meet the above mentioned great demands of society.

It is necessary to firmly grasp the objectives and general tasks of /socialist industrialization/ throughout the transition period. Nowhere can we find other assets than in our /manpower and existing material and technical bases and resources, and a policy of thrift to be strictly implemented/ in order to carry out industrialization and to insure the fulfillment of the three strategic missions set forth in the resolution of the Party Central Committee's 6th Plenum. In order to do so, the state must plan the distribution of national income and balance the finances of all echelons in the direction of correctly distributing and satisfactorily using all the material and financial assets /in order to correctly settle the relationship between accumulation and consumption./ At the same time, it must rationally redistribute the income of people of all strata in the direction of benefiting the laboring people in cities and rural areas, insure the livelihood of workers and civil servants, and partly regulate the income of people of other walks of life, especially traders and those people whose jobs bring about unreasonably high income. While there still is no capability to improve the livelihood of all the people, it is necessary to seek all possible measures to lessen difficulties and improve the livelihood of workers and civil servants in order to create initial stimuli, increase labor productivity and further create conditions for continually improving the people's livelihood. We must use all the tools of distribution to insure a close combination of three types of interests (social, collective and individual), /strictly implement the principle of distribution according to labor,/ resolutely readjust the irrational sources of income in society and protect the laboring people's interests.

/2. Strengthen state inspection and control/ of business and production activities of all economic sectors and business and production units and of the mobilization and effective use of all production factors. Meanwhile, it is necessary to resolutely struggle against such evil practices as theft, bribery and collusion, to keep the schemes and activities of saboteurs in check and mercilessly punish them and to eliminate speculation, hoarding and smuggling of goods.

/3. Achieve a balance of the state budget and consolidate the national finance/ by increasing the revenue and economizing on spending. This can be achieved on the basis of increasing production, intensively carrying out the collection and purchasing task and controlling all sources of goods, fully collecting taxes and debts, preventing the loss of revenue and readjusting irrational prices. The state must immediately revise the taxation policy and accelerate tax collection in a fair, logical and simple manner. It must encourage production, increase commodity circulation and strengthen market management. The allocation of capital construction funds must conform with the principle of practicing thrift, of striving to complete each construction project after it is started, and of insuring that construction work yields satisfactory results.

In the allocation of spending allowance, economic prudence must be strictly adhered to within the scope of the availability of the national income.

/4. Establish and strengthen state control of monetary circulation in all economic sectors, especially the private economic sector/. Money is an extremely sharp instrument not only to develop production, but also to guide and control all production and business activities of all economic sectors in society. To stabilize distribution and circulation and to develop the positive effect of money, the state must have firm control of money and monetary movement in all economic sectors. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve and expand the method of /depositing savings/, in order to attract the majority of idle money in society. The receipt and spending of cash must be strictly controlled. /The financial and banking sector/ must scrupulously carry out inspection and control of economic activities of all sectors--state-run, collective and private. On the other hand, it must make every effort to improve its professional operation in order to create necessary advantages and flexibility for the activities of all sectors and production and business establishments.

/5. Improve collection and purchasing systems to stimulate agricultural production and concentrate the flow of agricultural products into state hands.

The state should correctly use economic, administrative and educational measures in order to grasp by all means the flow of staple commodities and to distribute these commodities in a planned manner to meet requirements. It should expand the socialist market, strengthen the relationship between the state and peasants through the organized market, eliminate wholesale traders from the rural market and link the supply of production means and consumer goods to the countryside with the collection and purchase of agricultural products.

With respect to the collective economic sector, in addition to taxation, the state will sign long-term contracts with cooperatives to stabilize the collection and purchase of agricultural products, and will make purchases at agreed prices. As regards individual elements, besides taxation, the state will in the immediate future sell production means and consumer goods to them and will purchase agricultural products from them at agreed prices.

The state will stabilize immediately in 1980 the grain obligations of cooperatives and production collectives. The grain obligations are made up of two parts: the payment of taxes and the selling of products at directed prices in accordance with two-way contracts stabilized for 5 years. As for other agricultural products, the state will adopt correct policies of purchase and pricing and flexible methods of running business (supply of food and production means, application of the system of obligations and purchase of non-obligatory pruducts at agreed prices...) so that it can purchase raw materials /through several ways/ to insure the operation of factories at full capacity, jobs for workers and goods for the state. With respect to industrial goods, the state-run factories should scrupulously fulfill their obligations by delivering all of their products to the state and should not sell them in the market (except those items not consumed by the state-run trade).

To intensify market management is mainly /to establish the state mastery over the market./ It constitutes one of /the most urgent tasks/ to restore order in the economic life, accelerate socialist transformation and consolidate the socialist economic sector. Through various economic, administrative and educational measures, the socialist state should manage the entire social market and should not neglect the management of the free market. In carrying out this task, we must oppose both tendencies: the leftist tendency of quickly eliminating the free market and the rightist tendency of floating the free market which confuse the circulation of goods and have negative impacts on production and livelihood.

In order to control the market, we must resolutely struggle /against private traders/ who compete with the state in purchasing, disrupt market prices and oppose the state policies of collection, purchase and socialist transformation. We should particularly /expand socialist trade/ and turn it into an effective and decisive tool in transforming and managing the free market. The operation of socialist trade must be expanded in all /the three domains/--collection and purchase, wholesale and retailing--through /both methods/ of supply and business operations either planned or not, and by applying both /directed and agreed prices/. Only by doing so can we manage the market and expand and consolidate the socialist ground.

/6. The price policy must play the role of stimulating production, especially agricultural production./ The state price policy should reflect the costs of production and circulation. Prices must be commensurate with the purchasing power of currency and with due consideration to the prices of imported goods. The policy should eliminate all the irrational compensations for state losses and stop the situation in which various production installations run their business at a loss. As an immediate task, we should change some prices in order to redistribute part of the national income in society, make the living conditions of workers and cadres less difficult and reduce the compensations for losses which the state budget must bear. We must further improve the management of production costs and wholesale prices of factories, thereby contributing to strengthening economic management.

/7. Satisfy the minimum demands for essential consumer goods for the working people in cities and rural areas, especially workers of the state-run and collective sectors./

Due to low production standards and labor productivity, the life of the laboring people, ranging from workers and state personnel to peasants, is still fraught with difficulties. The most acute difficulty at the present time is the hardship of wage earners and peasants in a number of localities repeatedly and seriously affected by natural calamities. Besides the basic measure, which is to develop production, it is necessary to immediately apply some urgent measures to reduce to a certain extent difficulties for wage earners. These measures involve insuring a regular supply of grain, vegetables, fish and other essential commodities, as announced by the state; carrying out policies concerning price, tax and market management to redistribute part of the national income in the service of the interests of workers and state personnel; giving support allowances to low-salaried people who can hardly make both ends meet; and paying attention to improving the life of workers in important sectors and personnel of such sectors as education and public health. On the other hand, we must fully apply /progressive wage payment and remuneration forms/ to encourage production and increase labor productivity and economic efficiency. This is also designed to increase the income of workers. We must complement and immediately implement a number of systems on recruiting or reducing personnel and workers in order to gradually and rationally reorganize and more satisfactorily employ the social work force.

In order to satisfactorily fulfill the aforementioned tasks, first of all we must firmly grasp the party's fundamental viewpoints on improved distribution and circulation, and create /profound unanimity/ among various sectors and echelons and among cadres, party members and the masses. Our party sets forth and resolves the problem of distribution and circulation /within the general framework of the revolution in our country./ This problem must be resolved in close connection with the /continued socialist transformation,/ and the reorganization and development of production by closely combining the transformation with the establishment, consolidation and development of socialist economic sectors along with correctly using and transforming other economic sectors. We must implement the method of /socialist business management/ mainly by planning. At the same time, we must amply and correctly use the goods-currency relationship, redistribute the national income on the scale of the entire society as required by /the three strategic missions/(to insure the people's livelihood, increase national defense potential and secure capital accumulation for the construction of material and technical bases for socialism), correctly combine /the three interests,/(social, collective and individual), implement the principle of distribution according to labor, stabilize the circulation of goods and currency, place the flow of goods into state hands, /control the market, and expand and consolidate the socialist ground./

We must promptly criticize and overcome such erroneous and wrong viewpoints as bureaucratic centralization, red tape, indiscriminate grants of subsidies, doing business without calculating the economic results, conservatism, sluggishness, departmentalism, parochialism, sectarianism, indecision and reluctance in carrying out socialist transformation, tendencies to loosen management, run after the free market and depreciate the role of planning, and eqalitarian distribution.

The improvement of distribution and circulation is a fierce and complicated revolutionary struggle in all fields. It requires our party and state to take a combination of well prepared and organized measures which will be systematically implemented according to a scientific order. From the general standpoint of the national economy, it requires all sectors and echelons to uphold their spirit of collective mastery and sense of responsibility and unite their efforts to scrupulously and uniformly implement all the policies and measures concerning the improvement of distribution and circulation step by step in a steady manner in order to satisfactorily fulfill all the guidelines and policies of the party and state, and to create solidarity, unity and enthusiasm in productive labor among all the people.

FOOTNOTES

1. F. Engels: "Anti-Duhring," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 252.

CSO: 4209

SOME FUNDAMENTAL VIEWPOINTS AND SOME MAJOR QUESTIONS IN DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 10-20

[Article by To Huu; passages with single and double slantlines denote respectively boldface and italics as published]

[Text] Distribution and circulation are major and complicated problems. We have not had much experience in this field despite many efforts and some definite achievements, and in practical terms we still have a number of rather large shortcomings. The major and relatively comprehensive policies and measures concerning distribution and circulation which the political bureau has recently adopted not only shed more light on the fundamental viewpoints but also hold great practical value, provide guidance for implementation, develop creative experiences and correct some errors in the implementation of the party Central Committee Sixth plenum resolution in the past.

In order to thoroughly understand the policies and measures to improve distribution and circulation, we must firmly grasp the following //fundamental viewpoints//:

/1. First of all, it is necessary to firmly grasp the relationship between production and distribution, circulation and consumption./

Our party has so far correctly appreciated the relationship between production and distribution and circulation, //considering production as a base on which to decide// distribution, circulation and consumption. Distribution and circulation in turn have a great impact on production. This viewpoint has been confirmed by our economic activities. In recent years, production has developed slowly for several reasons, among them poor leadership, loose organization and management of production, improper economic planning, structure and steps forward; inappropriate systems of management still heavily tied with red tape and indiscriminate grants of subsidies; failure to boldly shift to business management; weak production relations; inefficient ideological tasks; neglected organizational and cadre training tasks; loose socialist legislation, and so forth. We should stress here the causes involving //distribution and circulation//. In the present conditions, the causes are conspicuous and of //immediate decisive significance//and must be dealt with at once in order to liberate, //support and stimulate// production. We must therefore improve distribution and circulation quickly since it is //the most urgent task//.

//All sectors, first of all those in charge of distribution and circulation, must fully realize the position and function of distribution and circulation in production// and must not let distribution and circulation hamper production. Any policy which hampers production--whether state-run, collective or individual production--must be scrupulously revised.

Our party's fundamental viewpoint is that //distribution and circulation must serve the people's livelihood//. We all know that difficulties in our livelihood stem not only from some troubles in production--basically because production develops slowly--but also from some troubles in distribution and circulation, and the latter troubles are very serious. Besides their adverse effects on production, troubles in distribution and circulation //have a direct impact on livelihood//. Obviously, at a time when our productive force is still limited. If we better fulfill our tasks of distribution and circulation (better control the flow of goods, manage the market and organize distribution, and so forth), our livelihood will be less difficult. //For example//, at present our volume of grain production is still small, but if we can manage the market well and better collect and purchase rice in those localities where peasants have a surplus, then the grain situation, especially in the cities, would not be severe. Another example: We have not grown enough coconut trees and the central soap factories are still short of coconut, but private soap factories have appeared in several localities to turn out bad quality soap. Cigarette production also faces the same situation. In several cases, the state has seized the sources of goods in hand, but due to poor transportation, unjust and irrational distribution, corruption, illicit transactions and serious authoritarianism in distribution, it is still unable to meet the people's demands for consumer goods.

We must recognize //the close dialectical relations among the four stages of the expanded reproduction process// in order to correctly determine the position and function of distribution and circulation (in the form of goods as well as value); must correctly use the relationship between goods and money; and must thoroughly understand the party's viewpoints in order to satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation.

/2. Distribution and circulation must be fully patterned after the line of socialist transformation and the struggle between the two paths to insure total victory for socialism./

Talking about distribution and circulation, it is necessary to link it with the issue of building and consolidating socialist production relations. In so doing, we must firmly grasp the party's viewpoints regarding the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. It is a big error to separate the issue of distribution and circulation from the issue of transforming production relations. We must carry out transformation in such a way as to support distribution and circulation; and on the other hand, we must carry out distribution and circulation in such a way as to promote and facilitate socialist transformation instead of hindering it.

It is necessary to develop the role of //the proletarian dictatorship state;// bring into play the combined strength on the political, economic, social and other fields //to develop the socialist production forces// (state-run enterprises and cooperatives); //appropriately use the private economic sector to promote production;// and always strengthen //state control and supervision.// This is a //principled// viewpoint and issue that must be firmly understood.

It is necessary to insure total success for socialist production relations in both //state-run and collective// forms. At present, when the capitalist and private economic sectors continue their objective existence as lesser parts of the national economy, we must direct the development of these economic sectors in such a way as to guarantee total success for socialism. Recently, we have tolerated the "floating" status of the private economic sector, especially small trade, in many localities; and have even tolerated the blatant activities of speculators and smugglers. In carrying out agricultural transformation in the south, not a few cadres, due either to their misunderstanding or to their personal interests, have shown hesitation or a lack of ardor in carrying our cooperativization; and they have even allowed the prolongation of the system of land appropriation and exploitation practiced by landlords and rich peasants.

It is necessary to correctly understand the view expressed in the resolution of the party Central Committee's Sixth plenum that //we must, on the basis of developed socialist production, satisfactorily use the private economic elements// to serve socialist construction. It is necessary to use the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship state in all fields to guarantee the development of socialism; and proceeding from this, to use the private economic sector and place it under stringent state //control// with the aim of guiding its development in the right direction.

The strength of the proletarian dictatorship state is derived from the development of the right to //collective mastery// of the laboring people with the worker-peasant alliance as the core. Therefore, our party and state are paying great attention to developing production, especially agricultural production, In so doing, our party and state have to resolve various problems concerning collection and purchase, prices and the supply of production materials as well as consumer goods, in order to promote the development of agricultural production. In view of this, all the policies concerning collection and purchase, prices of supplies and so forth must be formulated on the basis of a //rational relationship// concerning income between workers and peasants as well as between the state and the peasants in order to guarantee the uniformity and combination of //the three categories of interests:// those of the entire society, of the collective and of the individual worker.

/3. It is necessary to firmly grasp our party's viewpoint concerning socialist distribution,/ which is based on the following principles:

A. Maintain a rational relationship between //accumulation and consumption// in each developmental stage of the revolution. At present and in a relatively long period to come, distribution must be designed to support our //three strategic tasks// (namely life, national defense and the building of material-technical bases). In raising the issue of distribution, we must understand who will get the first priority. In the present situation, special attention must be given to our armed forces in general, especially those forces stationed on the border frontlines. We are now daily faced with the threat of the Beijing expansionists, and therefore we cannot slacken our vigilance. Today the enemy is attacking us not only in front but also from behind; and this necessitates the combination of national defense and security. All the necessary expenditures for national defense and security must be met. Only in this way will we be able to smash the enemy's scheme to attack us from both within and without. Great attention must also be given to insuring the living conditions of workers, cadres and the laboring people in the cities and industrial centers who are now experiencing difficulties, especially concerning grain, food and other daily essential commodities. Moreover, efforts must be taken to appropriately assist the people in areas stricken by natural calamities or lagging in production.

As we are taking the first step in building socialism, we must thoroughly understand and satisfactorily carry out the party's line for the years to come--that is //to concentrate efforts on developing agriculture,// and stepping up the production of grain and food, raw material for industry, consumer goods and agricultural products for export.

B. //Combine and integrate the three categories of interests (of the entire society, of the collective and of the individual worker) and fully understand the principle of to each according to his work.// In economic management, if we do not combine and unify these three categories of interests, we will never be able to mobilize and use manpower with the best results. It can be said that the important point in the art of leadership and management is to be aware of and to unify these interests. All advanced examples more or less show us this lesson. To heighten socialist enlightenment is entirely necessary, but great attention must be paid to giving material incentives. Socialism cannot be built only through idealistic education. If this is so, we all will become idealists. Along with idealistic education we must bring real material interests to the working people, so they understand that socialism actually brings them an increasingly happy life. However, in practice many of our comrades have ignored the principle of each according to his work and have not made any effort to ensure the unification of the three interests. The result is that the working people are not enthusiastic in production, and the three interests are often in contradiction with each other, thus inflicting losses on the state, collectives and even the working people themselves. We must understand and believe that our people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and other laboring people, love the country and are anxious to devote themselves to the fatherland and socialism. But what they ask for in return is a system of fair distribution--//distribution according to the amount of labor performed.//. Uncle Ho said: "We are not afraid of being poor, but of being unfairly treated." We must resolutely struggle against "equalitarianism" and the practice of distribution and treatment not on the basis of the labor results and the actual contributions of each person. We also oppose the method of carrying out management and distribution according to one's convenience and without scientific norms. It is all the more imperative to resolutely eliminate corruption, illicit transactions and all fraudulent tricks in our life, considering them as the enemies of socialism.

/4. Apply the mode of socialist business/

This mode of business must be based on the systematic application of various principles, first of all //the economic principles of socialism//, on //planning as the main measure// and on the correct handling of //the relationship between goods and money// in planning and managerial work. In distribution and circulation, it is necessary to //apply// and satisfactorily carry out //the mode of socialist business// through financial work, circulation, monetary activities, pricing, wages, trade and market management. Recently, there seemed to be a misunderstanding that "liberalizing the economy also means liberalizing planning work." If we understand

and act this way, our economy will no longer be a socialist economy. It is necessary to assert that a socialist economy is //a planned economy//, and that only by satisfactorily carrying out planning work, //including that in the field of relations between goods and money//, can we constantly develop production. We must rely on planning as the main measure and //on this basis// we must put various economic levers to good use.

In short, only by gaining a thorough understanding of the above-mentioned viewpoints can we correctly assess //the situation//, firmly grasp our //guidelines, tasks// and the policies on improving distribution and circulation and consciously and creatively implement the resolution of the political bureau on distribution and circulation.

Our actual activities have given rise to many specific problems, many creative experiences and not a few mistakes and shortcomings. These are theoretical and practical problems of profound significance in distribution and circulation work.

1. The most pressing problem is how /to control the sources of goods through a rational purchasing system/ so as to restore and develop the state-run agricultural products processing industry; to have goods with which to control the market; to strive for successful management of the market and satisfactory supply of goods to the working people, especially those who depend on wages paid by the state for a living; and to have more goods for export, which will enable us to balance our budget and to cut down on the issuance of banknotes.

With regard to the agricultural sector, in addition to the levying of taxes it is necessary to satisfactorily implement the //two-way obligation// system between the state and cooperatives through the signing of stabilized 5-year contracts. The state will provide the cooperatives and production collectives with the means of production in fixed quantities and at directed prices. The cooperatives and production collectives will sell to the state, at directed prices, an amount of agricultural products which also remains unchanged for 5 years.

Aside from fulfilling two-way obligations under contracts which remain unchanged for 5 years, if the cooperatives have more products to sell to the state, or if the state has more means of production to sell to the cooperatives, the two sides will sign //supplemental contracts// or //buy from and sell to each other at agreed upon prices//.

Selling and buying in accordance with two-way obligations and through contracts can also be applied to //individual peasant households// if they want, and we //should encourage them// to do so.

This is the //best selling and buying method between the state and the cooperatives or individual peasants//. By carrying out their contracts, both sides will be able to actively plan production and exchanges so as to balance production and consumption.

The advantage of the application of this system for the cooperatives and production collectives is obvious: It helps ensure compatibility of the three interests. This is the most logical method for tightening the relations between the socialist state and working class on the one side and the peasantry on the other through planning, the organized market and the application of reasonable state-directed prices, which ensure the legitimate interests of the working class and peasantry.

However, the problem we should ponder over is //how to successfully carry out the collecting and purchasing tasks while ensuring the interests of both the state and the peasantry// in those regions such as former Nam Bo region, where the //majority of peasants has not been collectivized//, where cooperativization even in the simplest form has not been completed, and where peasants thus far accustomed to the method of "buying and selling irrevocably" are still unfamiliar with planning.

Drawing upon the experiences of those provinces where the collecting and purchasing tasks have been successful, the political bureau has adopted the following resolution: //"With respect to those localities where it will not be able to sign contracts with individual peasant families in the immediate future, in addition to taking them the state will buy agricultural products from them and sell production means and consumer goods to them at agreed-upon prices."//

Using this collecting and purchasing method and the quantity of goods now available, the state will be able to buy more grain and other agricultural products and the individual peasants will have favorable conditions in selling their agricultural products to and buying goods from the state without being restrained by the complicated and bureaucratic procedures of a backward and difficult "barter system" that benefits neither the state nor the peasants. At a time when the village-level organization in the south is still weak, such a method will prevent losses and damages and will relieve the village-level organization of several unnecessary tasks while installations processing agricultural products will get more raw materials. In this connection, the state plan can be better implemented by some sectors and the production of some commodities (such as sugar, coconut and cigarettes...) will not slump as it does now. Since we can collect and purchase large quantities of excess rice in the Mekong River delta, we will earn more foreign exchange to import raw materials and manufacture consumer goods to sell to peasants.

Even though it is not as good as the obligatory collecting and purchasing method achieved through stabilized two-way contracts, the method of //buying and selling at high prices// should be applied now and in the next few years since it will bring about better results for the state and peasants. It can be said that this is //the only remaining essential and beneficial alternative.// The guideline for advancing is to //motivate peasants to join collectivization,// consolidate production collectives and cooperatives and encourage cooperatives and peasants to enthusiastically develop production, and on this basis, to implement the policy of grain obligations and //mainly to carry out stabilized two-way contracts.// This is not designed to maintain for a long time the forms of barter and trade at agreed prices between the state and individuals.

To sum up, using the aforementioned forms of collecting and purchasing, the southern provinces must actively and //satisfactorily fulfill theur duties of collecting and purchasing// grain and other agricultural products, and must //collect all the taxes and debts// as soon as possible. Under no pretext can they delay or reduce payments.

/2. Trade accountability/ is applied to factories that use raw agricultural materials purchased at agreed-upon prices.

At present, in addition to those agricultural products obligatorily purchased under the stabilized 5-year two-way contracts, we still have to buy at agreed-upon prices some raw agricultural materials and some agricultural goods which are additionally sold by cooperatives or turned out by the family-based economies (excluding those agricultural products monopolized by the state) and we should continue to buy agricultural products from individual peasants and sell production means and consumer goods to them for some time to come.

As a result, the raw materials in each installation processing agricultural products usually consist of two parts: One part provided by the state at directed prices and the other purchased at agreed-upon prices.

Obviously, //the purchase of raw materials at directed prices must be made in accordance with the state system of profit-and-loss accounting while the purchase at agreed-upon prices must be carried out in accordance with the system of trade accountability prescribed by the state.//

Whether trade accountability is applied or not //is determined by objective principles and not by our subjective desires.// Complications and loopholes will be evidenced in trade accountability if state management is not exercised well. Therefore, //the state will issue specific regulations// to close loopholes and will request responsible agencies to intensify their inspection and control.

In this case, it is necessary to decide whether to shut down the factories or to implement the system of purchasing agricultural products and supplying state goods at agreed-upon prices with the adoption of //trade accountability//.

It is necessary to note that many factories of one or more sectors use the same kind of raw materials. As examples, coconut oil is used as the raw material for many enterprises of the ministry of light industry and the ministry of grain and food while sugarcane is essential for many sugar-producing enterprises. Therefore, with regard to such raw materials which have been preliminarily processed and which can be transported to distant destinations as jute and rush, it is necessary to arrange for //a certain organ (preferably a corporation or association of interbranch enterprises) to collect and purchase them// for distribution as planned. It is not advisable to allow each enterprise to collect and purchase these raw materials separately as this practice will lead to a competitive situation and increase the market prices.

It is necessary to //zone off areas and assign each factory to collect and purchase on the spot// such freshly consumed raw materials as sugarcane and tea.

In controlling the purchase prices of agricultural products, it is necessary to take note of the following: The yield and output of crops of different localities depend on //the conditions of production in these localities. The conditions provided for the exchange of goods in each locality// are also different and depend on whether or not the enterprises and collecting and purchasing organizations have the goods (production materials) for resale to peasants at directed prices. Therefore, the control of purchasing prices in different localities must be conducted in an //active// manner. It is necessary to fix a (maximum and minimum) price bracket so that enterprises and corporations can apply it to //each locality// and //crop season//.

//The most reasonable method and guideline for advancing the collection and purchase of agricultural products is to zone off the production (specialized cultivation) areas//. The state must go by various policies and measures on cooperativization to provide capital, production materials, grain and credit in order to stabilize the exchange of goods with cooperatives and the peasants at directed prices in an organized manner and in accordance with plans. //However, if these conditions are still not fully provided, trade accountability// should be applied to exchange goods with the peasants. Only in this way will we be able to //quickly eliminate// dishonest traders and speculators--those competing with the state in purchasing agricultural products--from the rural market. To deal effectively with these elements, we cannot simply adopt an administrative measure but must know how to closely combine all three measures--economic, administrative and educational.

/3. Market management and expansion of activities of state-operated trade and marketing cooperatives/.

We have //allowed private traders to control the market// for quite a long time. This is a //serious mistake//. To relax the control of the market means to relax in //the struggle of "what will defeat what" on the trade front// and in the transformation of private traders as well as in the fight against bourgeois remnants and the collusion between the international and domestic reactionaries to undermine our economy, political security and social order.

To relax the control of the market also means to relax the implementation of ideological and organizational tasks, thus affecting the quality of cadres and party members. We have already learned some lessons concerning this matter. It is necessary to thoroughly review all the losses caused by mistakes and shortcomings in market management so that efforts can be made to correct shortcomings in the past and perform this task more satisfactorily in the days ahead. It is also necessary to accurately estimate any strong reaction of dishonest traders and speculators and of the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists in this respect so that the struggle can be carried out in a decisive and effective manner.

State-operated trade is //the working people's housewife//. Only by considering its role and responsibility as those of the working people's housewife can we perform our work in a correct manner. However, to be able to play the role of the working people's housewife, it is necessary for state-operated trade to employ //correct operational methods// and step up its activities and expand its networks along with struggling against private traders and firmly controlling the market. This is to enable it to //collect and purchase as well as to ensure large quantities of goods for distribution to the working people//. The management of warehouses and transportation of goods must also be conducted in a satisfactory manner to reduce losses and expenditures and ensure cheap selling prices.

To achieve these objectives, state-operated trade should not confine its areas of activities to simply collecting and purchasing agricultural products on the basis of obligation and distributing goods according to ration stamps, thus allowing private traders to disrupt the market and exploit the working people at will with "cut-throat" prices.

Aside from purchasing products according to the state plan, the state-operated trade sector must //make efforts to satisfactorily carry out the task of purchasing products in excess of the plan norms// so as to struggle against dishonest tradesmen in the "free" market and to supply commodities to the people at lower prices in addition to the commodities sold on ration and at directed prices.

This is the mode of operation of the state-operated trade sector in the current situation and for the next few years.

Along with the state-operated trade sector, we must develop the //cooperative-operated// trade sector. This also is a //socialist trade// organization, but it can do business with greater flexibility and mobility and acts as an agent of the state-operated trade sector in dealing not only in the commodities monopolized by this sector but also in sundry goods necessary for the people's life. The experiences of some marketing and consumer cooperatives in the various precincts and wards of Ho Chi Minh have shown that the cooperative-operated trade system can be expanded and that such an expansion will greatly benefit the people's life. Certainly, we must rectify and correct the remaining illogical aspects and shortcomings; strengthen management, supervision and control; and guard against and overcome the emergence of negative aspects in the collective trade sector as well as the state-operated trade sector. However, we should not constrain the cooperative-operated trade sector, should not hesitate to expand it, and should not abolish it simply because of certain shortcomings.

/4. The problem of money control./

We must achieve the //control of money// (including capital and the circulation of cash) //by controlling goods and the market//. Undoubtedly, financial control is a means of //organizing labor, promoting production and controlling goods and the market//.

In order to //control money//, we must //register businesses, open accounts, inspect and control private business//...but we must also realize that, in order to control money and regulate the circulation of cash in a way beneficial to the management of the socialist state, //the banking sector// itself as well as //the sectors concerned// must //improve a series of policies and measures; carry out the banking services well; satisfactorily serve enterprises, cooperatives and even private business households; guard against impeding production and business//, and put an end to the bureaucratic and authoritarian method of management which has caused inconvenience and delays for some time now. On the other hand, we must know that under certain circumstances and in certain places, //money should be boldly used to promote production and buy products//. Even when we do have goods for exchange, we must /spend money buying goods and must not fear issuing banknotes//, because such spending will enable us //to control raw materials, to develop production, to put goods under state control and to recover money//. In order to overcome "monetary stagnation," the slow circulation of money and the passivity of the banks, we must immediately rectify the shortcomings of those banks which bred this state and should not look only at the shortcomings of organs and enterprises.

/5. The problem of prices./

The most serious mistake we have made recently in the area of pricing was failing to see that //the bases of prices have changed// (the purchasing power of money and the cost of production and circulation have changed, international prices have increased...). Consequently, we have been //conservative// in appraising and resolving the problem of prices.

Some comrades hold that we //should not pursue a dual price policy// but //should raise all prices simultaneously// and compensate workers and cadres by increasing their pay. This idea is wrong because such a move is tantamount to //changing the value of money// (devaluation) and increasing the volume of money in circulation. At a time when there still is an imbalance between supply and demand, when the market remains unstable and we cannot yet control it, this measure will only force us into greater passivity.

Under the current circumstances, readjusting prices so as to promote production, to cut down on budgetary losses and to expand the business (buying and selling) of the state-operated trade system is an objective demand. The most pressing task is to readjust the retail prices of industrial goods and the selling prices of some means of production so as to reduce the amount of money the state has to pay in compensation for losses and to provide the basis for improving the living standards of workers and cadres. To retain the present directed price system and to apply only a unified price system is to tie our own hands and to prolong the sluggishness of the national economy.

/6. The problems of wages and welfare./

At a time when there are grave imbalances in the economy, instability in the pricing system and sluggishness in production, we must accept "inflation" in order to have more money if wage scales are to be improved. But in that way, those who are on state payrolls will be the first to suffer from "inflation", and the economy will experience more difficulties in many aspects. Therefore, our current primary concern is to insure the supply of essential goods to workers and cadres in accordance with the quota and the prices established by the state in order to maintain the present wage scales before we can gradually improve them. //We must provide subsidies to those who are in the low income bracket and to key sectors, especially the public health and educational sectors. We must broaden the various forms of// the piece-work pay system and "each according to his work" pay system; assign work to cadres and workers in accordance with their actual qualities and abilities, //and improve management in order to create conditions for everyone to attain higher labor productivity and work efficiency, and to make better contributions// to the cause of socialist construction. This is a practical task aimed at //increasing the benefits of workers to an extent commensurate with their work performance.// At present, there are many irrationalities in the use of cadres, workers and intellectuals. Due to the absence of a clear-cut standard and to erroneous viewpoints and prejudices, parochialism and factionalism, the use of cadres, workers and intellectuals has witnessed numerous shortcomings. The improvement of wage scales notwithstanding, //if we adequately use their capabilities//, we will be able to bring them //a higher income// and thereby will create conditions for them to make better contributions to socialism.

Along with increasing goods supplies and subsidies to workers and cadres, //we will vigorously practice the piece-work pay system--that is to expand the "each according to his work" pay system--in areas where conditions permit.//

We must correctly evaluate the creative experience of various low-level units. Through the experiences obtained by the Con Dao fishing enterprise, the Dong Nai state-owned Rubber Plantation Corporation, and the "Coc 6" coalmine, and so on, we will find that some general principles and vital points in the contractual system are basically correct. We must perfect and effectively apply them. As for those points which are imperfect, we should help the above enterprises improve them. We should not cite only shortcomings without mentioning those successes and creative experiences which need to be disseminated widely.

/7. The problem of delineating responsibilities to localities./

In order to develop the economy and enhance management, we must be fully aware of the party's line toward the local economy, we must boldly develop the local economy by delegating necessary and greater authority to localities and giving them more economic establishments so that they can proceed with developing the economy and serving the people's livelihood. //The improvement of distribution and circulation are aimed at gathering more sources of goods and capital into the hand of the state while correctly distributing the sources of capital, materials and currency between the central government and localities. We must rationally determine the authority and responsibilities between the central government and the localities. //It is necessary to end the relaxation of state discipline. We cannot permit ourselves to cite the need to correct some points in state policies and the law as an excuse to refuse implementation of the policies and systems applied in the localities concerned and to change the prices established by the state.

While criticizing the bureaucratic "management through subsidies" administrative method and upholding the policy to broaden the socialist trade and to eliminate irrational stipulations of the old managerial system, we must //uphold state discipline and socialist legislation// without allowing our system of proletarian dictatorship to fall into a state of relaxation, weakness and powerlessness in the face of negative phenomena in society as well as in the state machinery.

/8. The problem of organizations and cadres./

Our present production, distribution and circulation organizations still suffer severely from bureaucratism and have not yet really become //socialist business// organizations capable of effective and successful operations. The management apparatus is likewise seriously affected by bureaucratism. With such management methods and such production, distribution and circulation apparatuses, it is impossible to create a contingent of cadres capable of carrying out economic work according to the method of socialist business. In order to create a contingent of cadres good at economic work, there must be a //good economic structure// and a //good management method//. This clearly shows us the urgent need //to reform our production, business and management organizations// and //to update our contingent of cadres// in line with the new viewpoint of economy and management.

If we do not strengthen our organizations; do not improve our cadres in terms of //standpoint, ideology and knowledge, especially the knowledge of management// which in this case means //the knowledge of business (in accordance with Lenin's teaching that we must learn trade); and if we do not expel from the party and the state those elements who are degenerate, who are shot through with the love of private property, or, worse still, who exploit others, especially when these elements occupy positions of leadership, high ranks and power, then it will be impossible satisfactorily to implement the party resolution.

Improving distribution and circulation is a rather complex problem. We should realize all the difficulties facing us, but we should also //see all the favorable conditions//, especially those which our party has created by successfully laying down various //policies consistent with the economic laws and with the aspirations of the working people// and by satisfactorily implementing them so as //to exploit the real aggregate capabilities of our proletarian dictatorial state// and the material and technical bases of our economy which are being stupendously wasted.

We should realize that we have a stable and strong administrative apparatus of proletarian dictatorship and the revolutionary popular masses, and that we control all industry, foreign trade, banking, communications and transportation, the wholesale trade, most of the retailing trade and other sectors. In addition, we enjoy the multiform assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Therefore, we surely can develop production and effectively organize distribution and circulation so as to expand and consolidate the battle position of socialism and stabilize and improve the people's living standards. We are fully capable of defeating dishonest speculative tradesmen, elements engaged in illicit business, saboteurs and reactionaries of all stripes. If we know how to fight them, we can certainly defeat them.

Are we incapable of organizing better distribution and circulation so as to give a new impetus to agricultural production even in the present conditions?

Are we to resign ourselves to the erratic operations of our factories when they are already provided with workers and equipment and may receive sufficient energy and agricultural raw materials?

Are we to allow the people's life to be besieged by immense difficulties when we can acquire more effective control of goods and money, successfully manage the market and organize distribution?

The political bureau resolution on distribution and circulation provided us with a very clear, very positive and realistic guideline for action which totally conforms to the working people's aspirations. Widely explaining this resolution so as to achieve a solid unity of view among the entire party and people; devising sound plans, adopting active measures and formulating concrete policies to organize the implementation of this resolution step by step; and sparing no effect to build a contingent of determined and highly skilled cadres--these are the tasks which we will have to carry out in the near future to ensure the successful implementation of the political bureau resolution on distribution and circulation and to really turn it into a driving force that will help promote the development of production and stabilize and gradually improve the living standards of our people.

CSO: 4209

RESEARCH: UNDERSTANDING THE ART OF THE GENERAL UPRISING IN THE AUGUST REVOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 21-25, 38

[Article by Nguyen The Nguyen]

[Text] The August Revolution took place in a short amount of time; in the space of only 2 weeks, all our people seized political power throughout the country. This was because our party and President Ho were extremely talented in the art of organizing, preparing and carrying out the general uprising.

In the work of organizing and preparing for the general uprising, the Party Central Committee and Uncle Ho successfully resolved such important problems as correctly establishing the line of the revolution and the mode by which the revolution would be carried out; correctly determining which forces would carry out the general uprising and taking positive steps to build these forces; correctly determining and carrying out the various stages of development that culminated in the general uprising; and correctly determining and actively creating the conditions needed to carry out the general uprising.

As regards the line of the revolution, President Ho was the first Vietnamese to adopt Leninism and realise: "The only course for saving the country and liberating the nation is the course of the proletarian revolution."(1)

On the basis of the line found by President Ho, the Vietnam Communist Party established at the very outset that our country's revolution would be a national democratic revolution that would evolve into a socialist revolution.

At its 6th Plenum, the Party Central Committee established the task of liberating the nation as its foremost task and, at the 8th Plenum, the party stated: the present revolution is a national liberation revolution. Chiefly as a result of correctly establishing the task of the revolution and brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism, primarily the banner of national independence, our party had the conditions needed to mobilize the forces of the entire nation to arise in a general uprising.

The success of the August general uprising originated in President Ho's discovery of the correct path for national salvation, in the birth of the Vietnam Communist Party and in the correct revolutionary line established by the party and Uncle Ho.

As regards the mode by which the revolution would be carried out, the party and Uncle Ho established, at the very outset, the need to carry out a violent revolution, to carry out an armed rebellion (that is, an armed uprising) to seize political power. At the 8th Plenum, the Party Central Committee determined: "The Indochina revolution will conclude in an armed uprising."(2) Our party, instead of employing the mode of using primarily the army to wage the war of liberation, advocated an armed uprising by all the people to seize political power. This decision was based on the experience gained in the various uprisings in history and on the realities of the 30 years of revolution of our nation coordinated with the experiences of the general uprising in the great Russian October Revolution.

The August general uprising was successful primarily because our party correctly determined the mode by which the revolution would be carried out.

As regards the forces that would carry out the general uprising, the party stated in its political platform that it was necessary to mobilize "workers, farmers and soldiers" to carry out the armed rebellion.

At the 8th Plenum, the Party Central Committee determined that it was necessary to mobilize all the people, mobilize the entire nation to carry out the general uprising, consequently, it was necessary to establish the broadest possible united national front, the Viet Minh Front, in order to gain the participation of every stratum of the people in the uprising.

In August 1945, primarily as a result of correctly determining which forces would carry out the general uprising and deciding to mobilize all the people, not only workers, farmers and soldiers, for this uprising, we had a strong force to seize political power throughout the country even though we only had 5,000 troops on leave. Expressing confidence in the invincible strength of all the people and mobilizing all the people to stage the uprising--these were important innovations by the party and President Ho.

Our party also correctly determined the various stages of development that would culminate in the general uprising. These stages began with building the political base among the masses and then building the armed forces upon this mass political base; began with political struggle which developed into political struggle coordinated with armed struggle and then into local uprisings, which developed into the general uprising. It was President Ho who correctly employed these various stages. In 1941, he set forth the slogan "people first, guns second" and began to implement it by building "entire" villages and advancing from there to an "entire" country, an "entire" continent. "Entire" meant the entire population secretly supporting the Viet Minh, just as we say today that all the people exercise ownership. On the basis of the foundation established among the masses, he built self-defense forces, guerrilla teams and guerrilla units. In 1944, when he predicted that the revolution was about to enter a new stage, he issued the directive that called for the establishment of the Vietnam Propaganda Unit for National Liberation and took the position of coordinating political and military activities. "People first, guns second" was also an important innovation by our party and President Ho. This viewpoint was totally contrary to the "government from the barrel of a gun" point of view.

After 9 March 1945, our party and President Ho took the position of carrying out local uprisings, constantly expanding the uprising and establishing the liberated zone.

The birth of the liberated zone and the other combat zones as well as the emergence of the liberation army and the other guerrilla units created boundless confidence throughout the country and made it possible for the Viet Minh Front to rapidly develop. This provided our people with training in how to seize political power, trained the nucleus of a corps of military cadres in order to build up the army after political power had been seized throughout the country, which was something very necessary to a colonial country that had long been stripped of its weapons, caused the conditions needed for the general uprising to develop quickly and encouraged all our people to bravely stage a general uprising once the opportunity emerged. It was the process of local uprisings that created the conditions for the rapid success of the general uprising.

In preparing for the general uprising, our party and President Ho correctly determined which conditions were necessary and actively prepared these conditions in order to carry out the general uprising.

Concerning this point, our party learned very much from the October Revolution. However, the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee set forth conditions for the general uprising that were not completely the same as the conditions of the Russian Revolution. These were:

1. "The national salvation front has united the entire nation;

2. The people can no longer live under the domination of France and Japan, but stand ready to make sacrifices and embark on the course of uprising;

3. The camp ruling Indochina has fallen into an extreme and widespread economic, political and military crisis..."(3)

The above mentioned points were the conditions needed to carry out a general uprising by all the people. In addition, because our nation's preparations for the general uprising were being made during World War II and the situation was undergoing major changes, the Party Central Committee raised a fourth point: the need for objective conditions favorable to our country's revolution.

The 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee observed that although the forces of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan were strong at that time and although they were on the momentum of victory, they would surely meet with defeat. Although our people are not yet determined to begin an uprising, "they will soon find death at their feet and be forced to stage an uprising, preferring to fight until the death against the country-robbers. At that time, the entire world will become one boiling cauldron and the revolutionary situation in Indochina will take great strides forward and clear the way for a strong general uprising."(4)

Our party actively prepared for the general uprising on the basis of the conditions that had been determined and, by August 1945, the situation had developed almost exactly as predicted. The brilliant feat of arms recorded by the Soviet Union by defeating the Japanese fascists and forcing them into an unconditional surrender created a once in 1,000 years opportunity for Vietnam to stage a general uprising.

During the period spent preparing for the general uprising, our Party Central Committee attached importance to instructing the cadres on the various levels in how to independently keep abreast of the situation and seize the precise opportunity for an uprising. This was very necessary in view of the fact that we had not seized political power and it was extremely difficult to maintain communications.

In particular, the directive "the Japanese-French conflict and our action" issued on 12 March 1945 by the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, which was chaired by Truong Chinh, general secretary, had an extremely large impact in helping the entire party and all our people to promptly seize the opportunity to stage a general uprising. This directive pointed out: we cannot wait for the allies to land before starting the uprising. If the Japanese lose their country, if a Japanese revolution should break out and if the Japanese army becomes demoralized, we can still stage an uprising and win victory.

In August 1945, at the Tan Trao Conference, our party decided to carry out a general uprising; however, this decision was not immediately disseminated throughout the country. It was party cadres who thoroughly understood the principle of promptly seizing the opportunity for an uprising, a principle set forth by Uncle Ho in his book "The Revolutionary Road," and, in particular, had a thorough understanding of the 12 March 1945 directive of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee who took the initiative and launched the uprising in the various localities.

In the actual work of carrying out the general uprising, our party and Uncle Ho correctly resolved the following principal problems:

--They correctly determined the targets that had to be achieved in order for the general uprising to be successful and adopted a correct strategy concerning the enemy.

--They correctly determined which areas had to be occupied by us during the general uprising.

--They constantly adhered to offensive thinking, determined to seize political power throughout the country in a short amount of time.

--They coordinated many modes of struggle. They actively mobilized puppet government officials and military personnel.

--They correctly resolved the necessary problems so that after the success of the uprising we could firmly maintain the revolutionary government.

As regards the goals that had to be achieved in the general uprising, our party determined these goals on the basis of the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy at that time.

The Japanese militarists had about 100,000 troops scattered throughout the country and a puppet government apparatus extending from the central level to the villages with some 30,000 security troops. When Japan surrendered unconditionally to the allies, the morale of the Japanese army and their lackeys fell to its lowest point ever.

Our party only had about 5,000 members and 5,000 very poorly equipped troops; although the Viet Minh Front had developed widely, it did not have a base everywhere.

In view of these conditions, the party set the goals of the general uprising as smashing the puppet government apparatus and putting political power into the hands of the people; however, instead of raising the matter of annihilating and disarming the Japanese army, the party adopted a flexible strategy toward them, one of struggling while engaging in negotiations with a view toward rendering the Japanese army ineffective.

Because they had surrendered unconditionally to the allies, no longer needed to protect their lackey puppet government that had become completely ineffettive and faced the tremendous forces of all our people, the Japanese did not, generally speaking, send troops to fight back when our people began the uprising.

When the uprising was under way, very many places took different measures to test the attitude of the Japanese. These measures were necessary in order to insure that our determination to stage an uprising was well based.

On the other hand, if we decided to attack and annihilate the Japanese army in order to win political power, the Japanese would have surely retaliated and, as a result, we would have encountered many difficulties in seizing political power.

Correctly determining the goals that had to be achieved in the general uprising created favorable conditions for the general uprising to rapidly win victory. This was a very wise decision on the part of our party in its application of the art of the general uprising.

As regards the areas that had to be occupied by us when staging the general uprising, our party determined that we had to simultaneously stage uprisings in both the cities and the countryside; in particular, we had to achieve rapid success in the uprisings in the major political centers and rapidly smash the puppet government apparatus on the central level, as this was the only way we could rapidly seize political power throughout the country. Facts later proved this to be correct.

Because our party attached importance for a long time to building the revolutionary movement in both the countryside and the cities and did not advocate "protracted guerrilla warfare in the cities," we were able to do this in August 1945.

In the general uprising, our party fully adhered to offensive thinking from the start to the finish. President Ho stated that we were determined to win our freedom and independence even if it meant burning the entire Truong Son Mountain Range.

Because we did not have means of communications in order to establish a unified command and provide prompt guidance, it was extremely necessary for the various localities to be imbued with offensive thinking, to take the initiative and launch the uprising, launch a mass uprising or chain-reaction uprisings, and it was this initiative that created the tremendous victory of the general uprising. Faced with a situation in which some 200,000 Chiang Kai-shek troops and the British army were about to enter our country to disarm the Japanese army and occupy our country, our Party Central Committee dispatched cadres to the various localities to quickly guide the uprising to seize political power, promptly established a government and set a date on which we would declare our independence. Under this clearsighted, timely policy of the party, our people welcomed the allies with the deportment of persons who were the masters of their country.

Rapidly seizing political power in the space of 2 weeks after the surrender by Japan and while the allies were marching into our country--these also were manifestations of the art of promptly seizing the opportunity for an uprising. The uprising could not, of course, have taken place at an earlier date. However, had it been launched later, we would have missed the opportunity.

Continuously taking the offensive and rapidly seizing political power throughout the country in the space of 2 weeks showed our party's sensitivity in the art of the uprising.

In the August Revolution, our people employed many different modes of struggle.

In Hanoi and at many other places, we progressed from mobilizing the masses to stage political boycotts, hold meetings and stage demonstrations to the pinnacle of motivating the masses to carry out an armed uprising to win political power.

In Thai Nguyen and Tuyen Quang, we coordinated armed uprisings by the masses with combat operations by troops.

The proselyting of the personnel of the puppet government and army had a very important impact in the general uprising. As a result of winning over the majority of the security troops, winning over many persons in the puppet government, including persons holding important positions, and bringing about the abdication of Bao Dai, we won political power rapidly, easily and with little bloodshed.

Thus, in the course of carrying out the August Revolution, there were political boycotts, meetings, demonstrations and uprisings by the masses, combat operations by the revolutionary armed forced, the proselyting of personnel of the puppet government and army and both a struggle and negotiations to render the Japanese army ineffective.

However, it must be realized that the modes which determined whether or not we could win political power were armed uprisings by the political forces of the masses and combat operations by the revolutionary armed forces. Each mode had its own important impact and created the conditions needed for the other; however, armed uprisings by the political forces of the masses was the most universal, the most decisive mode.

The success of the August general uprising not only involved winning political power, but maintaining political power as well. The Party Central Committee and President Ho correctly resolved various problems after political power had been won: rapidly building and strengthening the government; holding an election to the National Assembly; promulgating the Constitution; rapidly building and developing the political forces of the entire nation; rapidly building and developing the army and the self-defense forces; placing the armed forces under the absolute, direct and comprehensive leadership of the party; promptly resolving the most pressing problems in the daily lives of the people, such as combating hunger and ignorance; adopting correct domestic and foreign policies; adopting a correct strategy concerning the various types of enemies; and determining who our immediate enemy was so that our forces could be concentrated on fighting them.

Even though the destiny of the fatherland at that time was hanging on a thread, as a result of the correct leadership of the party, headed by President Ho, the Vietnamese revolution overcame every challenge and moved forward.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap,"[Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 705.

2. "Van kien Dang 1939-1945"[Party Proceedings, 1939-1945], published by the Department of Research on Party History of the Party Central Committee, Hanoi, 1977, p 214.

3. Ibid., p 214.

4. Ibid., p 216.

7809
CSO: 4209

OUR PARTY AND THE LENINIST REVOLUTIONARY METHOD

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80
pp 26-31, 38

[Article by Nguyen Van Phung]

[Text] Over the past half century, the Vietnamese revolution, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, has won victories of historic significance and an epochal nature. These victories were first and primarily the result of our party's total loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its ability to creatively apply the science of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam in order to establish the correct revolutionary line. These victories were also the result of our party's excellent implementation of the teachings of Lenin--the great father of the world revolution--concerning the method for waging the revolution.

The age in which Lenin lived was an age of great imperialist powers and the proletarian revolution, the age of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. It was the age in which the proletarian revolution became the direct task and the dictatorship of the proletariat was recorded in the "agenda" of the entire international communist and worker movement. Abreast of and deeply understanding the requirements of the age, Lenin, through his genius and his outstanding ability to organize practical affairs, firmly grasped and developed upon the revolutionary theory of Marx, successfully resolved a host of theoretical, strategic and tactical problems and led the Russian October Socialist Revolution to victory, thereby ushering in a new era in the history of man and elevating Marxism to Marxism-Leninism.

In the age of Lenin, the problem that was faced was not only that of attaching importance to theory, to clarifying strategic questions, but also to attaching particular importance to organizational questions, to the questions of the form and method required by the revolution in order to achieve the strategic goals of the revolution.

Under the talented leadership of Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, in the course of carrying out the revolution, coordinated legal struggle with quasi-legal struggle and coordinated clandestine activities with public activities; advanced from economic boycotts to political boycotts and from political boycotts to uprisings; coordinated the struggle in parliament with the struggle outside parliament, shifting from boycotting parliament to turning parliament into a revolutionary forum and trying to win over the masses; learned the science of taking the offensive as well as the science of withdrawing to prepare for a new movement, studied the experiences gained in the activities within the trade unions established by the bourgeoisie and took advantage of every antagonism, even the smallest, within the ranks of the enemy in order to benefit the revolution; and used every form and measure to rally the masses and win one position after another in social life from the hands of the bourgeoisie. All of this was designed to build a political army for the uprising to win political power. Lenin's theory on the revolutionary situation, the conditions needed for an uprising and the art of leading an uprising brought total victory to the great Russian October Socialist Revolution.

In the field of discovering and implementing scientific, effective revolutionary methods, Lenin was the eminent personality. He pointed out that in order for the proletariat to fulfill its task, it must utilize every form and means of social activity, none excluded; at the same time, it must prepare itself to rapidly and promptly replace one form with another. According to him, there is nothing more harmful than placing sole emphasis upon any one mode of struggle and applying it under every set of circumstances and at all times. Revolutionaries who do not learn how to use all types of "weapons," all types of methods and means of struggle are very poor persons, and even commit crimes. When there is not a prompt change to a different form of struggle when the situation changes, the revolution can suffer losses and even meet with defeat.

Lenin maintained that the 2nd International met with bankruptcy because it allowed itself to be "hypnotized" by a single form (the parliamentary form). He criticized the rightist, dogmatic viewpoint of rigidly adhering to old forms and the leftist, dogmatic viewpoint of absolutely denying the usefulness of old forms and failing to realize that new factors are always developing in the course of shifting from one form to another.

It can be said that Lenin crystallized the very best aspects, the achievements of the revolutionary method of the age. These very best aspects have been and are guiding the actions of the Marxist-Leninist parties, of the world revolutionary movement.

The historical experiences of our country's revolution over the past 50 years and of the world revolutionary movement during the past half century show that "the revolutionary movement sometimes stands still and sometimes even meets with defeat, not because of a lack of clear guidelines and objectives, but primarily because of a lack of a suitable revolutionary method."(1) Therefore, as soon as it was born, our party, in addition to establishing the correct revolutionary line, also gave particular attention to adopting a suitable method for carrying out the revolution.

In his first works, especially in the book "The Revolutionary Road," Nguyen Ai Quoc gave attention to studying the experiences of the Russian October Revolution and Lenin's art of guiding this revolution. Under point 12 of "The History of the Russian Revolution," Nguyen Ai Quoc deeply researched the matter of the opportunity for an uprising and explained why Lenin decided to launch the uprising on 7 November, not on the 6th or the 8th. After Nguyen Ai Quoc, all of the other leaders of the party deeply studied and gained a thorough understanding of many of the important works of Lenin. While imprisoned in Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi, Ngo Gia Tu wrote a summary of "The Principles of Leninism" to serve as training material for our party in strategy and tactics.

Fully embodying the method of Lenin and based on an initial analysis of the special characteristics of our country's society, the 1930 Political Platform of the party, which was drafted by Tran Phu, confirmed the need to carry out a violent revolution in order to win political power but did not consider a violent revolution to only entail building military forces and waging an armed struggle. In order to advance to an armed uprising, our party attached very much importance at the very outset to teaching, organizing and mobilizing the masses and gaining their participation in the political struggle, to building the revolution's "political army of the masses," to relying upon the mass movement and gradually building the armed forces. Before a revolutionary situation existed, suitable forms and methods of struggle for democratic rights and the people's livelihood were employed in order to rally the masses. Once a revolutionary situation had developed, it was necessary to promptly shift to higher forms and methods of struggle in order to seize political power. As a result of following this correct guideline, our party launched, as soon as it was born, an intense revolutionary movement of workers and farmers throughout the country in 1930 and 1931, the pinnacle of which was the Nghe-Tinh Soviet. In this movement, new forms and methods of struggle emerged for the first time in our country: strikes and work stoppages by workers, demonstrations, meetings, displays of power by workers and farmers, boycotts by students, market boycotts by small merchants and the uprising in the Nghe An-Ha Tinh locality.

During the period spent combating the campaign of white terror and restoring and developing the revolutionary movement (1932-1935), especially during the period of the democratic front (1936-1939), our party successfully employed many very diverse forms of organization and methods of operation: legal activities and quasi-legal activities coordinated with clandestine and illegal activities; the struggle of the masses on the streets coordinated with the struggle within the parliament of the enemy; the participation by communist party members and patriots in the activities of the Governing Council and the House of Representatives established by the French colonialists, thereby turning the house and the council into fora for denouncing the reactionary colonialists, exposing their lackeys, uniting progressive persons, winning over persons who had not yet made up their minds and using legal means to introduce Marxist viewpoints and the line of the party; and the organizing of friendship associations, occupational associations, relief associations and associations to spread the national lauguage in order to rally the masses. The democratic front movement (1936-1939) was truly a training school for our party, not only in strategy, but also in diverse, flexible and suitable revolutionary methods. Nguyen Van Cu's work "Self-Criticism" partially reflected this situation and emphasized Lenin's argument concerning taking advantage of the antagonisms within the ranks of the enemy.

The unparalleled success of the 1945 August Revolution marked extraordinary growth on the part of our party in the science and art of leading an uprising to seize political power. In 1939, when World War II broke out, the French colonialists gave Indochina to the Japanese fascists and our people were bearing two heavy burdens, our party recognized this as a period in which oppression, exploitation and war would make the people increasingly revolutionary, as the period in which the revolution would surely break out. On the basis of this reality, the party decided to establish the Anti-Imperialist United National Front and prepare for an uprising to seize political power; this decision included a major initiative by Nguyen Ai Quoc, namely, founding the Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh), a form of anti-Japanese fascists-anti-French National United Front suited to the situation at that time. The decision to advance from local uprisings to a general uprising was also made during this period of time. These positions taken by the party were supplemented and developed upon in the process of preparing for the uprising; the party emphasized the role played by all the people in an armed uprising and emphasized the role of the various bases and the armed forces. The 1945 August general uprising was the smooth coordination of the political struggle by the masses with the armed struggle by the guerrilla units; the coordination of the political, military and economic struggle and the proselyting of soldiers and puppet officials; the coordination of taking advantage of the antagonisms between the Japanese fascists and the French imperialists and taking advantage of the antagonisms within the ranks of their lackeys, including agitating for and forcing the abdication of Bao Dai, thereby bringing about the collapse of the state apparatus of the imperialists and their lackeys. The August 1945 general uprising represented the prompt seizing of a "once in 1,000 years" opportunity: the Japanese army, which had been defeated by the Soviet Union, was paralyzed, routed and demoralized; terrible famine killed 2 million persons, with the result that "the lower strata no longer wanted" to live as they once did and the "upper strata could not" live the way they once did.(2) Seizing this opportunity, the party mobilized all the people to stage uprisings to seize political power in both the cities and the countryside, with the decisive blows being the uprisings in Hanoi, Hue and Saigon. All of the very best thinking in the storehouse of Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the art of the uprising was applied in the August

Revolution. The experiences gained by our party in the Nghe Tinh Soviet movement (1930-1931), the Bac Son uprising, the Nam Ky uprising (1940), the Ba To uprising and the local uprisings during the period following the takeover by Japan were flexibly applied in order to win victory for the August general uprising. In the space of slightly more than 10 days, the entire government system of the Japanese fascists and their lackeys collapsed and the people's government was established throughout the country. The party's skill in guiding the uprising was manifested in the "push-button" accuracy with which it selected the moment for the general uprising. The general uprising did not break out too early, that is, when the Japanese army overthrew the government (9 March 1945) nor did it break out too late, that is, when the army of Chiang Kai-shek and the British army had stepped foot in our country.

The realities of the resistance against the French colonialists, the resistance against the U.S. imperialists and the fight against the Beijing expansionists over the past half century and more are brilliant manifestations of the high degree of development of our party's skill in using revolutionary methods in the war of liberation and the war to protect the fatherland.

Under seige by imperialism and the reactionary powers, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had to contend with both domestic and foreign enemies as soon as it was born and faced countless serious difficulties and challenges. With the fate of the country "hanging on a thread," our party, headed by President Ho, led the people in displaying an unshakeable determination to protect their independence and freedom while making flexible use of every form and measure to highly divide the enemy, pick off one soldier at a time and defeat each of their schemes, one after the other. Our party used detente to build and strengthen our forces in every respect: there was detente with Chiang Kai-shek in order to resist the French and then detente with France in order to drive the Chiang Kai-shek army from our country and wipe out the lackey reactionaries of Chiang Kai-shek in an attempt to win time to consolidate our forces and prepare the entire country for the war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors. These extremely clearsighted positions and measures have been recorded in the history of the revolution as an unparalleled model of the art of taking advantage of the antagonisms within the ranks of the enemy, of making concessions on the basis of principles and of tapping the combined strength of the revolution.

When we were forced to wage a revolutionary war in order to protect the fatherland and maintain the government, the party adopted the platform of a nationwide, comprehensive and long-range war of resistance based on self-reliance, a platform of waging the war of resistance while building the people's democratic system. The war of resistance broke out at the right time. Our party's talent in the art of knowing when to start the war is seen in the fact that the war did not start too late, that is, after 19 December 1946, nor did it start too early, that is, in March 1946 (the signing of the preliminary treaty).

In the war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors, we employed all the experiences gained in the 15 years of struggling for political power and elevated them to a new level of development against the background of the entire country fighting the war and the right of ownership belonging to the working people. Under the slogan "each village, each hamlet, each street is a fortress, each citizen is a soldier," every locality in the country was a front and every patriotic Vietnamese fought or supported the fight.

In the war of resistance against the French, armed struggle was the primary form of struggle, but not the only form; rather, we constantly and closely coordinated it with the political struggle by the masses, with the diplomatic struggle demanding an end to the "filthy war" in Vietnam and the withdrawal of French expeditionary troops. The struggle in the free zone was coordinated with the struggle behind enemy lines, including the struggle in the major cities of Hanoi, Hue, Saigon and Haiphong, representative of which was the demonstration by one-half million compatriots in Saigon-Cho Lon on 19 March 1950 against intervention by the U.S. imperialists, which forced two U.S. warships to withdraw from the port of Saigon in disgrace. The guerrilla war became a conventional war and then the conventional war and guerrilla war were closely, smoothly coordinated. The 1953-1954 strategic offensive and the Dien Bien Phu campaign were model successes in the coordination of the conventional war with the guerrilla war; the coordination of the military struggle and the political struggle with the diplomatic struggle; the coordination between the frontlines and the rear area; the coordination between the struggle by the people in the free zone and the struggle in the area behind enemy lines; and the coordination between the struggle by our people and the struggle by the people of the world.

As soon as the resistance against the French colonialists ended, our nation had to begin a longer and even fiercer fight against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism and the international gendarme. In the face of the country's extremely serious situation and under extremely complicated international conditions, our party clearly displayed the qualities of a wise, firm, independent and autonomous leader. The party set forth the line of simultaneously carrying out the people's democratic revolution in the South and the socialist revolution in the North and closely coordinating the revolutions in both regions of the country to establish a relationship of combat coordination between the great frontlines and the great rear area. At the same time, the party closely linked our people's war of resistance against the United States for national salvation to the revolutionary struggle by the people of the world, achieved increasingly widespread international unity and support and combined the strength of our nation with the strength of the times to form a remarkable combined strength, one large enough to thwart the various attempts by the U.S. imperialists to widen the war, force the enemy to de-escalate the war and, in the end, win victory over their greatest war efforts while still maintaining world peace.

By elevating the experiences regarding revolutionary methods in the August Revolution and in the war of resistance against the French colonialists to a new level of development, the party led our people in waging the great war of resistance against the United States for national salvation under extremely diverse and creative forms and methods of revolution. These forms and methods were: employing coordinated revolutionary force, consisting of the political forces of the masses and the people's armed forces; staging local uprisings in the countryside and developing from uprisings to revolutionary war; coordinating military struggle with political struggle and, during one period, coordinating the military and political struggles with the diplomatic struggle in order to attack the enemy on three fronts: the political front, the military front and the proselyting front; coordinating uprisings by the masses with revolutionary war, staging uprisings and offensives, offensives and uprisings; fighting the enemy in all three strategic areas: the mountainous jungles, the rural lowlands and the cities; coordinating the three military elements, coordinating large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale attacks and coordinating guerrilla warfare and conventional warfare; and firmly adhering to the guideline of gaining control in order to annihilate the enemy, annihilating the enemy in order to gain control, waging a protracted fight while knowing how to create and seize opportunities, launching strategic offensives to change the war situation and eventually carrying out a general offensive and uprising to win final victory.

All of the forms and methods mentioned above constitute a single entity, are organically linked to one another and create the strategy and remarkable military art of the Vietnamese revolutionary war.

After the South was totally liberated, our entire country became independent and reunified and was at peace. This was a tremendous victory for our people and, at the same time, a major defeat for the U.S. imperialists, imperialism and the international reactionaries. Although defeated, our enemies did not abandon their scheme to undermine and weaken the three countries of Indochina. The reactionary clique within Beijing ruling circles immediately carried out two consecutive wars of aggression against Vietnam on the southwestern border and the northern border.

In the new historic fight against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the creative talent of our party was once again clearly shown in the field of revolutionary methods. The party closely, skillfully and promptly coordinated our people's war to protect the fatherland with helping the people of Kampuchea to smash the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime, the lackey of the Beijing reactionaries. As a result of this coordination, the enemy was attacked on the front and in the rear and, unable to contend with this assault, they ultimately met with total defeat. Through this coordination, our people ended the war of aggression on the southwestern border, maintained the territorial integrity of the country on the northern border and fulfilled their international obligation to the people of Kampuchea, thereby making the revolutionary situation in the three countries of Indochina better and stronger than ever before.

Our nation's 50 year history of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party and President Ho is a rich storehouse of experience in the many methods and forms of revolutionary struggle. Our party knew how to grasp and intelligently use every method and form of struggle. The party has not allowed itself to be "hypnotized" by any one method or form. The party has never obstinately adhered to old methods and forms when the situation has changed; at the same time, it has made appropriate use of methods and forms that are old but have new content. Actually, there has never been a period in the social life of our country in which as many profound changes of major importance have occurred with such rapidity and under such a wide variety of revolutionary forms and methods as in the recent past.

The history of our country's revolution over the past half century proves that the revolutionary methods of the Vietnamese revolution always perfectly embody the thinking of an offensive strategy. This strategic thinking reflects the thoroughly revolutionary nature of the working class, the class, as Marx said, that dares to "break new horizons"; at the same time, it reflects the tenacious, unyielding spirit of struggle of the Vietnamese, a people who have a very glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression.

In all of the periods and stages of the revolution, our party, by means of a correct strategy and scientific, creative revolutionary methods, has led our people to victory after victory and made our nation worthy of standing in the ranks of the vanguard nations in the struggle for the noble ideals of mankind, thereby making a positive contribution to accelerating the world revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: "Duoi la co ve vang cua Dang, vi doc lap, tu do, vi chu nghia xa hoi tien len gianh nhung thang loi moi " /Advancing Under the Glorious Banner of the Party To Win New Victories for Independence, Freedom and Socialism/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 34.

2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, Volume 21, p 237.

7809
CSO: 4209

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH, THINKER AND THEORIST (AS SEEN THROUGH THE PUBLIC OPINION OF OTHER COUNTRIES)

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80
pp 39-47

[Article by Nguyen Trinh]

[Text] President Ho Chi Minh, the greatest patriot of the Vietnamese people, correctly learned and very creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism under the new historic conditions. He was a thinker of major importance who made very large contributions of theory to the storehouse of thinking of Marxism-Leninism. As Karl Marx wrote, genuine thinkers "...are children of their times, of the people of their country, and all of the most beautiful, most precious and most difficult to see assets of their times and their people are embodied in philosophical thinking."(1) President Ho Chi Minh incorporated the very best attributes of the people and the times and embodied and developed the revolutionary thinking of the times--national liberation closely coordinated with the liberation of the class, the liberation of society.

In researching and trying to gain an understanding of President Ho Chi Minh as a thinker, as a theorist, it is necessary to adopt a correct perspective, a correct attitude. Everyone knows that the thinking and theory of revolution are primarily a correct reflection of the laws of development of history, are the integration of all the experiences gained in revolutionary struggle; they are embodied in the strategic and tactical line of the revolution and applied to determine the primary moving forces behind the revolution, to rally, build, consolidate and constantly develop the forces of the revolution and so forth with a view toward achieving success in the revolution as rapidly as possible. If we understand the thinking and theory of the revolution in this light, it can be seen that all of the questions raised and resolved by President Ho in the Vietnamese revolution over the past half century have been proven to be both correct and creative in terms of thinking and theory by the historical realities of the Vietnamese revolution.

President Ho had a very special style of expressing his thinking and theory. He wrote no "major" work in the sense of thick books encompassing hundreds or thousands of pages. His books, articles and speeches were always short and concise but extremely moving and profound, always presenting the essence of the question at hand. President Ho's style of speaking and writing clearly reflected a very profound understanding of the social psychology, the level of knowledge, the ability to learn and so forth of his listeners and readers. Concerning this aspect of President Ho, many foreign journalists and scholars have made very correct observations. The newspaper HUNGARIAN NATION wrote: "...Ho Chi Minh never simplified matters that were complex but he had the inherent and unique ability to put all of the essentials of the subject being discussed into the simple language of the masses..."(2) On 5 September 1969 AN-NAT Newspaper (Algeria) also wrote: "'There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom' is a concise, short and seemingly ordinary sentence. However...this sentence fits the style of the person who spoke it. He was a person who spoke the words that had to be said in each stage of history... He spoke simple, appropriate and unaffected words but they were words that became deeply ingrained in the hearts and minds of everyone."(3)

Singo Sibata, the Japanese philosopher and social scientist, made the following observation: "When we read all of the works of Ho Chi Minh, we do not see in them the development of theories of an academic nature, rather, they consist primarily of simple, concise prose. However, as has been pointed out, they embody precious pearls of theory..."(4)

Vin-ly Xan-bao[Vietnamese phonetics], a social activist in the GDR, wrote: "Through his teachings, we see the great truths of our times expressed in simple and moving words."(5)

In fact, although he might be dealing with a very important theoretical question, President Ho, with his profundity and his talent for expressing himself, was able to present the question at hand in a very simple, concise, easily understood and easily remembered but also extremely meaningful and profound manner that encompassed the entire theory regarding the matter. For example, in 1924, when examining colonialism, he generalized it in a very vivid and easily understood manner; however, in one concise sentence, he explained the very essence of colonialism: "Colonialism is like a leech with two suckers, one sucking the blood of the proletariat in the mother country and one sucking the blood of the people in the colonies." To express himself even more clearly, in "Indochina and the Pacific," which was also published in 1924, he wrote: "Today, imperialism has almost developed to the level of a science. It uses the white proletarians to dominate the proletarians in the colonies. Then, it throws the proletarians of one colony against the proletarians of another colony in combat. Finally, it uses the proletarians in the colonies to rule the white proletarians."

Talking about the fight against this imperialism that had developed "almost to the level of a science" and, at the same time, talking about the basic strategy of the international working class in the age of imperialism, which is also the key issue of proletarian internationalism under the new historic conditions, he stated concisely: "If we want to kill this animal, we must cut off both suckers at the same time. If we only cut off one, the other sucker will continue to suck the blood of the proletariat, it will continue to live while the other sucker will regrow."

Or, when talking about revolutionary heroism under the new circumstances of Vietnam, the struggle against the most aggressive of enemies under the conditions of an extremely lopsided comparison of forces, he only spoke one simple sentence, a sentence as simple as a slogan: "Be loyal to the party, filial to the people, complete every task, overcome every difficulty and triumph over every enemy." Through this sentence, he presented the essence of revolutionary heroism and established the goals that had to be achieved; on the other hand, he described the basic conditions needed to meet these goals. Here, President Ho used universal, familiar language, but he gave it new revolutionary meaning.

President Ho gave his attention to applying his thinking and theory in practice. "Theory goes hand in hand with practice." This is something he always believed. This is also something that many foreign journalists and scholars have talked about. I. Lep-sen-co [Vietnamese phonetics] (Soviet Union) has written: "He was a Leninist in his thinking and ideology, in his everyday work and struggle."(6) Susan Sonntag, after visiting Vietnam to gain first-hand knowledge, wrote: "The Vietnamese consider President Ho Chi Minh to not only have been a thinker, but also an activist and consider his words meant to be applied."(7) The weekly magazine THE CENTURY IN INDIA, after examining the entirety of the influence of his theoretical thinking and active life upon the revolution in Indochina and throughout the world, wrote: "In the struggle of the people of Indochina, from the point of view of importance within his own country and in the international arena, the role played by Ho Chi Minh had a great influence and exerted a great strength... He was a socialist, a theorist, a supreme leader of his people. However, at the same time, he was an outstanding practitioner..."(8)

Thus, when researching the contributions made by the thinking and theory of President Ho, it is necessary to clearly see that "theory goes hand in hand with practice." He resolved many major questions in exact accordance with the concept of Marx: "Social life is basically of a practical nature. All of the mysteries that are misdirecting theory toward mysticism find their reasonable answer in the practice of man and in the realization of this practice."(9)

The founders of scientific communism were great theorists, but they always concerned themselves first with practice. According to the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, theory guides practice, but practice is the measurement of theory, is the test of the accuracy of theory. President Ho "always generalised theory on the basis of practice, always decided and proved theory in practice. As a result, he not only creatively applied Marxism-Leninism, but also developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism in a practical way."(10)

President Ho always combined theory with practice and used practice in all its diversity to prove his thinking and theories. The thinking, life, career, character, personality, qualities and so forth of President Ho were always linked to one another in a very dialectical, vivid and organic manner. For this reason, the thinking and theory of President Ho became and are still becoming the strength of the masses.

Today, scholars at home and abroad recognize the major contributions made by President Ho to the storehouse of thinking and theory of Marxism-Leninism. Systematizing the thinking and theory contributed by President Ho is very necessary and must be the work of many persons and many fields of science working together. A number of matters have already been raised by many persons.

First, as Fidel Castro said, President Ho "brilliantly understood that, under the circumstances of the colonies and the dependent countries, it is necessary to coordinate the national liberation struggle with the struggle to liberate society."(11) President Ho wrote: "There is no other path for saving the country and liberating the nation than the path of the proletarian revolution."(12)

Fidel Castro also said: "Ho Chi Minh discovered the course of combining the patriotic thinking of nations with the need to liberate them from social exploitation. Liberating the nation and liberating society are the two key points in his theory."(13) "This was the extraordinary contribution made by President Ho Chi Minh to the revolutionary thinking of the world."(14) Giang Ca-na-pa [Vietnamese phonetics], a Marxist scholar of the French Communist Party, wrote: "We cannot begin to understand the events of the past 30 years if we do not begin with the primary event, namely, that the struggle for national independence and the struggle for the liberation of society in Vietnam are closely linked to each other... The work of Vietnamese patriots has proven that the two tides of thinking of our times have merged: the struggle of the working class and its allies for democracy and socialism and the struggle by the oppressed nations for national independence. The imposing stature of President Ho Chi Minh is the embodiment of this close nature."(15) Thomas Hot-kin [Vietnamese phonetics], British historian, maintains that if we carefully research the establishment of the Vietnam Association of Revolutionary Youths and the book "The Revolutionary Road," we "clearly see the thinking that the struggle to liberate the nation of Vietnam must be closely coordinated with the liberation of society and the class."(16)

Secondly, President Ho further developed upon V.I. Lenin's theory on imperialism, particularly the relationship between imperialism and the colonies and the struggle against imperialism in the new stage of history. T. Hot-kin wrote: "In this world...no one has the depth or variety of experience in imperialism, in its methods of oppression and exploitation and how to weaken it that the Vietnamese do. History has compelled them to become the most knowledgeable..."(17) "The understanding that the Vietnamese have of the various matters pertaining to imperialism has been very firmly evidenced on the basis of Marxism-Leninism; at the same time, they have made contributions of particular magnitude concerning a number of points. In the 1920's, Ho Chi Minh (Nguyen Ai Quoc) stressed the role of racism in the ideology of imperialism. He also introduced the viewpoint of a colonialism that specialized in high interest loans and illness."(18) Sibata maintains that in many of his works, President Ho "deepened and further developed upon the theory of Leninism concerning the national and colonial questions. One of its special characteristics is that, in Ho Chi Minh, the denunciation of the cruelty of colonialism was developed to a new level and became much more specific compared to the material used to denounce colonialism prior to that time."(19) Sibata observed that President Ho Chi Minh's "French Colonialization on Trial" is a work that vividly and concretely presented the system of domination, exploitation and suppression of French colonialism. He wrote: "During that period, there were very few Marxists born in the colonies who personally experienced life in the colonies; this was not only the case in Vietnam, but in many other colonies as well... Ho Chi Minh was one of very few Marxists who had this experience. This enabled him to further develop the theory on the national and colonial questions."(20)

After presenting the basic characteristics of French colonialism and the similarities and differences in the colonial systems established in the colonies described by President Ho Chi Minh in his work, the author observed that "he(President Ho-N.T.) did not stop at general theories on the colonies and vassal countries, rather, he made them more specific and simultaneously grasped their general as well as their special spirit... The special characteristics of the method of thinking of Ho Chi Minh are that he always applied the dialectical method of thinking and precisely grasped the special at the same time as the universal."(21)

Sibata points out the service performed by President Ho Chi Minh by "further concretizing Lenin's statement on the need to unite the peoples of the colonies and vassal countries with the peoples in the imperialist countries."(22) After presenting many of President Ho's arguments and viewpoints concerning this matter, the author writes: "I still think that, following the death of Lenin, it was rare to find within the international communist movement a leader like Ho Chi Minh, a person who experienced both the life of a worker in the mother country and the life of the peoples in the colonies and the vassal countries, a person who constantly struggled for the solidarity of these two blocs... The theoretical and practical contributions made by Ho Chi Minh in this field are very deserving of attention."(23) Richard Washer, an American who writes for the GUARDIAN, also observed: "Ho Chi Minh was the first Vietnamese communist and also the first leader of the movement to win independence for Vietnam; his activities were based on an analysis of Vietnamese society and the relationship of that society to world capitalism and imperialism. In the 1920's, when very few communists correctly understood the nature of imperialism--its cruelty and demagoguery as well as its international nature and the tremendous forces controlled by it--Ho Chi Minh recognized the decisive importance of unity among the oppressed nations struggling against imperialism and the necessity for an alliance between the colonies and the working class in the imperialist countries."(24)

Thirdly, according to Sibata, the important contribution "regarding the theory and thinking of Ho Chi Minh was that he especially deepened the theory on the questions of democracy, the right of a nation to self-determination and basic national rights. In this regard, we cannot overlook the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which was drafted and read by Ho Chi Minh on 2 September 1945." Sibata maintains that "the thinking of the Declaration of Independence of Vietnam and, as a result, Ho Chi Minh's thinking on the Vietnamese revolution were based upon the revolutionary thinking of preceding centuries." He writes: "He broadened the rights of man, with the rights of the individual being considered the foundation of the right to carry out a revolution. One contribution deserving of attention made by Ho Chi Minh is that he concretised and developed the rights of man into the rights of the nation. As a result, all nations must have the right to determine their destiny and, for this reason, all nations can and must adhere to the independent, sovereign viewpoint."(25)

Fourthly, the thinking and theories of President Ho concerning the strategy, tactics and methods of struggle of the revolution have been proven to be both correct and creative by the realities of the past 50 years of the Vietnamese revolution. This thinking and these theories primarily are: coordinating the patriotic movement within a colony and dependent country with the revolutionary struggle of the working class--the most progressive leading force of our times; establishing the role of the working class to provide leadership even when it is still small in size; establishing an alliance of workers and farmers as the foundation of the revolution and creating the internal situation of the revolution; building, strengthening and constantly developing the United National Front; waging a people's war, combining many forms of struggle, political, military and diplomatic, and developing these various forms of struggle into a combined strength; and clearly establishing the fact that the "Vietnamese revolution is a part of the world revolution. Anyone who carries out a revolution in the world is a comrade of Vietnam"(The Revolutionary Road). On this basis, a correct international line and an anti-imperialist united international front were formed.

This thinking and these theories, which originated in a clearsighted and deep analysis of the economic and social conditions of the country, a colony and semi-feudal country, clearly established the nature, the trend of development and the moving forces behind the development of the times and clearly revealed the nature and substance of each period of the revolution as well as the forms through which they were manifested. As S. Sibata pointed out: "...in terms of theory, Ho Chi Minh was the person who developed the theory of the Vietnamese revolution on the basis of the special characteristics of the circumstances of Vietnam."(26)

V.S. Ra-xto-gu-ep [Vietnamese phonetics] (Soviet Union), after studying "The Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," confirmed that they reflect the creative development of the doctrine of Marx and Lenin concerning the national and colonial questions and especially emphasized the conclusion reached by President Ho that "the revolution in the colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries--that is, the people's democratic revolution--must, in order to win victory, establish a broad national front and rally all the various strata of society and the various classes that want to liberate themselves from the yoke of colonialism. In these countries, the revolution must always coordinate the task of resisting imperialism with the task of resisting feudalism and must be participated in by the mass of farmers. For this reason, the alliance of farmers and workers must always be the firm foundation of the national front. In this revolution, the working class must play the leadership role, the vanguard role."(27)

Pham Van Dong, in his book "President Ho Chi Minh, the Essence and Spirit of the Nation, the Conscience of Our Times," after speaking in general terms about the genius of President Ho in the field of revolutionary strategy as well as tactics, concluded: "The works of President Ho, from those written at the start of his revolutionary struggle to those written recently, gradually mark this development and contribution and both reflect and shed light on the process of revolutionary struggle and the continuous and increasingly large victories of our party and our people."(28) Vo Nguyen Giap, when studying the strategic thinking of President Ho confirmed: "Uncle Ho brilliantly and creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country's revolution. His guidance of strategy and tactics was extremely determined and flexible, brave and clever. During the hours of arduous challenges, President Ho was an experienced helmsman. He was the man of the great turning points, of the historic decisions... President Ho was a brilliant strategist who charted the course of the Vietnamese revolution. He was also a strategist who made outstanding contributions to the common victory of the national liberation movement throughout the world."(29)

Fifthly, President Ho very creatively resolved the very important theoretical and practical questions involved in building the new style party of the working class in a colonial, semi-feudal country in which the working class was small in size, industry was backward and the population consisted primarily of farmers. Fidel Castro considers the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party in 1930 "to be an extraordinary contribution by President Ho Chi Minh to world revolutionary thinking." He said: "History has proven him to have been totally correct. Only under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, only under the leadership of the working class aligned with the class of farmers could the Vietnamese defeat two imperialist powers, first the French imperialists and then the U.S. imperialists... A united nation that is under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party and armed with revolutionary theory is a nation that cannot be defeated."(30)

S. Sibata particularly emphasizes the thinking of President Ho in applying the principles of democracy in the theory on the party and the teaching of party members. He states that "in the works of Ho Chi Minh, from his first works to his testament, there is a consistent emphasis upon the significance of democracy within the party and within the executive agencies of the people." S. Sibata gives very much attention to President Ho's thinking on party building when the party is in political power: "Ours is a party in political power. Every party member and cadre must truly be imbued with revolutionary ethics, must truly be diligent, frugal, honest and devoted, must keep our party truly pure, must be worthy of being the leader and the truly loyal servant of the people..."(The Testament of President Ho)

S. Sibata maintains that "a party which is in political power but is lax in this regard constantly faces the danger of falling into bureaucracy. Constantly preventing this and routinely emphasizing the need to mold the style of party members and build the party's relationship with the people, these are important contributions made by Ho Chi Minh." "I think that there is very much to be learned here: the theory on political parties, on the state, on the virtue of studying Marxism..."(31)

Sixthly, President Ho charted the course of our country, a colonial and semi-feudal country, as the course of carrying out a people's national democratic revolution and advancing directly to the socialist revolution without experiencing the stage of capitalist development. This was not only the sole correct course for our country to follow, "but also the genuine course of liberation to be followed by the countless oppressed nations living miserable lives under the yoke of colonialism and feudalism."(32) This was a major contribution by President Ho to the storehouse of Marxist-Leninist theory.

S. Sibata maintains that "one of the extremely important contributions by President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Lao Dong Party was the adoption of the theory of building socialism while waging a people's war... Ordinarily, it is held that socialism can only be built under peace time conditions. The universal viewpoint in the Marxist theory on socialist construction holds that socialism can only be built upon the completion of a war. However, over the past quarter century, ever since the Vietnamese were forced to fight the war...they have had to build socialism under the conditions of waging a war at the same time. To the best of my knowledge, the Vietnam Lao Dong Party is the first Marxist party in the world to adopt this theory."(33) "They are also theoretical matters of an epochal nature set forth by Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Lao Dong Party."(34)

Waging a war of resistance while building socialism is a very important characteristic of the Vietnamese revolution, which was first proposed by President Ho. This thinking was a pressing requirement of the Vietnamese revolution and represented the dialectical coordination of the two tides of thinking of our times: national independence and socialism. "We successfully combined the two types of laws: the laws of revolutionary warfare with the laws of the socialist revolution, consequently, we developed the strength of the socialist system...while continuing to develop socialist construction in a number of areas."(35)

Seventhly, President Ho made major contributions to Marxist ethics. His ethical thinking vividly embodied the revolutionary world view and philosophy of life of the proletariat and was formed on the basis of inheriting and enhancing the fine traditions of the nation while incorporating and developing upon the spiritual values of mankind. His ethical thinking was both revolutionary and scientific in nature.

President Ho pointed out: "Carrying out a revolution to transform the old society into the new society is a very glorious undertaking; however, it is also a very large task, a very complicated, long and arduous struggle. A person must be strong before he can pick up a heavy weight and carry it a long distance. A revolutionary must possess revolutionary ethics to serve as his foundation before he can complete the glorious task of the revolution."(36) Thus, revolutionary ethics were considered by President Ho to be the "foundation" of the revolutionary in the complete sense of the term: revolutionary qualities and the ability to complete revolutionary tasks must be organically linked to one another.

President Ho knew very well that man is the product of society and when he said "To build socialism, it is necessary to have socialists..."(37), he wanted to stress the requirements of man in the performance of the task of the socialist revolution: to be aware of ideals, to possess fine qualities and the ability to act in accordance with the laws of the socialist revolution.

President Ho said: "Diligence, frugality, honesty and righteousness are the foundation of the new life..."(38) In terms of philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism as well as Marxist ethics, these words have much significance and embody many relationships: the relationship between one person and another; the relationship between the individual and the collective, the individual and society; the obligations and responsibilities of man to production, to the nation; the responsibility of man to the development of the productive forces of society and the perfection of social production relations; the development of the infrastructure and the strengthening of the superstructure...

President Ho was very concerned with developing revolutionary ethical thinking. A rather high percentage of his works was devoted to discussing revolutionary ethics. His ethical thinking made very large contributions to Marxist ethics.

President Ho Chi Minh was a great thinker. "The greatness of his thinking, his clearsightedness, foresight and breadth of vision could only have originated in a deep understanding of the forces behind the most explosive change in the entire work of mankind in all the various stages of history."(39)

"He was a great communist revolutionary, a great theorist, a truly great personality."(40)

"The thinking of Ho Chi Minh continues to live and is developing."(41)

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels: "On Literature and Art," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1958, pp 21-22.

2. "Mot gio voi dong chi Ho Chi Minh"[One Hour with Ho Chi Minh], Thanh Nien Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 48.

3. Ibid., p 15.

4. S. Sibata: "Ho Chi Minh, the Thinker" from the book "Setonamu to shiso no mondai," Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 1972, p 271.

5. VNA News Release, 29 August 1973.

6. VNA News Release, 17 October 1969.

7. PHU NU VIET-NAM, No 305, 13 February 1973.

8. "The gioi ca ngoi va thuong tiec Ho Chu tich,"[The World Praises and Mourns President Ho], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 20.

9. F. Engels: "L. Feurbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1955, p 67.

10. Pham Van Dong: "Chu tich Ho Chi Minh, tinh hoa va khi phach cua dan toc, luong tam cu a thoi dai"[President Ho Chi Minh, the Essence and Spirit of the Nation, the Conscience of the Times], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 23.

11. Fidel Castro: "Address welcoming the delegation from our party and government led by Pham Van Dong on a visit to Cuba, 27 March 1974.

12. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen Tap"[Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 705.

13. "The gioi ca ngoi va thuong tiec Ho Chu tich,"...p 76.

14. Fidel Castro: address welcoming...

15. Giang Ca-na-pa: "The Magnitude of the Victory of the Nations of Indochina," REVIEW OF COMMUNISM, Paris, 1975, No 6, pp 6-12.

16. T. Hot-kin: "The Vietnamese Revolution and a Few Lessons," RACE AND CLASS Journal, London, 1975, Volume XVI, s. 3, pp 223-249.

17. Ibid., p 243.

18. Ibid., p 244.

19. S. Sibata: "Ho Chi Minh, the Thinker,"...

20. Ibid., p 265.

21. Ibid., p 266.

22. Ibid., p 267.

23. Ibid., p 268.

24. Excerpt from "The World Praises and Mourns President Ho," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 391.

25. S. Sibata: "Ho Chi Minh, the Thinker,"... p 268.

26. Ibid., p 269.

27. V.S. Ra-xto-gu-ep: "Ho Chi Minh, Lenin, Leninism and the Unskakeable Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship," the JOURNAL OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN NATIONS, No 5, 1970, p 177.

28. Pham Van Dong: "Chu tich Ho Chi Minh, tinh hoa va khi phach cua dan toc,..." pp 22-23.

29. Vo Nguyen Giap: "Ho Chu tich, nha chien luoc thien tai, nguoi cha than yeu cua cac luc luong vu trang nhan dan"[President Ho, the Brilliant Strategist, the Beloved Father of the People's Armed Forces], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 11.

30. Fidel Castro: "The Extraordinary Contributions of President Ho Chi Minh," THONG NHAT Journal, No 245, 16 June 1974, p 6.

31. S. Sibata: "Ho Chi Minh, the Thinker,"... p 270.

32. Vo Nguyen Giap: "Ho Chu tich, nha chien luoc thien tai,..." pp 11-12.

33. S. Sibata: "President Ho, the Thinker,"...p 270.

34. Ibid., p 271.

35. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, p 33.

36. Ho Chi Minh: "Vi doc lap, tu do, vi chu nghia xa hoi"/For Independence, Freedom, for Socialism/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 178.

37. Ho Chi Minh: "Phat huy tinh than cau hoc cau tien bo"/Spreading the Spirit of Wanting To Learn, Wanting To Make Progress/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 85.

38. Le Quyet Thang: "Can, kiem, liem, chinh"/Diligence, Frugality, Honesty, Righteousness/, published by the Labor Union of the Hong Linh Printing House in Ha Tinh Province, 1949, p 2. (Le Quyet Thang was one of the pen names used by President Ho-N.T.)

39. "Address by Gus Hall, general secretary of the American Communist Party," "The World Praises and Mourns President Ho," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 530.

40. Article written by Gion Gon-lan /Vietnamese phonetics/, general secretary of the British Communist Party, "The World Praises and Mourns President Ho," p 474.

41. "Mot gio voi dong chi Ho Chi Minh,"...p 68.

7809
CSO: 4209

TO HUU, POET OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN /COMMUNIST REVIEW/ in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 48-55

/Article by Le Dinh Ky/

/Text/ The October Revolution was not only a milestone in the history of man, of very many nations, but also an important milestone to everyone. Neither the walls and dragnets of the colonialist and feudal system nor the blindness of bourgeois viewpoints prevented the current of the times from flowing into Vietnamese society:

The Soviet Union blossomed before I was 3 years of age
(Hope)

The October Revolution achieved success and the first socialist country in the world was born before To Huu was 3 years of age and their influence will encompass many centuries. The Vietnamese working class, led by Nguyen Ai Quoc and brandishing the banner of the great October Revolution, built its political party and led all the people in waging a liberation struggle for national independence and socialism.

The revolutionary movement during the period of the Indochina Democratic Front demanded that a series of questions be answered, questions which the public and clandestine press of the party had to place before public opinion. The new and bold issues of the revolution became the inspiration for increasingly interesting and attractive poetry. The poems in the collection entitled "Then" encompass a full range of subjects: blood and fire-the chains-liberation, subjects that were not and could not be seen in comtemporary romantic poetry.

"Then" embodied the thinking of the party which:

Sowed the seeds early
(Remembering the Fields)

The seeds began to sprout, promising brilliant harvests that would sooner or later lead to the following:

...And then, they naturally will become stupified,
As wave after wave of youths build a world higher than the horizon.
(Hope)

The poet-soldier was never once vague about the course that had to be followed, about the price that would have to be paid for the future. When he passed through Lao Bao and saw the savage, terrible scenes of prison, he only became more determined to dedicate his life to the following ideal:

To possess the will to fight,
To cement my flesh to the future,
To dedicate my life until my very last drop of blood
In order to turn the dull gray surroundings red!
(Lao Bao)

The poems that were written by the poet when he began to become aware of the revolution and began to conduct revolutionary activities under relatively favorable conditions were still placed under the title: blood and fire. Because, the revolution, in general, and especially the revolution under the circumstances of our country during that period could only be developed amidst blood and fire: such was the case from the Can Vuong movement and the Phan Boi Chau movement to the Nghe Tinh Soviet movement.

World War II broke out. Many revolutionary fighters were imprisoned. The inevitable could not be avoided; that for which he had been waiting came to the poet-soldier:

A revolutionary life, for as long as I could recall,
Seemed unexplainably linked to imprisonment,
Like a knife to my throat, a gun to my head,
As if my life were to be cut in half.
(Shackles)

But it was "then," when the light of the truth was spreading, that his soul, even though he was imprisoned, even though he was experiencing the darkest of situations, was still filled with light and beauty. The reality of prison was the reality of the struggle of the times and represented a large portion of every soldier's life. In prison, a new challenge began, a new school of revolutionary activity was established. To waver, retreat, surrender and commit betrayal or to remain brave and fight until the end, these were the questions faced each day. The cruel prison regime of suppression, terror, butchery and corruption could not shake or conquer the communists. It could not imprison their thoughts, could not silence their song. Later, when the nation was liberated, the poet could look back on his life with peace of mind:

Cattle prods and stocks brought a flow of fresh blood,
But a cell cannot imprison the soul of man;
Spirited singing reverberated through the iron,
And, the sound of our singing was the breath of life.

Fire tests gold, adversity tests strength. From the "Then" poems emanated boundless loyalty to the ideals, to the organization of the party, an indomitable will and an unshakeable spirit of revolutionary optimism. When we learn that the following thoughts were written during the days of a hunger strike:

Soon, very shortly
We must wage a non-ending struggle
Fight the iron and fire to the end with our flesh and blood;
(Two Friends)

and, when we learn that when "death was at hand" the poet reviewed his past life:

In the long tempest of those several very difficult years
I was never playing at revolution
And, I never dared deny the peril
Then, I stared death in the face:
The long struggle became an epic,
I was going to die in the struggle;
(Shackles)

we realize the highly moving and penetrating nature of his poems.

In 1940, when the Japanese fascists swept into Vietnam and Indochina, they shared power with and ultimately kicked out the French colonialists. Our people were trapped between two evils; as a result, a terrible famine occurred during the winter and spring of 1944 and 1945, killing some 2 million persons. The Viet Minh Front was established. The hatred felt by the masses was fertile ground for the seed of revolution; revolutionary spirit was surging. To Huu wrote the poems: "Singing on the Dike," "Hunger, Hunger!" and "The Broken Embankment."

The August Revolution broke out. Every Vietnamese felt reborn in the revival of the nation. Following many years of anxious searching for the course to follow and living a life of disgrace, the joy of liberation was truly overwhelming, truly immense. The country, its mountains and rivers, the hearts of the people, everything was fluttering with elation like a forest of red flags with the gold star fluttering in the sky over the fatherland:

Now Hue, Hue! The shackles and stocks are shattered
Arise! The rivers and mountains are ours!
(Hue in August)

Wind, oh wind! Blow hard and strong
Blow the bright blood red flag
Blowing in the win, how beautiful!

The feelings expressed in the poems in "Then" are feelings about revolutionary ideals, the revolutionary world view, the course that had to be chosen to achieve a worthy life. The poems in the collection "Viet Bac" were written after the success of the revolution and during the resistance against the French colonialists. Whereas, in the past, the poet wanted to cry out, to share with everyone the newness and beauty of his ideals and be able to contribute his entire life to socialism, by now, these ideals had become part of the everyday life of the masses. The beauty of these ideals became the brilliant spectacle of our entire nation, which had risen to carry out the August Revolution, waging a sacred people's war, became the infinite beauty of real people, of real life. The concept of militiamen being like fish in the sea is seen very simply but profoundly in the meeting and conversation between the cadre and the nationalist soldier Ve:

I was coming up from Vinh Yen
He, down from Son Cot
We met in the middle of Nhe Pass
A grove of bamboo shading us
(Fish in the Water)

Prior to this time, the poet was romantic in inclination for the purpose of striking a contrast to ordinary life in colonial-feudal society; now, the extraordinary situation that was the war of resistance had become the ordinary life of our people. Ordinary people performing extraordinary feats--the Viet Bac collection of poems helps us to understand the revolution in this light. The soldiers living in the mountainous jungles were racked by malaria like everyone else:

His body was covered with perspiration
His cheeks were yellow
His appearance was most terrifying
A good natured soldier
His hand resting upon his rifle
(Fish in the Water)

Such was the soldier who fought the French and such was the only true picture of him. But it was he and the members of his unit who were the terror of the enemy, who won victory after victory and who brought the people's war to the "earth-shattering" victory of Dien Bien Phu. In the end, through its determination to fight and win, its energies, talents and unparalleled revolutionary heroism, our nation won decisive victory:

Dien Bien Phu is a bright star in the night of history
The name of our country is like a medal on our chest
Our nation, our heroic nation
(Hurrah for the Soldiers of Dien Bien)

Dien Bien Phu victoriously concluded the first war of resistance and our people entered the new stage of the revolution with greatly enhanced position and power. The U.S.-puppet regime in the South was the child of the defeat of the French. Socialism in the North was the product of victory and was built by victors, the victory of revolutionary truth, of socialism, of the future of all nations.

Our beautiful and prosperous country that was won back from the grasp of the enemy aggressor, of the exploiting classes was waiting to be developed and rebuilt. The essence of socialism is the liberation of labor. Never has the common laborer been portrayed as solidly and majestically as in To Huu's "The Sound of the Bamboo Broom":

A winter night
The wind is blowing
The lights went out
I stood watching
On the silent street
A woman laborer
Like iron
Like brass
This woman laborer
Sweeping the trash

With socialism, labor that was once degrading and disdained became free and creative labor, became the raison d'etre, the source of joy, the measurement of the value and qualities of man:

Go, let's go clear the wilderness
Ask the high mountains, where is the iron, the gold?
Ask the ocean, where are the fish?
The Da, Lo, Red and Chay Rivers
Ask these rapids, where can we find electricity!
(Ode to Spring 1961)

The spring of 1961 was welcomed like a great festival as it marked the end of the period of economic reconstruction and socialist transformation and the start of the first 5-year plan in our country:

Life has been reborn. Everything is revolutionary!
Loneliness, private property, poverty have been swept away.

The poems in "Windy" overflow with great joy. There was joy because one-half of the country had been totally liberated and was rapidly and strongly moving into the future:

A piece of the fatherland is in our hands
Although not complete, it is under the red flag
(Ode to Spring 1961)

There was joy over the bustling, busy scenes of producing while fighting, building socialism and resisting the United States for national salvation:

How bustling is the homeland
Half a worksite, half a noisy battlefield
(Song in Spring)

Mother Suot, the heroic mother on the Nhat Le River, who felt this joy in her heart, spent her days and nights taking our troops and cadres across the river under the bombs of the U.S. pirates' war of destruction:

Now, the waters are ours
Despite rough waters and high winds, the boats come and go
Now, in the vast and surging sea
The fish and shrimp are joyful, it is spring in every heart!
(Mother Suot)

When the U.S. imperialists widened the war to the entire country, the poems of To Huu still sung the praises of the increasing vitality of socialism and our people in the North:

The white stork flying across the sky
Does it see the bright green rows of rice?
Look down here
See how fast the women are transplanting, as if they are weaving
See the calves standing obediently
Don't land on the newly planted rows of banana and lilac trees
The canals and ditches are perfectly straight
Don't walk on the newly built embankments
(An Early Spring)

As the situation in the South became more urgent, the compatriots of the North felt increasingly heartbroken and acutely anxious and mourned in their hearts for the South. The truth was that the South had not lived 1 day in peace since the outbreak of the Nam Bo resistance, even when the resistance against the French concluded. It was not by chance that the first poem in the collection of poems entitled "To the Front" is "How Can We Sit Still?" "How can we sit still, how can we be indifferent? How can we turn our backs? How can we forget?" "Why, why?" The poem is unrelenting:

Oh, South Vietnam, why is it that every time
The afternoon clouds fly in on the wings of birds
And day becomes late night, the sound of a flute
A cry...goes up in our hearts?
Why, like a promise unfulfilled
Is there not one day of complete happiness?
Why does our food stick in our throats?
One-half of us is still in misery: the South!
(The South)

When the country was divided, the struggle to reunify the fatherland was an important political issue and a major emotional issue as well. Even when action was being taken, the lines of poetry that penetrated to the very depth of the soul still expressed torment, expressed the inability to part with the South. Such were the feelings of the North toward the South!

Let us return to our place of birth
The banks of the Perfume River or the shore of the Bo River
And with our mothers, aunts and uncles
Take back every piece of that sacred soil!
Let us make mine factories
And bury the enemy at Hai Van Pass
Let us make stakes in pits
And stab to death the enemy terrorizing our combat zone!
(How Can We Sit Still?)

War is the greatest challenge to a nation, a system. The enemy was very dangerous, possessed huge material strength and wanted to push us back to the Stone Age. However, the time when the imperialists could do as they pleased was gone forever. We were not pushed back to the Stone Age, rather it was the U.S. imperialists who suffered increasingly bitter defeats.

The entire country was at war! The entire country was on the move. The road to the front was even more appealing and inspiring because it brought us ever closer to the South:

The road into Zone 4, into Thanh
Must be followed at all costs
(The Road South)

The picture of our army and people going to the frontlines for the sake of the affection between the North and the South, of the great reasons for living of a nation, of the age, was also portrayed in poems that were both eloquent and warmly lyrical:

Our camouflaged troops marching
Like endless waves on a river bank
The road we follow is most beautiful
How many heroes has it forged in the past 1,000 years?
(The Road South)

To Huu has long been composing moving poems for the mothers of Vietnam, from "The Mothers of Hau Giang" and "Mother Tom" to "The Mothers of Viet Bac" and "Mother Suot," typical mothers of the age of resisting the United States for national salvation. Mother Suot placed herself in the middle of combat and simply but impressively:

Piloted the ferry with one hand
Taking troops across the Nhat Le River day and night

Those lines appear to be describing a woman general in the age of the Trung Sisters, such as the one in "Dai Nam quoc su dien ca." But no, she was merely a mother during the period of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, a courgaeous mother who was just as kind, loving and simple-hearted as the hundreds of thousands of other ordinary mothers:

The waves of aircraft brought no fear
On the other side, victory had been won, on this side, the U.S. still had not been defeated!
And, mindless of old age,
She stubbornly asked to be allowed to emulate until the end!
She was simple, but also strangely imposing and majestic:
Head held high, her hair tossing about,
In the wind like sea waves on a white beach.
(Mother Suot)

Our nation chose the course of honor and conscience. The long and extremely arduous march demanded extraordinary bravery and an unshakeable spirit of sacrifice. Although they had stood on brilliant pinnacles, our people knew that they had to cross much dangerous terrain, cross countless passes, streams and rapids, but they were determined to overcome everything:

One after the other, they come: the Lua rapids,
the Chong rapids, the Dai, Kho, Ong and Ba rapids,
Rapids, so many rapids, and all of them crossed,
Smoothly flows our ship in life.
..
Aircraft into the wind they land
Knowing shortcuts through the treacherous terrain
Our troops dare to follow them everywhere
In those loose-fitting shirts and tropical helmets!
(One Thousand Miles of Water and Mountains)

We followed the only course we could have chosen in order to be worthy of the tradition of our forefathers and the hope of our friends and brothers throughout the world, the oppressed peoples and progressive mankind. Like our liberation troops, shod only in rubber sandals and travelling only in small boats, but who moved liked ghosts on the water striking fear in the hearts of the enemy, the prestige of the fatherland resounded to all corners of the globe, "all five continents are watching the truth unfold." Wherever they went, they brought glory to the nation, glory which history shall record for generations to come:

Truong Son, they cut through and across these mountains
Their shovels wrote pages of red history
Truong Son, over the mountains and across the rivers
Trucks rolled endlessly, feats of arms were recorded in all four seasons
(One Thousand Miles of Water and Mountains)

They marched for independence, to become worthy of the people of Vietnam.

The South was totally liberated in the campaign that bore the name of Uncle Ho in April 1975. He had long predicted that these days would come. During those unforgettable hours, our first thoughts were of him, of his tremendous contributions:

Let us give him a boquet
The entire country, everyone under one roof
Like a solid block of marble or granite
One thousand years around him, an epic.
(The Joy of Today)

In the great fraternal socialist family, in the great family of oppressed and exploited peoples, on the frontline in the struggle for national independence and socialism, we stand fully aware of our responsibilities:

We are for ourselves, for our 30 million people
But also for the 3 billion people of the world!
(The South)

In the face of the joy and esteem of progressive mankind:

The star of truth in the heavens
Vietnam, the gold of man today.

Our nation has become increasingly encouraged by and firmly confident in the course it selected for the sake of its own survival and the future of all mankind:

Allowed to be the seed of a bumper harvest
Selected by history to be a fulcrum
Then, what could be more joyous than to be the soldier in the lead
On a dark night, our hearts being our torch!
(Ode to Spring 67)

The spirit of nationhood, the sense of independence overflow with genuine internationalism.

Clearly, the growth of our nation cannot be separated from the leadership of the party, the organizer of each of our nation's victories. We cannot talk about our nation, our people, without talking about our party. In "Then," The poet talks about "the sun of truth," "the soul of philosophy," which were also references to the party. However, we had to wait until "Windy" and later for the party to become the direct source of inspiration of other creative works of To Huu.

Ever since it was born amidst trials and tribulations, the party has led the people in a resolute struggle against the enemy and brought to each of us:

Broad horizons, a vast land
Food, clothing, the beauty of the soul
(Our 30 Years with the Party)

A great life under the eyes of the party
Each step bringing us closer, heightening our dreams
(Song of Spring 71)

President Ho, the founder of the party of the Vietnamese working class, was portrayed in moving poems of great stature by To Huu. The poet frequently used nature, the earth and the sky to symbolize the bearing and virtues of Uncle Ho. When President Ho first appeared before his compatriots at historic Ba Dinh Square, "the sky suddenly became more blue and the sun shown brilliantly." Uncle Ho's words reverberated in the breasts of millions of compatriots:

As if the Truong Son were intoxicated on the winds of
The South China Sea
(In His Footsteps)

When Uncle Ho took leave of the capital Hanoi and travelled to the Viet Bac combat zone:

The wind left the capital from all four directions.
(A Morning in May)

At the place Uncle Ho stayed:

The wind parted the clouds
The birds warbled outside in the morning
A small lantern flickered at night
A stream sounded like far-distant singing
(In His Footsteps)

When Uncle Ho appeared in the middle of the mountainous forests:

The people of the forest looked only at his shadow
(Viet Bac)

Uncle Ho was the essence of our mountains and rivers, our fatherland; he went and discovered the path to be followed by the revolution as a poor but honest man. When he returned, became president of the country and led all the people in waging the wars of resistance and building the country, he continued to live the simple, cultured livestyle of our nation. When he passed away, he left behind a great revolutionary career, a very Vietnamese communist soul:

Frail, modest clothing, a cane
A simple upstairs apartment, a small garden
Unpainted wood furniture, not even lacquered
A rush mat for a bed, one blanket, one pillow
A small closet with several thread-bare shirts hanging inside
(In His Footsteps)

The Vietnamese virtues of sacrifice and the Vietnamese feeling of love, of which Uncle Ho was the unparalleled image, were reflected in his feelings toward the people and the country:

Why? When the world needs kindness
It constantly repeats his name: Ho Chi Minh
As though it were a source of confidence, of bravery
A source of love and righteousness, of the virtue of sacrifice
(In His Footsteps)

To Huu's poems about Uncle Ho always overflowed with confidence and love. Revolutionary sentiments, revolutionary love and revolutionary tasks have usually been expressed by the poet under the Vietnamese form of feelings and duty.

To Huu's poems are revolutionary poems in the true meaning of the term, from the time the poet was concerned with finding a reason for loving live and then began his revolutionary activities, following the footsteps of Uncle Ho to victory after victory.

From the very outset, the poems of To Huu possessed something that some of our poems still lack: the heart of a writer. There are places in "Then" where a person can reach one opinion or another but there are no dry dissertations or poems lacking commitment. Every poem that is written is the result of an inner need at a certain point in time or under certain circumstances compelling the poet to write.

In "Viet Bac," the poems of To Huu underwent a marked change in style and artistic level. The growth of the poet coincided with the growth of our people through the revolution and the war of resistance, that is, of objective reality itself, of the subjects reflected in his poems, primarily in the ideals used by the artist to shed light on his subject. And, in the final analysis, the final selection of one subject or another is also determined by the world view and ideals of the artist.

The changes, development and rapid success of the poet in "Then" and subsequent works are one. This is the essence of a life devoted to the revolution, a life of experiencing formidable challenges under the colonial-feudal regime and, after the success of the revolution, a life of always standing in the vanguard of the movement, fulfilling weighty responsibilities assigned by the party and people.

To Huu considers "poetry to be the most natural voice of the soul in the face of life, in the face of everything that occurs around oneself..." "Poetry is the voice of reason and sentiment, the voice of comradeship." "One must speak from the heart of a comrade to touch the heart of a comrade"; "to be correct, a poem for a person must be a poem of one's complete self"; "It can be said that a poem only overflows with feeling when our hearts are truly overflowing with life."(1) These are the premises of revolutionary poems. This concept has been fully proven in the career of the poet. When we say that the singular characteristic of the poetry of To Huu is lyricism, we are talking about the depth and abundance of revolutionary feelings and our ardent love of man and life as seen in decent poems of great instructive power. The independence, freedom and revolutionary heroism of the masses and socialist construction--the great reasons for living for which the poet "never dared to deny the peril" and to which he devoted his entire life, have become everyday reality and are like the song in the soul of the poet. This song must be recorded, given to life and made to reverberate in the soul of everyone:

Let us join hands and sing in joy
(Viet Bac)

The poet writes his poetry from the pinnacle of revolutionary ideals, but what he says is always relevant; the noble ideals are being transformed into reality by our people every minute of every hour. But, voicing the cherished feelings of the masses and giving them form, vitality and soul, this is the contribution of To Huu as well as every other genuine artist. It is often said that the classical writers were persons who knew how to express the thinking of many persons in the thinking of a couple of persons. Seen in this light, many of To Huu's poems are worthy of being included among the classics of the nation's literature.

Revolutionary poems are songs emanating from revolutionary life, from the creativity of the poet and from the very bottom of the soul of the people. To Huu has long been one of the bright stars of Vietnamese revolutionary poetry, primarily because his subjectivity has blended as one with the objectivity of the class, the nation. The poet has a style that vividly combines ideals and reality, ideology and art, thoughts and feelings, the nation and modern times. Herein lies the very beautiful unity of life and writing, of soldier and poet. The creative career of To Huu is brilliant proof of the correctness of the line of the party on art; at the same time, it is a great lesson to creative circles in Vietnam, to the writers and artists who want to contribute as much as possible to the nation, to the revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. To Huu: "Xay dung mot nen van nghe lon xung dang noi nhan dan ta, voi thoi dat ta" /Building a Great System of Literature Worthy of Our People, of Our Times/, Van Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1973, pp 440, 441 and 442.

7809
CSO: 4209

SEVERAL PROBLEMS WITHIN AGRICULTURE IN VINH PHU PROVINCE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN /COMMUNIST REVIEW/ in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 56-60

/Article by Hoang Quy, secretary of the Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committee/

/Text/ Vinh Phu is a midland province that has much potential for developing agriculture comprehensively but which is also encountering many difficulties due to the diversity and complexity of production, underdeveloped material-technical bases and farming habits that vary very widely from one area to another.

In late 1971, Vinh Phu began to reorganize agricultural production along centralized, specialized lines. Together with planning the acceleration of grain production, especially the production of subsidiary food crops, Vinh Phu endeavored to gradually establish industrial crop growing areas and centralized forests: a 7,000 hectare tea growing area (in the two districts of Song Lo and Song Thao), a 3,000 hectare lacquer growing area (in the districts of Tam Thanh and Thanh Son), a 3,000 hectare pineapple growing area (in the districts of Tam Thanh, Lap Thach and Tam Dao), a 1,500 hectare centralized sugarcane growing area (in Vinh Lac District), a cassava growing area measuring more than 10,000 hectares (in the districts of Phong Chau, Song Lo, Thanh Son and Song Thao) and a 7,000 hectare area of grasslands (in the districts of Song Lo, Song Thao and Phong Chau); it is now building a vegetable growing area of roughly 320 hectares (Tam Dao) and planting 70,000 hectares of forests to supply raw materials for paper production.

Along with replanning the various production areas, Vinh Phu expanded the scale of cooperatives (the majority are now village size cooperatives) to be consistent with the requirements of reorganizing production and the new distribution of labor. The size of the districts has also been increased, with each district being characterized by one specialized production area and coordinating production with processing. For example, Song Lo District has a centralized production area measuring more than 6,000 hectares. In addition to cooperatives, the district also has two state tea farms and three tea processing plants. Tam Dao District, which has pineapple, tobacco and export crop growing areas that measure roughly 2,000 hectares, has a network of processing enterprises consisting of the Tam Dao Fruit Processing Plant, the Dong Xuan Distillery, the Ngoai Trach Oil Extraction Plant and 36 cassava processing installations.

The reorganization of agricultural production along centralized, specialized lines has created the conditions needed to strengthen cooperatives in a manner closely linked to the building of districts. At first, Vinh Phu, like many other places, organized production along the lines of the manual labor worksite and centralized labor in order to manage it on a district-wide basis. Although this method resulted in a number of immediate returns, if this method of management is abused, the organization of production at installations becomes unstable and sometimes even causes violations of cost accounting procedures, thereby making it impossible to insure the quality of work, especially detailed technical work. The management of labor on a district-wide basis usually gives rise to the practice of giving light attention to the basic production units, a desire to organize too many "specialized units" within the scope of the cooperative and the abandonment of the three contracts for production units, thereby leading to a situation in which no one is routinely responsible for each field and for the products harvested.

In mid-1978, Vinh Phu changed its methods of organizing and managing labor to be consistent with production work and labor conditions within agriculture, especially at that time, when, in the face of the scheme of aggression of the Beijing reactionaries, more and more young, healthy laborers in the countryside were leaving to support combat and protect the border.

On the basis of redistributing the labor at cooperatives along the lines of gradually achieving specialized farming and intensive cultivation, Vinh Phu has attached particular importance to strengthening the basic production units. In the 2 years 1978 and 1979, it reorganized the 7,415 basic production units (15 to 20 hectares and 40 to 60 laborers apiece) and 1,900 specialized support units (seed, water conservancy, farmland water conservancy, transportation, crop protection, farm tool repair and so forth). The plowing units and fertilizer processing units, which used to be centralized on the district level, were now organized into soil preparation and fertilizer processing groups within the basic production units. Facts have shown that the strong cooperatives are those cooperatives that have many strong basic production units. One of the jobs of decisive significance in strengthening the basic production units is implementing the system of contracts well.

In the winter of 1978, Vinh Phu began to improve the way it contracts for the raising of subsidiary food crops (tuberous crops), thereby correcting the loose management of instruments of production (land and draft power) under the old "household contracts" and avoiding sloppy work that yielded little return. The contracting for the production of western potatoes is carried out in the following manner: in accordance with the plan of the cooperative, the production unit zones an area for the cultivation of western potatoes, prepares the ground collectively and then assigns contracts to cooperative members and their families to plant, fertilize, cultivate and harvest the crop in exact accordance with production regulations and to turn over to the unit the quantity of product stipulated in the contract. If the unit plants the field as a collective, the contracts with cooperative members and families are for the jobs following planting. The cooperative receives 100 percent of the product exceeding the contract quota or is penalized, at market value, 100 percent of the shortfall; the production unit collects the output required under the contract quota and turns it over to the cooperative.

During the 1978 winter season, as a result of the contracting method mentioned above, the production of western potatoes was strongly developed in terms of both the amount of area under cultivation and output. On the basis of this experience, Vinh Phu established a common method of contracting for tuberous subsidiary food crops (western potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava and taro); at the same time, it supplemented the incentive provided to persons to accept contracts to interplant legumes on land used to raise subsidiary food crops and allows these persons to take 100 percent of the output of interplanted crops, leaving only the stems and leaves of the plants for the cooperative to use as fertilizer; this is done at all places except those at which interplanting has become a habit and the cooperative provides cooperative members with seeds and takes a certain percentage of the crop for the collective. This method has restored the habit of raising companion crops at many places and has been welcomed by the masses. And, also on the basis of the results mentioned above, Vinh Phu has come to see that it is necessary to boldly conduct a pilot project in contracting for each crop in a manner consistent with the technical conditions required by each crop.

The implementation of contracts such as those described above (in accordance with resolution number 13 of the provincial party committee) led to the following results: during the 1979 winter season, the amount of area under cultivation increased 2.5 times compared to 1978, subsidiary food crop output (in paddy equivalent) during the winter season increased by more than 10,000 tons and the planting of beans and peanuts in pure stands and as companion crops on winter-spring subsidiary food crop fields increased 1.5 to 2 times. The Dong Thanh Cooperative, which is representative of the hilly area, harvested three times as many beans and peanuts as it did during the previous year. Very many families harvested from 50 to 200-300 kilograms of beans and peanuts as a result of interplanting.

At the start of 1980, in order to put the management of cooperatives on a regular basis and perfect the contract system, Vinh Phu held a conference to gain experience and established the following four contracting principles:

1. Contracts must be suited to the economic and technical conditions of each crop and species of livestock, establish close coordination between management and technology, maintain and expand centralized production areas, protect and strengthen material-technical bases and apply technical advances in order to constantly raise the output of products and the business returns from crops and livestock.

2. Contracts must tightly control the basic instruments of production (arable land and draft power), properly manage and use the primary technical supplies and tightly control the final product in order to establish a unified business, unified distribution in accordance with the plan of the cooperative and, at the same time, implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor.

3. Contracts must tap the combined strength of the production forces that have been collectivized and the ability to work as well as the farming experience of cooperative members and their families in order to develop the potential that lies in arable land as best possible.

4. Contracts must closely coordinate and correctly resolve the various matters related to the responsibility and the interests of cooperatives, production units and cooperative members (as well as their families), insure a constant increase in the accumulation of capital by the cooperative and in material bases, both in the immediate future and over the long range, and, at the same time, provide incentive for production units and workers to work diligently and efficiently and receive appropriate remuneration commensurate with their contribution, thereby insuring that the sense of collective ownership of cooperative members is heightened and that they are close to the collective economy.

The four principles mentioned above must be considered to be of equal importance, none can be emphasized more than the other. In Vinh Phu, facts have shown that, in the course of implementing resolution number 13 of the provincial party committee, some cadres and party members have only placed emphasis upon family labor and the interests of the laborer; there have even been some who have maintained that contracting with cooperative member families is better than collective labor. These persons do not see that on collectivized land, even if a number of jobs are contracted to cooperative members and their families, the final product that is produced is the result of very large contributions by the state and collective. For example, if it wants to raise western potatoes, a cooperative must raise early 10th month rice, must make integrated use of draft power, including tractors of the state and small tractors and buffalo of the collective to be able to prepare the soil fully, and must also regulate the flow of water and supply a certain amount of nitrogen fertilizer. Of course, cultivation and harvesting are also very important technical jobs and, in these jobs, the labor of cooperative member families makes a significant contribution. There are also comrades who emphasize the coordination of the three interests (of the state, the collective and the laborer) but give light attention to technical management. Facts have pointed out that if production does not increase or only increases slowly, it is not due solely to management, but also to technology; therefore, if management is not closely linked to technology, is not based on economic-technical conditions or impedes the application of technical measures, it is impossible to achieve the desired results.

In order to closely link technology to management, the method of contracting for each crop and each species of livestock cannot be the same. Production in Vinh Phu is less than strong not only because of an unreasonable method of contracting, but also because of the failure to attach importance to technology, to correctly employ technology. In this regard, the good lessons of Hai Hung and a number of fraternal provinces is very valuable to our province. Vinh Phu has long had experience in planting overlapping catch crops to combat erosion and made good use of arable land; therefore, we must properly coordinate the green revolution with the effective mode of farming of our forefathers. On the basis of coordinating technology with management in conjunction with coordinating the three interests, Vinh Phu has adopted a specific method of contracting for each type subsidiary food crop and each type industrial crop; in addition, two or three different contracts might be used for each crop depending upon the specific technical conditions and the level of management of the cooperative.

There are two methods of contracting, each of which has different bonuses and penalties:

1. The piecework wage and product cost ceiling contract (which is used at places that have good production conditions and a rather high level of management): if output exceeds the plan by less than 10 percent, the bonus coefficient is 1.5 times the contract piecework wage; if output exceeds the plan by more than 10 percent, a bonus coefficient of 2 is received. Fifty to one hundred percent of this bonus money can be spent buying grain from the cooperative, depending upon its supply of grain.

2. The output contract with payment and cost ceilings based on economic-technical quotas (which is used at places that have stable production conditions, such as collective livestock installations and the trade sectors): if the contract is exceeded, a bonus of 70 to 80 percent of the additional output is received in product or in cash; if the bonus is received in cash, 20 to 30 percent of it can be used to buy products from the cooperative. If the contract is not fulfilled, a penalty of 70 to 80 percent of the shortfall must be paid in product or in cash at the directed price.

Of these two methods of contracting, the product contracting method is a method with a strict system of bonuses and penalties that demands a high level of responsibility, a rather high level of organization and management, relatively stable production conditions and relatively stable balances in the production process.

One of these two contracting methods can and must be applied for each crop, each species of livestock and each trade sector in a manner consistent with the economic-technical requirements within each cooperative. The output contract method is used for subsidiary food crops and annual industrial crops but, in order to heighten the level of responsibility, bonuses and penalties are raised to 100 percent. As regards perennial industrial crops, such as tea, lacquer, citronella and so forth, which require intensive cultivation from the very outset, contracting should be divided into two stages consistent with the actual organization of production in order to maintain production over the entire economic cycle: the first contracting method is used in the stage of planting new crops while, in the harvesting stages, such as picking tea leaves and cutting lacquer, bonuses and penalties based on purchasing prices are employed and, in order to provide incentive, 20 to 30 percent of this bonus can be used to buy grain.

The point common to both methods is that in order to heighten the responsibility of production units, unit cadres and cooperative members, bonuses are computed on the basis of the mandays actually worked and penalties are computed on the basis of the obligatory number of mandays that must be worked. For unit cadres, bonuses and penalties are based on the percentage of the output plan completed by the unit, not on the basis of a relative percentage of the salary of the cooperative head or assistant head as was done in the past.

Depending upon the technical requirements of production and the method of cooperation used to achieve high labor productivity and high economic returns, either work contracts or final product contracts are used. Contracts are made with groups and individual laborers or with cooperative members and cooperative member families, but the production unit is still the contracting unit, the contract payment unit and the basic unit organizing the labor within the cooperative. The cooperative must manage the key aspects of production, such zoning production areas, establishing the structure of the labor force, supplying water, organic and inorganic fertilizer and insecticide and preparing large fields for cultivation, and must control the final product and unify distribution.

When implementing the contract system at places where the movement is weak, it is easy for management to become lax, to fall into the old habit of contracting for everything or "contracting with households." For this reason, Vinh Phu has provided training to cooperative heads and assistant heads in economic-technical quotas, organization and management to insure that cooperatives not only tightly control their instruments of production and final product, but also know how to use technical advances and establish an allocation of crops that is suitable and yields the highest possible economic returns. When contracting with cooperative members and their families, it should not be thought that this is their own private production and that the cooperative need not conduct inspections or help them, especially when technical conditions and the weather change. To the contrary, the guidance by the cooperative must be increasingly close and the cooperative especially must delve deeply into the guidance of implementation of very specific technical standards and economic quotas with a view toward increasing the product produced on each piece of land. It is necessary to train a corps of unit and assistant unit chiefs who possess zeal and know how to provide good management.

In recent years, Vinh Phu has trained 2,800 cooperative heads and chief accountants and has begun a pilot project in appointing chief accountants at cooperatives. Vinh Phu has compiled a training program for production unit cadres and has provided the management boards and professional cadres of cooperatives with advanced training so that they can provide training to the unit cadres of their cooperatives. In this way, by rapidly expanding training and keeping abreast of the actual situation at cooperatives, the relationship between the leadership of the cooperative and the leadership of the production units has become a closer relationship. Prior to the 1980 10th month season, the cooperatives, with the assistance of the district party school and the district agriculture committee, had virtually completed the retraining of practically all unit and assistant unit chiefs in the methods of using contracts and in management within the production unit.

Every success or failure of the new management system, the new contract system occurs at installations; for this reason, the provincial and district levels must strongly direct their attention toward the installation and make every effort to strengthen the installation. The responsibilities of the province and the districts toward the agricultural production installations differ. The province must not only concern itself with planning and general production plans, with coordinating industry with agriculture and the other areas of work, but must also routinely attach importance to conducting research and gaining experience in order to establish management regulations that are consistent with the specific conditions of the locality and gaining experience in guiding units that are models of the implementation of the programs and policies of the party and state while improving the material and economic-technical conditions of installations through the district. The district, which is the level directly above the installation, must guide the installation on a daily basis. It must define in detail exactly what is involved in each job; adopt a work program and operations schedule; give each member of the district party committee the assignment of using the various departments as necessary and being responsible for each job in order to guide the implementation of the established program; determinedly guide each job until it is completed, intensify inspections and help the installation to implement the work program and immediately revamp the system of economic information from the installation upward. In the work methods of the district, working with both strong and weak installations is very important; therefore, in conjunction with providing training to good cooperatives, it is necessary to strengthen weak and deficient cooperatives. Ordinarily, weak, deficient installations exhibit the following: a low level of production, difficulties in everyday life, a lack of internal unity and very weak material-technical bases. The weaknesses of cooperatives are related to the guidance provided by the district and the province. Weak, deficient cooperatives will surely make rapid progress if their weaknesses are accurately determined and if close and effective guidance and effective help are provided by the district party committee and the various sectors within the district. In 2 years of effort (1978-1979), Vinh Phu reduced the percentage of weak, deficient cooperatives from 19.9 percent to 11 percent; in Vinh Lac District, only 6 percent of the cooperatives are weak and deficient, and these cooperatives have undergone changes for the better in every area.

Under the light of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and studying the experiences of the fraternal provinces while summarizing the experiences gained by the locality in economic management and agricultural technology over the past 2 years, Vinh Phu is confident that it will soon achieve more comprehensive and stronger stages of development in agricultural production.

7809
CSO: 4209

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES: LOVE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80
pp 61-64

[Article by Huong Giang]

[Text] "Love others as you love yourself." This is a very beautiful part of the ethical tradition of our nation.

Love is a concept that lies within the category of ethics. In other words, love is a part of ethics.

In societies that have classes, love, according to the viewpoint of the exploiting classes, is only a concept that is flowery in form but devoid of subtance.

The feudal class as well as the bourgeoisie always speak about love in all kinds of good and beautiful words, but behind these words lie extremely cruel acts of mistreatment of others.

The feudal class looks for every possible way to deprive farmers of all their farmland and turn them into persons who own absolutely no land whatsoever; then, however, they stand ready to "help" farmers, to loan them land or hire their families to work as menial laborers or servants in order to force them to toil for and serve the exploiters for the rest of their lives. The feudal class shattered the happiness of countless poor peasant families but still loudly proclaimed that they were ready to loan them rice and money to "help" them through their difficulties. Such is love to the feudal class; it is a deception, a cruel kind of robbery disguised as a favor, a kind of love referred to in folklore as: "A wolf in sheep's clothing." The bourgeoisie often voice the slogan "respect and love others." But this, too, is nothing more than a deception. The actual situation is quite the contrary. The bourgeoisie severed all relations between one person and another, except for indifference and the immediate payment of money with no emotional attachments whatsoever. The bourgeoisie submerged every feeling in the cold icewater of selfish considerations and turned the dignity of man into a commodity to be traded. Love, affection, friendship, the feeling between parents and their children, between husband and wife and so forth, all of these have become commodities. Because, the only raison d'etre of the bourgeoisie is money; the ideal of the bourgeoisie is profit. To the bourgeoisie, the most sacred and noble word is profit; profit possesses miraculous powers. In fact, a British commentator once observed: "As nature abhors a vacuum, so, too, does the capitalist abhor a situation in which he earns little or no profit; for a modest profit, the capitalist will become bold, for a guaranteed 10 percent profit, he might use all of his capital; for a guaranteed 20 percent profit, he becomes more adventurous; for 50 percent, he becomes so bold as to not know what fear is; for 100 percent, he will trample upon every law of man; and for 300 percent, there is no crime that he would not commit, even if it meant that he might be hanged."(1)

Persons in the exploiting classes are incapable of feeling genuine love. They exploit others but can still say that they love that person. Instead of working, they live off the sweat of others but can still say that they possess genuine feelings of love. To know the feeling of genuine love, one must work, must abolish oppression and exploitation. To know genuine love, it is necessary to abolish the classes and build a classless society.

In the true meaning of the term, love is in opposition to the ideology of the exploiting classes. It can only exist among the working people and can only become an emotional need of the working people. In the old societies, the working people always had to struggle with material as well as spiritual adversities caused by the ruling exploiting classes. Therefore, that which they needed, that which supported them the most was the feeling of love. This love was manifested in family, hamlet and village relations, in mutual help and support among persons trapped in the same situation. In folk literature as well as written literature, there are countless beautiful words such as "crepe covers the vanity, the persons of a country must love one another," "loving one another means sharing food and shelter" and so forth denoting this love of the working people.

However, due to their limited world view, the feeling of love of the working people under the old system was restricted and limited in one area or another; in particular, it was influenced by feudal thinking, was not of a profound class nature and had not developed into immense, noble revolutionary feelings.

Under our system, love has become a part, a need of social life and, it can be said, become a moving force in society.

The love that we are building is love based on the viewpoint of the working class, which has inherited, developed upon and raised to a new and higher level all of the very best and most beautiful that is in our nation's tradition of unity, love and mutual help.

The love that we are building is a love that is closely linked to struggle. On the one hand, we have been molding and cultivating beautiful feelings and noble actions consistent with the requirements of building the new lifestyle and molding the new, socialist man; on the other hand, we have been taking steps to overcome the limitations and negative aspects of the old feeling of love and regularly struggle against conceptions, attitudes and actions that are contrary to socialist ethics, have a negative influence upon the development of the revolution and harm the effort to mold a feeling of genuine love, harm the beautiful relations between one person and another.

The feeling of love that we are molding at this time originates in the beautiful nature of our society, in the revolutionary ethics of the working class that is leading the government, in the essential demands of the system of socialist collective ownership. Without true love among persons, there can be no system of socialist collective ownership and, consequently, we cannot successfully build socialism.

Building a widespread spirit of love throughout our society is the common responsibility of our party, our state and all the people. Very many persons among us have the correct viewpoint concerning love and have displayed a high spirit of responsibility in molding a spirit of love. However, it is regrettable that there are also persons who do not have the correct viewpoint concerning love, that the attitude and actions of some persons have destroyed love and that some persons feel love but "do not know how to love."

There are some who maintain that, in the past, under the extremely difficult conditions of the revolutionary struggle, people showed more sentiment, more devotion, more love toward one another and helped one another more. Today, under the new circumstances, everyone has his own private family life, cadres have different systems of remuneration and different benefits, consequently, the love among them is not as deep or ardent as it once was. According to these persons, true love only exists today between parents and children, between husband and wife, among brothers and sisters and so forth, but the concept of love no longer exists on a society-wide scale.

This viewpoint is totally incorrect. Today, under the new conditions that exist, it is true that each person has his own circumstances, his own life; partially because of these new circumstances, the revolutionary sentiments, the feeling of love for others, the willingness to help others and the unselfishness of some persons have declined and cooled. These persons only know how to take care of themselves and their families, show no concern for others and they never derive personal happiness from the wholesome, good deeds of others. However, this cannot tarnish the beautiful nature of our system nor can it be taken as a basis for stating that love is not as deep or ardent today as it once was.

We all know that the socialist revolution is the creative undertaking of millions of working persons. Without deep, noble love for the people and the country, how could we have triumphed over enemy attacks and natural disasters, overcome poverty and backwardness and gradually moved the country forward? And, it was also because of this deep and extremely noble love that countless persons gave their lives in the fight against the imperialists and the Chinese expansionist aggressors. Millions of families have harvested every available potato and grain of rice to fulfill their obligations to the state in the desire to help protect the beloved fatherland. In combat as well as everyday life, the cadres and soldiers of our army, be they in the rear area or on the frontlines, along the border or on the remote islands, have lived together as brothers, they share their food and clothing and are ready to sacrifice their lives to protect the other members of their units. Tens of thousands of teachers and physicians have volunteered to temporarily leave their comfortable lives with their families and go to the mountains to serve the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, etc. It is possible to relate countless other beautiful examples. What do all of these facts show if not love--an immense, extremely beautiful love, a love that has been broadened from love of the people and the country to noble international feelings, not a narrow, selfish love. Those who say that love no longer exists today or that it has been narrowed in scope either do not have a correct understanding of or are distorting the nature of our society, and this goes against a very beautiful tradition of our nation, against the noble sentiments of countless compatriots and comrades, sentiments expressed in the countless good deeds performed each day in our country.

We must also make mention of those persons whose attitude and actions are totally contrary to the ethical tradition of the nation, to the ethics of socialism and have harmed the effort to mold and protect a feeling of love. These are persons who generally lack an attitude of good will, lack a constructive spirit and are irresponsible in their dealings with everyone. They are envious of the progress and happiness of others. They are displeased when they see that their friends are better at something than they are. They no longer have any generosity or unselfishness within them. They often engage in activities to establish factions, to suppress or intimidate others, to violate the right of collective ownership of the working people.

There are also persons who feel love but "do not know how to love." Some cadres, when seeing a comrade or friend of theirs take something from an agency or enterprise, do not struggle against him because they "love" this person who finds himself in difficult circumstances and, if they criticize or denounce him, he will be disciplined and will lose his job.(!)

There are also families who, because they "love" their children, allow them to have their own way, to do anything they want to do, to live as they please, etc.

These views of love are also incorrect because these are mistaken kinds of love, are contrary to our socialist ethics. Life has often shown us the tragic consequences of these kinds of love.

President Ho often taught us: to mold a feeling of love among all the people, among all of society, it is first of all necessary to build unity and love within the party. Unity and love are a very precious tradition of our party and people. The source of our party's strength is the unity, oneness of mind and love among party members based on Marxism-Leninism and the organizational principles of the party. Therefore, cadres and party members must always keep the unity and oneness of mind of the party as the "apple of their eye" and must truly love one another with pure revolutionary feelings.

An important measure in building love within the party is to practice strict self-criticism and criticism. Practicing strict self-criticism and criticism means that we eliminate both of the following problems: first, the problem of defending and tolerating the shortcomings and bad habits of one another, of being unconcerned or irresponsible in the face of the shortcomings of one's comrades; secondly, the problem of digging up the past and using criticism to attack, belittle and dress down one another and quickly reaching conclusions concerning one crime or another. Self-criticism and criticism must be used to mold genuine, pure revolutionary sentiments for one another, mold unity and sincere love so that every party member, in addition to his organizational and work relationships, also truly feels tnat he is living amidst the care and love of the party.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx: "Capital," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, Book I, Volume 3, p 285.

7809
CSO: 4209

BOOK REVIEW: ON MR. NIXON'S COMMENTS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 65-70

[Article by Phan Lang]

[Text] Recently, in several consecutive editions of the French Newspaper PARIS MATCH, key excerpts from a book by an author who is well known to many persons in the world, especially we Vietnamese, a book entitled "The Real War," were printed. The author is Richard Nixon, a person whom the U.S. press has given the titles the "B-52 president," the "Watergate president" and many other not very attractive titles.

By means of true "Nixonian" prose (the author is a person who, in the words of the introduction by PARIS MATCH, is an "unethical and very aggressive man usually devoid of feeling"), the 37th American president, after putting U.S. imperialism on the operating table, performs surgery on this patient and prescribes a prescription.

Nixon maintains that if it takes his prescription, one which has violent side effects, U.S. imperialism, which is now old and very ill and is still "licking the wounds of the Vietnam war," will become well, will regain the vigor of its youth.

Mr. Nixon's surgery itself is in need of surgery; his comments are deserving of comment.

Nixon begins his book by taking inventory, by recounting in rather deep detail the "losses" of U.S. imperialism, of imperialism in general, over the past decade. Below is the picture drawn by Nixon:

--"Since 1974-Nixon writes-nearly 100 million people have, in the space of 5 years, fallen under communist influence. Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Mozambique, Laos, Kampuchea and South Vietnam have come under communist domination."

--The anti-American movement is boiling everywhere. "Iran, which has become engulfed in bloody strife, will sooner or later be turned from a fortress of the western forces into a boiling cauldron of resistance against the West."

--"The West has passed a turning point into a period of sharp crisis, in which its survival in the 21st Century is threatened."

--At present, 21 countries are lying within the orb of communism. In terms of territory, the communist superpowers are on the march throughout the world and the West is withdrawing."

--"With its rapid advances in missile and nuclear technology, with the rapid development of new weapons systems, the Soviet Union is rapidly closing the gap in all fields and increasing their superiority at places where they have overtaken the United States. The Soviet Union has a very large advantage in conventional forces on the ground."

From this review of the situation, Nixon concludes: "In the 1980's, for the first time in modern history, the United States will have to face two realities. First, if a war breaks out, the United States faces the danger of losing the war. Secondly, the United States might lose without ever going to war. The second prospect is more possible than the first and is worthy of concern."

According to persons who knew Nixon throughout his "one-third century of political activity" and knew him (his talents as well as his character) when he was in the position of commander-in-chief directing the war of aggression in Vietnam, the excerpts presented above are the most clearly written lines in this entire book, which reeks of gangsterism, and reflect the truth to some extent.

For many years, communists have been making the following general observations concerning the present day world situation:

--The three revolutionary currents are on the offensive and winning increasingly large victories on practically all continents.

--The system of socialist countries, of which the Soviet Union is the citadel, has become the factor determining the direction of the development of mankind and is exerting a tremendous influence everywhere on our planet.

--Imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, has reached a downward turning point and fallen into a third general crisis, the noteworthy characteristic of which is, in contrast to the two previous general crises, this general crisis is occurring in the absence of a world war.

Throughout the more than 10 chapters of his book, Nixon frequently "denounces" communists as "cheaters and liars"; however, in the end, the author could say nothing else compared to what communists themselves have said. Mr. Nixon's "insight" can only be logically explained as follows: The picture of the present day world that Mr. Nixon has partially revealed has actually become a very evident fact!

Of course, putting some of the truth in black and white was not Nixon's ultimate objective. It is only necessary to read a few lines to see the true reason why the author decided to put his efforts into writing "The Real War."

Having assigned himself the mission of healing and saving the United States, Nixon, after examining the symptoms, turns to diagnosis. This is one of the most vivid expressions of the "unprincipled" viewpoint of the "hawk" Nixon--a viewpoint which is actually the bellicose, reactionary and radical-right viewpoint of the U.S. military-industrial groups, the powers that found the right man for the job and appointed Nixon to be their representative, their spokesman.

Nixon used much paper and ink, expended much effort on plagiarism, quotes the speeches of famous capitalists and presents a good many "facts" and "reasons"; and, like the western saying "all roads lead to Rome," all of his "reasons" are designed to lead the reader to the conclusion that the United States was defeated because it lacked the will, and this was the only reason.

As the "theoretical basis" of his argument, Mr. Nixon cites a formula that defines the "power of a nation," a formula in which he is clearly very confident and which was developed by an old acquaintance of his, Sir Robert Thompson, a British expert in counter-insurgency warfare (and another figure who is well known to the Vietnamese).

This formula, which is presented in the form of a mathematical equation, is as follows:

the power of a country = (manpower + materiel) x willpower.

The author of "The Real War" explains: "When examining Thompson's equation, we can immediately see that if willpower is 0, the value of the entire equation is 0."

Then, Nr. Nixon states: "Even the Soviet Union knows that it cannot overtake the United States' economy (that is, manpower and materiel). But they have discovered in the will of the United States a weakness that poses the danger of reducing the impact of the other cards of the United States... The strategy of the Soviet Union is this: first, they will cause the United States to lose its morale so that they can then destroy the opposition. The Soviet Union wants World War III to end not with a brilliant stroke, but whimper by the United States"(that is, by first reducing the will of the United States to 0 so that the equation on the power of the United States would equal 0).

Mr. Nixon reproached a number of persons in the White House for "saying that they were leading the United States but actually being the persons organizing withdrawals," for not recognizing the "sinister scheme" of the Soviet Union, for "naively" and "stupidly" thinking that the "United States can maintain freedom by expressing good will" and for "hoping that if the United States limits its equipment and weapons, the other countries will follow" and, as a result,"causing the Soviet Union to think that the United States is weak, that the Unites States is wavering and terrified."

The "loss"by the United States of its "will to fight"--Mr. Nixon's analysis continues--has not only occurred within ruling circles, but even among the masses, especially among the stratum of intellectuals who not only opposed the war and oppose the arms race, but also provide free propaganda for communism.

Under the subtitle "It Was the Very Best of the United States That Lost Vietnam," Mr. Nixon belittles, without any remorse, the colleges, newspapers, and television networks of the United States: "Harvard University, which is a very good symbol of the majority of the intellectuals and American culture, is a slave to 'trends,' allows itself to be deceived, is self-satisfied, is blind in one eye and has a tendency to be extremely simple and naive when faced with a global conflict." As regards the U.S. television networks, "they have painted a romantic picture of revolutionaries and, as a result, greatly increased the possibility of victory for the revolutionary wars supported by the Soviet Union just as the placing of a romantic halo over Fidel Castro by the NEW YORK TIMES 20 years ago played the decisive role in legitimatizing the Cuban revolution, which was precisely the condition needed by Castro to win victory."

Very briefly stated, the argument of the author of "The Real War" is: in view of its superiority in manpower and materiel, historical developments of the entire past decade could have been totally different if the "will" of the United States did not equal 0; the imperialist United States sits with a halo above its head as if it never had to lower its flag and flee by helicopter as it did in Vietnam and many other places in the world!

Mr. Nixon's reasons are not accepted even by the most gullible of Americans. Mr. Nixon was a person who not only possessed excessive will (so much will that a French general, a former paratroop officer at Dien Bien Phu, recently called him a "pirate general"), but also had more power than any other American to fulfill this will. During his years as U.S. president, he "dared to take calculated risks and do things that no other president had done (widen the war to Kampuchea, use B-52's to directly attack population centers and the capital of Vietnam and blockade the seaports of Vietnam with total disregard for the denunciation of these acts by all mankind). Yet, it was under Nixon's fully determined guidance of the war that one-half million U.S. troops hurriedly withdrew and placed the heavy burden of the war on the puppet army in a vain attempt to save face and not be killed along with them--is this not the undeniable truth?

Of course, there were things that Mr. Nixon did not do, not because his hands were tied by the "naive" and "stupid" thinking of those around him, but because he could not do them. He was "limited," could not bring equipment up to date and had to accept the fact that "the United States Navy is a generation behind in warships" because the cost of the Vietnam war was too high and had absorbed a very large portion of the U.S. defense budget.

Mr. Nixon considered himself to be an expert, to be standing upon a teacher's podium and instructing the entire United States; however, there was extreme skepticism over his "expertise."

The world situation today is the inevitable result of the struggle between the two opposing social systems, the result of events consistent with laws, with the trend of development of the antagonisms of our times. This struggle is a comprehensive challenge to both sides in every area; the nature of the social system, economic and military might, the human factor, strategy, tactics.

Mr. Nixon, refusing to engage in serious, comprehensive analysis and comparison, tries to present the defeats of imperialism during the past decade as defeats of an accidental nature (meaning that if the United States had only corrected its lack of "will," the situation would have been completely different). But how can these defeats be explained as "accidental" when the victories of the three revolutionary currents in the world have not been isolated cases that have, as Nixon himself has admitted, been large-scale, been part of a trend of history that cannot be stopped?

Mr. Nixon only shines his light on the factor of "will" and refuses to perform true surgery. This is easily understood. Because, by doing this, he is not forced to reach the conclusion that socialism and communism have won victory and are continuing to win victory.

No one can deny that in the social struggle the will of man plays a very important role. In the social struggle, in contrast to the realm of nature, laws can only have an effect and become reality through the activities of man. However, will is not a product of nothingness, not something that can be conveniently manufactured. On the other hand, will does not always play a positive role; it is not always a "plus"(+). When the activities of man are consistent with the objective laws of nature, of history, will multiplies the strength of man into a great strength. But when the opposite is true--more correctly stated, when this will is an eccentric will--and the desire of man becomes increasingly large, the consequences of it become increasingly disasterous.

Long ago, Marx said that the greatest tragedy of mankind is the tragedy that results when the subjective actions of man are not consistent with objective conditions. One of the reasons why Cervantes' work became immortal is that this Spanish author knew how to exploit this antagonism. Don Quixote would not have suffered such a beating and been so disgraced when he went into battle with the windmill if the "will" of this knight equalled a small number.

It is clear that when the American people went into the streets to protest the war of aggression in Vietnam and the arms race, they displayed 10,000 times more wisdom than Mr. Nixon and the arms dealers behind him.

However, we also should not raise the matter of arguing theory with Mr. Nixon. Because, this was not the task he set for himself when writing "The Real War."

What were the true objectives of the 37th U.S. president?

First, let us see what Mr. Nixon prescribes for the United States upon the completion of his diagnosis.

His entire prescription reads as follows:

"The United States is a sleeping giant, it has come time to awaken this giant, to set goals for him, to restore his health and revive his will."

Mr. Nixon proposes many measures for doing this, from the "10 principles for using the White House" and "increasing the power of the U.S. president" to the "U.S. president must be a good card player." However, these measures are nothing more than empty talk and the measure that "the United States must carry a very big stick" has the value of a corncob. Mr. Nixon declares: "Determined steps must be taken to reverse the present trend which is unfavorable to the United States. It will be a long time before the 5 percent increase in the military budget announced by President Carter will be considered sufficient. In the next 5 years, it must be increased much more, by 20 percent, that is, by roughly 30 billion dollars calculated at the 1980 value of the dollar." Thus, at first glance, Mr. Nixon's prescription seems to be a lengthy one; actually, however, it comes down to but one ingredient: bombs! More bombs! Many more bombs!

The increase in the military budget must not only be "strong," but must also be immediate because--Nixon continues--"the history of wars that have been lost can be summarized in two words: too late!"

To convince the United States to accept the prescription of the arms dealers, whose profit rate and capital depend upon the degree and rate of the arms race, Mr. Nixon makes very obvious use of provocative methods. He looks for every possible way to exploit the big-country chauvinist mentality among some Americans through arguments which he says are the "judgement of history."

Nixon writes: "The characteristic of advanced civilizations is that as their wealth increases and their life becomes richer, these civilizations weaken and can easily be more seriously hurt. Throughout history, civilizations controlling their age have been destroyed by barbarians because they became aware of the danger facing them too late and reacted in a resistance strategy too slowly."

Mr. Nixon also looks for every way to shock the United States and tells the American people that the United States not only faces the threat of a war, but actually--according to Nixon's new definition of war--World War III has already broken out, it "broke out immediately after the end of World War II" and "the United States and the West are losing the fight in peace time."

Mr. Nixon also resorts to a very familiar trick used by colonial officials: directly attacking the colonial sentiments of the domestic ruling and business strata. He describes, in a truly "thirsty" fashion, the sources of natural resources in the world that the U.S. must and can control if it has strong military forces, especially the two major sources of mankind, the Persian Gulf and the mineral deposits in central and southern Africa.

It is clear that through his book "the Real War," Mr. Nixon does not intend to serve as a theorist, but only to serve as a leading figure in the psychological war with a view toward arousing improper and unwholesome sentiments within the United States in order to find a social base for an adventurous, bellicose and very dangerous line toward which U.S. arms dealers are pushing the United States.

There are some books that are quite incomplete but which are good books because of what lies behind them. Such is the case with Mr. Nixon's book.

Man created the "shield" because of the emergence of the "lance." Mr. Nixon had to put his energies into writing a thick book propagandizing war because, in the United States and the rest of the western world, there has been and is a developing anti-war and anti-arms race movement ever since the Carter administration decided to pursue a "rigid foreign policy," thereby creating a tense situation throughout the world. The bellicose ruling groups in the United States must pull the political corpse of Nixon from its grave and use it to fight public opinion, thereby showing that the warmongering clique is weak, not strong, that it is confused.

7809
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76777

7 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2225

BASIC GEOGRAPHIC DATA ON VIETNAM

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76777

7 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2225

BASIC GEOGRAPHIC DATA ON VIETNAM

[The following is that section covering basic information on Vietnam's administrative subdivisions, transportation routes and agricultural crop structure taken from a 1980 pocket calendar/fact book published in Vietnamese in Vietnam. No date and place of publication, publisher or pagination is given in the original.]

[Text] 1. Hanoi, the Capital

Area: 2,133 square kilometers

Population: 2,543,800

Population density: 1,193

Two cities: Sơn Tây and Hà Đông (the administration of Hà Đông has been assigned temporarily to Hà Sơn Bình Province.

Four wards: Ba Đình, Hoàn Kiếm, Hai Bà Trưng, Đống Đa

Eleven districts: Đông Anh, Gia Lâm, Thanh Trì, Từ Liêm, Đan Phượng, Hoài Đức, Thạch Thất, Phúc Thọ, Ba Vì, Sóc Sơn, Mê Linh.

2. Hải Phòng City

Area: 1,515 square kilometers

Population: 1,307,400

Population density: 863

Two cities: Kiến An and Đồ Sơn

Three wards: Hồng Bàng, Ngô Quyền, Lê Chân

Six districts: Thủy Nguyên, An Hải, An Thụy, Tiên Lãng, Vĩnh Bảo, Cát Hải.

3. Hồ Chí Minh City City

Area: 1,295 square kilometers

Population: 3,486,100

Population density: 2,692

Twelve precincts: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, Bình Thạnh, Phú Nhuận, Gò Vấp, Tân Bình.

Six districts: Hốc Môn, Thủ Đức, Bình Chánh, Nhà Bè, Củ Chi, Duyên Hải.

4. Hà Tuyên

Area: 13,519 square kilometers

Population: 764,400

Population density: 56

Provincial capital: Hà Giang City

Two cities: Hà Giang and Tuyên Quang

Thirteen districts: Đồng Văn, Mèo Vạc, Yên Minh, Quản Bạ, Vị Xuyên, Hoàng Su Phì, Xín Mần, Bắc Quang, Na Hang, Chiêm Hóa, Hàm Yên, Yên Sơn, Sơn Dương

5. Cao Bằng

Area: 8,541 square kilometers

Population: 502,900

Population density: 59

Provincial capital: Cao Bằng City

One city: Cao Bằng

Eleven districts: Trùng Khánh, Quảng Hòa, Trà Lĩnh, Hà Quảng, Thông Nông, Bảo Lạc, Nguyên Bình, Hòa An, Thạch An, Ngân Sơn, Chợ Rã

6. Lạng Sơn

Area: 8,180 square kilometers

Population: 490,400

Population density: 60

Provincial capital: Lạng Sơn City

One city: Lạng Sơn

Ten districts: Tràng Định, Văn Lãng, Văn Quan, Bình Gia, Bắc Sơn, Hữu Lũng, Chi Lăng, Cao Lộc, Lộc Bình, Đình Lập

7. Lai Châu

Area: 17,408 square kilometers

Population: 307,500

Population density: 17

Provincial capital: Lai Châu City

One city: Lai Châu

Seven districts: Mường Tè, Sìn Hồ, Tủa Chùa, Mường Lay, Phong Thổ, Điện Biên, Tuần Giáo

8. Hoàng Liên Sơn

Area: 14,125 square kilometers

Population: 784,800

Population density: 55

Provincial capital: Yên Bái City

Two cities: Yên Bái and Lao Cai

Fifteen districts: Bát Xát, Mường Khương, Bắc Hà, Sa Pa, Bảo Thắng, Bảo Yên, Than Uyên, Văn Bàn, Lục Yên, Văn Chấn, Văn Yên, Mù Cang Chải, Yên Bình, Trấn Yên, Trạm Tấu.

9. Bắc Thái

Area: 6,733 square kilometers

Population: 808,600

Population density: 120

Provincial capital: municipality of Thái Nguyên

Ten districts: Bạch Thông, Chợ Đồn, Nà Ri, Võ Nhai, Định Hoá, Đại Từ, Đồng Hỷ, Phú Lương, Phổ Yên, Phú Bình

One municipality: Thái Nguyên

10. Sơn La

Area: 14,656 square kilometers

Population: 469,900

Population density: 32

Provincial capital: Sơn La City

One city: Sơn La

Nine districts: Thuận Châu, Quỳnh Nhai, Mường La, Mai Sơn, Sông Mã, Yên Châu, Mộc Châu, Bắc Yên, Phù Yên

11. Vĩnh Phú

Area: 4,630 square kilometers

Population: 1,429,900

Population density: 309

Provincial capital: municipality of Việt Trì

One municipality: Việt Trì

Two cities: Phú Thọ and Vĩnh Yên

Eight districts: Sông Lờ, Sông Thao, Phong Châu, Tam Thanh, Tam Đảo, Lập Thạch, Vĩnh Lạc, Thanh Sơn

12. Hà Bắc

Area: 4,708 square kilometers

Population: 1,628,100

Population density: 346

Provincial capital: Bắc Giang City

Two cities: Bắc Giang and Bắc Ninh

Fourteen districts: Lục Ngạn, Lục Nam, Sơn Động, Yên Thế, Hiệp Hoà, Lạng Giang, Tân Yên, Việt Yên, Yên Dũng, Gia Lương, Quế Võ, Thuận Thành, Tiên Sơn, Yên Phong

13. Quảng Ninh

Area: 6,018 square kilometers

Population: 760,700

Population density: 126

Provincial capital: Hòn Gai City

Three cities: Hòn Gai, Cẩm Phà, Uông Bí

Nine districts: Bình Liêu, Ba Chẽ, Tiên Yên, Hoành Bồ, Cẩm Phà, Hải Ninh, Quảng Hà, Đông Triều, Yên Hưng

14. Hà Sơn Bình

Area: 5,881 square kilometers

Population: 1,483,200

Population density: 252

Provincial capital: Hà Đông City (temporary)

One city: Hòa Bình

Sixteen districts: Quốc Oai, Chương Mỹ, Thanh Oai, Thường Tín, Ứng Hòa, Phú Xuyên, Mỹ Đức, Đà Bắc, Mai Châu, Tân Lạc, Lạc Sơn, Kỳ Sơn, Lương Sơn, Kim Bôi, Lạc Thủy, Yên Thủy

15. Hải Hưng

Area: 2,526 square kilometers

Population: 2,033,100

Population density: 805

Provincial capital: Hải Dương City

Two cities: Hải Dương and Hưng Yên

Ten districts: Chí Linh, Cẩm Bình, Phú Tiên, Kim Môn, Nam Thanh, Tứ Lộc, Ninh Thanh, Kim Thi, Mỹ Văn, Châu Giang

16. Thái Bình

Area: 1,344 square kilometers

Population: 1,455,000

Population density: 1,082

Provincial capital: Thái Bình City

One city: Thái Bình

Seven districts: Quỳnh Phụ, Hưng Hà, Đông Hưng, Vũ Thư, Kiến Xương, Tiền Hải, Thái Thụy

17. Hà Nam Ninh

Area: 3,522 square kilometers

Population: 2,707,700

Population density: 769

Provincial capital: municipality of Nam Định

One municipality: Nam Định

Fourteen districts: Duy Tiên, Kim Thanh, Lý Nhân, Bình Lục, Vụ Bản, Hoàng Long, Ý Yên, Nam Ninh, Xuân Thủy, Hoa Lư, Nghĩa Hưng, Tam Điệp, Hải Hậu, Kim Sơn

18. Thanh Hóa

Area: 11,138 square kilometers

Population: 2,444,200

Population density: 219

Provincial capital: Thanh Hóa City

One city: Thanh Hóa

Seventeen districts: Quan Hóa, Lương Ngọc, Bá Thước, Thường Xuân, Như Xuân, Cẩm Thủy, Vĩnh Thạch, Thiệu Yên, Đông Thiệu, Nông Cống, Thọ Xuân, Triệu Sơn, Trung Sơn, Quảng Xương, Hoằng Hóa, Tĩnh Gia, Hậu Lộc

19. Nghệ Tĩnh

Area: 22,380 square kilometers

Population: 2,945,400

Population density: 131

Procincial capital: municipality of Vinh

One municipality: Vinh

One city: Hà Tĩnh

Twenty-five districts: Diễn Châu, Yên Thành, Quỳnh Lưu, Nghi Lộc, Hưng Nguyên, Nam Đàn, Đô Lương, Đức Thọ, Nghi Xuân, Can Lộc, Thạch Hà, Cẩm Xuyên, Kỳ Anh, Thanh Chương, Anh Sơn, Nghĩa Đàn, Tân Kỳ, Hương Sơn, Hương Khê, Quỳ Châu, Quỳ Hợp, Quế Phong, Con Cuông, Tương Dương, Kỳ Sơn

20. Bình Trị Thiên

Area: 18,340 square kilometers

Population: 1,851,600

Population density: 101

Provincial capital: municipality of Huế

One municipality: Huế

Two cities: Đồng Hới and Đông Hà

Eleven districts: Hương Điền, Hương Phú, Phú Lộc, A Lưới, Bến Hải, Triệu Hải, Hương Hóa, Bố Trạch, Lệ Ninh, Tuyên Hóa, Quảng Trạch

21. Quảng Nam-Đà Nẵng

Area: 11,376 square kilometers

Population: 1,496,900

Population density: 131

Provincial capital: municipality of Đà Nẵng

One municipality: Đà Nẵng

One city: Hội An

Twelve districts: Tam Kỳ, Quế Sơn, Thăng Bình, Tiên Phước, Duy Xuyên, Điện Son, [Bến] Hiên, [Bến] Giang

22. Nghĩa Bình

Area: 11,850 square kilometers

Population: 1,993,900

Population density: 168

Provincial capital: Quy Nhơn City

Two cities: Quy Nhơn and Quảng Nghĩa

Fifteen districts: Bình Sơn, Sơn Tịnh, Mộ Đức, Đức Phổ, Ba Tơ, Nghĩa Minh, Sơn Hà, Trà Bồng, Hoài Nhơn, Hoài An, Phù Mỹ, Phù Cát, An Nhơn, Tây Sơn, Phước Vân

23. Phú Khánh

Area: 9,880 square kilometers

Population: 1,241,200

Population density: 126

Provincial capital: municipality of Nha Trang

One municipality: Nha Trang

One city: Tuy Hoà

Eight districts: Tuy An, Đồng Xuân, Tây Sơn, Tuy Hòa, Ninh Hòa, Vạn Ninh, Diên Khánh, Cam Ranh

24. Thuận Hải

Area: 11,450 square kilometers

Population: 909,500

Population density: 79

Provincial capital: Phan Tniết City

One city: Phan Thiết

Seven districts: An Sơn, Ninh Hải, Bắc Bình, Hàm Thuận, Hàm Tân, Đức Linh, Phú Quý

25. Gia Lai-Kon Tum

Area: 23,850 square kilometers

Population: 607,700

Population density: 25

Provincial capital: Plây Cu City

Two cities: Plây Cu, Kon Tum

Ten districts: Kon Plông, Đác Tô, Sa Thầy, Đác Glây, An Khê, Mang Giang, A Dun Pa, Chư Pa, Chư Prông, Krông Pa

26. Đác Lắc

Area: 19,208 square kilometers

Population: 523,700

Population density: 27

Provincial capital: Buôn Ma Thuột City

One city: Buôn Ma Thuột

Seven districts: Krông Búc, E Súp, Krong Pác, Mơ Đrác, Lác, Đác Min, Đác Nông.

27. Lâm Đồng

Area: 10,413 square kilometers

Population: 392,700

Population density: 38

Provincial capital: municipality of Đà Lạt

One municipality: Đà Lạt

Six districts: Di Linh, Đức Trọng, Đơn Dương, Lạc Dương, Bảo Lộc, Đa Hoai

28. Sông Bé

Area: 9,745 square kilometers

Population: 722,300

Population density: 74

Provincial capital: Thủ Dầu Một City

One city: Thủ Dầu Một

Seven districts: Bình Long, Phước Long, Lộc Ninh, Đồng Phú, Bến Cát, Tân Uyên, Thuận An

29. Tây Ninh

Area: 4,070 square kilometers

Population: 797,600

Population density: 196

Provincial capital: Tây Ninh City

One city: Tây Ninh

Seven districts: Trảng Bàng, Hòa Thành, Dương Minh Châu, Châu Thành, Gò Dầu, Tân Biên, Bến Cầu

30. Đồng Nai

Area: 8,263 square kilometers

Population: 1,299,900

Population density: 157

Provincial capital: municipality of Biên Hòa

One municipality: Biên Hòa

Eight districts: Xuân Lộc, Tân Phú, Vĩnh Cửu, Thống Nhất, Long Thành, Châu Thành, Long Đất, Xuyên Mộc

31. Long An

Area: 4,653 square kilometers

Population: 943,500

Population density: 203

Provincial capital: Tân An City

One city: Tân An

Eight districts: Đức Hoà, Đức Huệ, Bến Thủ, Tân Châu, Cần Đước, Cần Giuộc, Mộc Hoá, Vĩnh Hưng

32. Đồng Tháp

Area: 3,444 square kilometers

Population: 1,135,500

Population density: 329

Provincial capital: Sa Đéc City

One city: Sa Đéc

Five districts: Hồng Ngự, Tam Nông, Cao Lãnh, Châu Thành, Lấp Vò

33. An Giang

Area: 3,460 square kilometers

Population: 1,493,400

Population density: 431

Provincial capital: Long Xuyên City

Two cities: Long Xuyên and Châu Đốc

Six districts: Chợ Mới, Phú Châu, Phú Tân, Châu Thành, Châu Phú, Bảy Núi

34. Tiền Giang

Area: 2,364 square kilometers

Population: 1,245,300

Population density: 526

Provincial capital: municipality of Mỹ Tho

One municipality: Mỹ Tho

Six districts: Cái Bè, Cai Lậy, Châu Thành, Chợ Gạo, Gò Công Đông, Gò Công Tây

35. Bến Tre

Area: 2,886 square kilometers

Population: 1,023,100

Population density: 354

Provincial capital: Bến Tre City

One city: Bến Tre

Seven districts: Ba Tri, Mỏ Cày, Bình Đại, Chợ Lách, Châu Thành, Thạnh Phú, Giồng Trôm

36. Cửu Long

Area: 3,846 square kilometers
Population: 1,441,700
Population density: 375
Provincial capital: Vĩnh Long City
Two cities: Vĩnh Long and Trà Vinh
Ten districts: Càn Long, Tam Bình, Long Hồ, Cầu Kè, Cầu Ngang, Vũng Liêm, Trà Cú, Châu Thành, Trà Ôn, Bình Minh

37. Hậu Giang

Area: 6,263 square kilometers
Population: 2,054,100
Population density: 328
Provincial capital: municipality of Cần Thơ
One municipality: Cần Thơ
One city: Sóc Trăng
Eleven districts: Long Phú, Thạnh Trị, Vĩnh Châu, Mỹ Xuyên, Mỹ Tú, Thốt Nốt, Ô Môn, Châu Thành, Kế Sách, Phụng Hiệp, Long Mỹ

38. Kiên Giang

Area: 6,162 square kilometers
Population: 919,800
Population density: 149
Provincial capital: Rạch Giá City
One city: Rạch Giá
Nine districts: An Biên, Vĩnh Thuận, Giồng Riềng, Châu Thành, Gò Quao, Hà Tiền, Tân Hiệp, Phú Quốc, Hòn Đất

39. Minh Hải

Area: 7,617 square kilometers
Population: 1,139,700
Population density: 150
Provincial capital: Minh Hải City
Two cities: Minh Hải and Cà Mau
Twelve districts: Vĩnh Lợi, Giá Rai, Hồng Dân, Thới Bình, Trần Thời, Ngọc Hiển, Cà Mau, Phước Long, U Minh, Phú Tân, Cái Nước, Năm Căn

40. Vũng Tàu-Côn Đảo Special Zone

Area: 174 square kilometers
Population: 87,500
Population density: 476
One city: Vũng Tàu
One district: Côn Đảo

Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railroad Line

From Hanoi to

Giáp Bát	6 km
Văn Điển	9
Thường Tín	18
Chợ Tía	26
Đỗ Xá Station	30
Phú Xuyên	34
Đồng Văn	45
Phủ Lý	56
Bình Lục	67
Cầu Họ	73
Đặng Xá Station	81
Nam Định	87
Trình Xuyên Station	94
Núi Gôi	101
Cát Đằng	108
Ninh Bình	115
Ghềnh	125
Đồng Giao	134
Bỉm Sơn	142
Đò Lèn	153
Nghĩa Trang	162
Thanh Hoá	176
Yên Thái	188
Minh Khôi	197
Thị Long	208
Văn Trai	219
Khoa Trường	229
Hoàng Mai	246
Cầu Giát	261 km
Yên Lý	272
Chợ Si	279
Mỹ Lý	292
Quán Hành	309
Vinh	319
Đò Yên	325
Yên Xuân	330
Chợ Thượng	337
Đức Lạc	344
Yên Duệ	351
Hoà Duyệt	358
Thanh Luyện	369
Chu Lễ	380
Hướng Phổ	385
Lộc Yên	389
Phúc Trạch	396
La Khê	401
Tân Ấp	408
Kim Lũ	426
Đồng Lê	436
Ngọc Lâm	450
Lạc Sơn	458
Lệ Sơn	468
Minh Lệ	488
Thụ Lộc	498
Bố Trạch	506
Phúc Từ	510

Đồng Hới	521 km	Phú Cang	842 km
Lệ Kỳ	529	Bình Trung	848
Long Đại	539	Kỳ Mỹ	857
Mỹ Đức	551	Tam Kỳ	865
Phú Hoà	558	Trà Lý	873
Mỹ Trạch	565	Diêm Phố	880
Thượng Lâm	572	Tri Bình	901
Sa Lung	587	Phước Thuận	907
Tiên An	599	Đại Lộc	919
Cam Lộ	617	Quảng Ngãi	928
Đông Hà	620	Phú Nhiên	935
Lai Phước	624	Vạn Phước Tây	949
Quảng Trị	634	Mộ Đức	959
Diêm Sanh	644	Đức Phổ	968
Mỹ Chánh	655	Thủy Thạch	977
Phổ Trạch	659	Diêu Trường	982
Hiền Sĩ	669	Sa Huỳnh	991
An Hoà	684	Chương Hoà	1,000
Huế	688	Tam Quan	1,004
Hương Thủy	698	Hội Đức	1,012
Cầu Truồi	715	Bồng Sơn	1,017
Cầu Hai	729	Bình Chương	1,021
Nước Ngọt	736	Vạn Phú	1,033
Thừa Lưu	742	Vĩnh Phước	1,038
Lăng Cô	755	Phù Mỹ	1,049
Kim Liên	788	Bình Tân	1,054
Đà Nẵng	791	Khánh Phước	1,060
Phong Lệ	799	Mỹ Hoà	1,065
Dương Sơn	803	Phù Cát	1,071
Đông Quang	809	Vân Sơn	1,081
Kỳ Lam	816	Bình Định	1,085
Bà Rén	820	Vạn Mỹ	1,090
Trà Kiệu Tây	825	Diêu Trì	1,096
Phước Chỉ	835	Tuy Phước	1,106

Tân Vinh	1,111 km
Vân Canh	1,123
Mục Thịnh	1,133
Phước Lãnh	1,139
La Hai	1,154
Phong Niên	1,166
Chí Thạnh	1,170
Phú Tân	1,175
Hoà Đa	1,184
Chính Nghĩa	1,189
Tuy Hoà	1,198
Phú Hiệp	1,210
Hảo Sơn	1,220
Vũng Rô	1,226
Đại Lãnh	1,232
Tu Bồng	1,242
Giã	1,254
Hoa Huỳnh	1,270
Ninh Hoà	1,281
Phong Thạnh	1,287
Quan Duối	1,296
Lương Sơn	1,303
Nha Trang	1,315
Phú Vinh	1,320
Cây Cậy	1,329
Suối Dầu	1,333
Hoà Tân	1,341
Suối Cát	1,351
Ngã Ba	1,364
Hiệp Mỹ	1,375
Ka Ram	1,381
Ba Ram	1,389
Ba Lập	1,401
Tháp Chàm	1,408
Hoà Trinh	1,420 km
Cà Ná	1,436
Vĩnh Hảo	1,454
Sông Lòng Sông	1,466
Sông Mao	1,484
Châu Hanh	1,494
Sông Lũy	1,506
Long Thành	1,523
Ma Lâm	1,533
Mường Mán	1,551
Suối Vân	1,567
Sông Phan	1,583
Sông Dinh	1,596
Suối Kiết	1,603
Gia Huỳnh	1,614
Trần Táo	1,620
Gia Rai	1,631
Bảo Chánh	1,640
Xuân Lộc	1,649
An Lộc	1,656
Dầu Dây	1,661
Bàu Cá	1,669
Trảng Bom	1,678
Long Lạc	1,685
Hố Nai	1,688
Biên Hoà	1,697
Chợ Đồn	1,701
Dĩ An	1,707
Thủ Đức	1,713
Bình Chiểu	1,718
Gò Vấp	1,722
Phú Nhuận	1,724
Hồ Chí Minh City	1,729.5

Branch Lines of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railroad Line:

Cầu Giát-Nghĩa Đàn: 13 km

Cầu Giát	0 km	Nghĩa Thuận	21 km
Quỳnh Châu	14	Nghĩa Đàn	31

Diêu Trì-Quy Nhơn	11 km
Ngã Ba-Ba Ngòi	4
Mường Mán-Phan Thiết	11.8
Bà Rén-An Hòa (Nông Sơn)	19.6
Hồ Chí Minh City-Chợ Lớn	5

Tháp Chàm-Đà Lạt: 84 km

Tháp Chàm	0 km	Ec Gió	51 km
Lương Nhơn	6	Cần Rang	56
Đồng Me	14	Trạm Hành	61
Tân Mỹ	21	Cầu Đất	66
Xóm Gòn	38	Đa Thọ	73
Sông Pha	41	Coldula	78
Ca Bơ	47	Đà Lạt	84

Hồ Chí Minh City-Lộc Ninh: 141 km

Hồ Chí Minh City	0 km	Bàu Long	84
Lai Thiêu	25	Chơn Thành	91
Búng	35	Cây Đa	101
Thủ Dầu Một	41	Can Đam	106
An Mỹ	46	Xa Cát	111
Phú Trung	52	Hớn Quản	118
Chánh Lưu	61	Kalanon	128
Lai Khê	68	Ba Nghỉ	132
Bến Dòng	72	Lộc Ninh	141
Bàu Bàng	75		

Hanoi-Hai Phong: 102 km

Long Biên	2 km	Lạc Đạo	25
Gia Lâm	5	Tuần Lương	32
Phú Thụy	17	Cẩm Giang	41
Như Quỳnh Station	20	Cao Xá	51

Hải Dương	57 km	Dụ Nghĩa	86 km
Tiền Trung	64	Vật Cách Thượng	92
Phạm Xá	72	Thượng Lý	98
Phú Thái Station	79	Hải Phòng	102

Hanoi-Đồng Đăng: 163 km

Long Biên	2 km	Phố Vị	82
Gia Lâm	5	Bắc Lệ	90
Yên Viên	11	Sông Hoá	99
Từ Sơn	18	Chi Lăng	106
Lim	24	Đồng Mỏ	114
Bắc Ninh Station	29	Mai Tùng	117
Thị Cầu	32	Bắc Thủy	127
Sen Hồ	39	Bản Thi	137
Bắc Giang	50	Lạng Sơn	148
Phố Tráng	60	Tam Lung	156
Kép	69	Đồng Đăng	163
Voi Xô	75		

Hanoi-Quán Triều: 76 km

Long Biên	2 km	Phổ Yên	51 km
Gia Lâm	5	Lương Sơn	60
Cổ Loa	18	Lưu Xá	69
Đông Anh	28	Thái Nguyên Station	73
Đa Phúc	31	Quán Triều	76
Trung Giã	41		

Kép-Uông Bí: 74 km

Bảo Sơn	9 km	Đông Triều	50 km
Lan Mẫu	18	Mạo Khê	58
Cẩm Lý	28	Yên Dũng	69
Chí Linh	38	Uông Bí	74

Kép-Lưu Xá: 55 km

Bố Hạ	11 km	Khúc Rồng	45 km
Mỏ Trạng	23	Lưu Xá	55
Hợp Tiến	35		

Hanoi-Lao Cai: 295 km

Long Biên	2 km	Yên Bái	154 km
Gia Lâm	5	Cổ Phúc	166
Yên Viên	11	Ngòi Hóp	177
Cổ Loa	18	Mậu A	187
Đông Anh	22	Mậu Đông	195
Thạch Lỗi	34	Trái Hút	203
Phúc Yên	39	Lâm Giang	211
Hướng Canh	48	Mỏ Đá	215
Vĩnh Yên	54	Lang Khay	219
Hướng Lại	64	Lang Thíp	228
Bạch Hạc	69	Bảo Hà	237
Việt Trì	73	Thái Văn	248
Phủ Đức	82	Cầu Nhò Station	255
Tiên Kiên	91	Phố Lu	262
Phú Thọ	100	Lạng Station	271
Chí Chủ	109	Thái Niên	278
Vũ Ển	119	Làng Giàng	284
Ấm Thượng	131	Phố Mới	293
Đoan Thượng	141	Lao Cai	295
Văn Phú	149		

Làng Giàng-Pom Hán: 5 km

DOMESTIC JOINT-MODE RAIL LINES

Hanoi-Cao Bằng	281 km
Hanoi- Lai Châu	509
Hanoi-Nghĩa Lộ	239

RIVER ROUTES

Hanoi-Thái Bình: 118 km

Mễ Sở	24 km	Giáng	50 km
Nghi Xuyên	41	Ngọc Động	56
Vườn Chuối	42	Lảnh	62
Phú Khê	43	Hưng Yên	65

Nga Khê	68 km
Vũ Điện	73
Chẹm	74
Nhật Tảo	78
Đồng Thủy	83
Thanh Nga	87
Phú Hậu	90 km
(here line divides into branches)	
Branch to Nam Định:	
Tân Đệ	103 km
Nam Định	108
Branch to Thái Bình:	
Trịnh Xuyên	94
Dũng Lạng	99
Cống Vực	107
Thái Bình	118

Hải Dướng-Chũ: 93 km (Ha Bac)

Phả Lại	28 km
Lục Nam	61
Chũ	93 km

Hải Phòng-Móng Cái: 196 km

Hòn Gai	61 km
Cẩm Phả	90
Mũi Ngọc	185 km
Móng Cái	168

Hải Phòng-Cẩm Phả: 90 km (partly coastal)

Quảng Yên	21 km
Cát Hải	41
Hòn Gai	61 km
Cẩm Phả	90 km

Hải Phòng-Bắc Giang: 107 km

Đò Hiền	10 km
Kinh Môn	21
Đông Triều	32
Đò Bình	54
Chí Linh	60
Phả Lại	72 km
Ô Cá	89
Bến Dầm	94
Bắc Giang	107

Hải Phòng-Nam Định: 153 km

Sông Mới	40 km
Tăng Gia	64
Ninh Giang	68
Bến Hiệp	82
Bến Trại	90
La Tiến	100
Đèo Thành	112 km
Bến Xuối	115
Triều Dướng	117
Bến Hới	119
(here the line branches into two)	

Branch to Dốc Lã:

Hưng Yên	133 km	Đồng Thủy	131 km
Dốc Lã	140	Phú Hậu	145
Branch to Nam Định:		Tuần Vường	141
Dốc Vặn	123	Nam Định	153
Nhật Tảo	130		

Sơn Tây-Chợ Bờ (Hoà Bình): 113 km

Bến Mía	9 km	Bến Mỵ	74 km
Việt Trì	20	Bến Pheo	81
Trung Hà	35	Hoà Bình	90
Bất Bạt	45	Bến Chướng	102
Bến Chệ	65	Chợ Bờ	113

AIR VIETNAM FLIGHTS

1. Domestic flights

Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City (direct)	and return	Daily (including Sundays)
Hanoi-Da Nang-Ho Chi Minh City	and return	Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Hanoi-Da Nang	"	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday
Hanoi-Hue	"	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Hanoi-Play Cu	"	Tuesday, Saturday
Hanoi-Quy Nhon	"	Tuesday, Friday
Hanoi-Nha Trang	"	Monday, Thursday
Hanoi-Buon Ma Thuot	"	Wednesday, Saturday
Hanoi-Na San	"	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
Hanoi-Dien Bien Phu	"	Monday, Tuesday, Friday
Ho Chi Minh City-Da Nang-Hanoi	"	Tuesday, Thrusday, Saturday
Ho Chi Minh City-Ca Mau	"	Thursday
Ho Chi Minh City-Rach Gia-Phu Quoc	"	Tuesday, Friday
Ho Chi Minh City-Buon Ma Thuot	"	Wednesday, Saturday
Ho Chi Minh City-Can Tho-Con Dao	"	Monday

2. International flights

Hanoi-Vieng Chan-Vientiane	Thursday
Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Phnom Penh and return	Monday, Friday
Hanoi-Bangkok	Friday

FLIGHTS OF FOREIGN AIRLINES

Moscow-Hanoi	and return	Tuesday, Thrusday, Saturday
Moscow-Ho Chi Minh City		Tuesday
Ho Chi Minh City-Moscow		Wednesday
Berlin-Hanoi		Monday
Hanoi-Berlin		Tuesday
Vieng Chan-Vientiane		Monday, Saturday
Bangkok-Hanoi		Friday
Paris-Hanoi		Thrusday

POINTS OF REFERENCE FOR CALCULATING DISTANCES BETWEEN PROVINCES

(unit: kilometer)

Province	Provincial Capital	Reference Point
Hanoi Municipality	Hanoi	Km 172-Rt. 1A
Ho Chi Minh City	Ho Chi Minh City	Km 1900
Hai Phong Municipality	Hai Phong	Km 97-Rt. 5A
An Giang	Long Xuyen	Km 190-Prov. Rt. 90
Bac Thai	Thai Nguyen	Km 69-Rt. 3
Ben Tre	Ben Tre	Km 85-Prov. Rt. 60
Binh Tri Thien	Hue	Km 826-Rt. 1A
Cao Bang	Cao Bang	Km 275-Rt. 3
Cuu Long	Vinh Long	Km 137-Prov. Rt. 70
Gia Lai-Kon Tum	Play Cu	Km 541-Rt. 14
Dac Lac	Buon Ma Thuot	Km 353-Rt. 14
Dong Nai	Bien Hoa	Km 1870-Rt. 1A
Dong Thap	Sa Dec	Km 143-Prov. Rt. 80
Ha Bac	Bac Giang	Km 121-Rt. 1A
Ha Tuyen	Tuyen Quang	Km 136-Rt. 2
Ha Nam Ninh	Nam Dinh	Km 121-Rt. 10

Ha Son Binh	Ha Dong	Km 11-Rt. 6A
Hai Hung	Hai Duong	Km 52-Rt. 5A
Hau Giang	Can Tho	Km 167-Rt. 04
Hoang Lien Son	Yen Bai	Km 128-Rt. 13A
Den Hung		Km 68-Rt. 2
Kien Giang	Rach Gia	Km 248-Prov. Rt. 80
Lai Chau	Lai Chau	Km 490-Rt. 6A
Lam Dong	Da Lat	Km 110-Rt. 11
Lang Son	Lang Son	Km 18-Rt. 1A
Long An	Tan An	Km 47-Rt. 04
Minh Hai	Bac Lieu	Km 280-Rt. 04
Nghe Tinh	Vinh	Km 463-Rt. 1A
Nghia Binh	Quy Nhon	Km 0-Rt. 19
Phu Khanh	Nha Trang	Km 1453-Rt. 1A
Quang Ninh	Hon Gai	Km 120-Rt. 18A
Quang Nam-Da Nang	Da Nang	Km 931-Rt. 1A
Son La	Son La	Km 308-Rt. 6A
Song Be	Thu Dau Mot	Km 30-Rt. 13
Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh	Km 99-Rt. 22
Thai Binh	Thai Binh	Km 102-Rt. 10
Thanh Hoa	Thanh Hoa	Km 325-Rt. 1A
Thuan Hai	Phan Thiet	Km 1704-Rt. 1A
Tien Giang	My Tho	Km 71-Prov. Rt. 60
Vinh Phu	Viet Tri	Km 56-Rt. 2

AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE AND CROP STRUCTURE REGIONS
(Data from Agricultural Science Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture)

Agricultural Climate Regions:	Solar Energy (1,000 calories/ha/year):	Total Annual Degrees	No. Months Under 20°
1. Northern mountains with elevation above 700-800 m	8-11	5600-7200	6-12
2. Northeast-Viet Bac (Quang Ninh, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen)	9-11	7200-8300	4-5
3. Northwest (Lai Chau-Son La)	11.5-13.5	7500-8400	3-5
4. Central Bac Bo and northern Trung Bo (Hoang Lien Son, piedmont and lowland areas of Bac Bo, Thanh Hoa, northern Nghe Tinh	11-13	8300-8700	3-4
5. Central Trung Bo (southern Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien)	13-14	8700-9200	0-3
6. Southern Trung Bo (from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai)	13-18	9100-9700	0
7. Northern Tay Nguyen (Gai Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac)	14.5-16.5	7900-9300	0-2
8. Southern Tay Nguyen (Lam Dong)	15-17	6500-7800	2-12
9. Eastern Nam Bo (Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh)	13-17	9300-9800	0
10. Eastern Mekong Delta	15-18	9700-10,100	0

(continued next page)

(continued)

	Dry-Season Drought Index (Evaporation: rain)	Rainy Season Humidity Index (Rain: evaporation)	Highest Productivity With Irrig.	Highest Productivity Without Irrig	Short-term Crop Structure
1.	0-2.0	3.6-6.5	100-137	32-72	1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold-weather crop, or 1 cold-weather crop (non-irrig.)
2.	1.2-2.2	2.4-4.4	112-137	82-98	1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold-weather crop (non-irrig.)
3.	1.5-2.3	3.3-3.4	144-169	84-96	2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold-weather crop (irrig.)
4.	1.3-2.3	2.3-3.7	137-162	94-126	2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold-weather crop (irrig.)
5.	1.4-1.7	3.7-5.8	162-175	90-98	2 hot-weather crops, 1 cold-weather crop (irrig. at high altitudes), or 2 hot-weather crops (non-irrig.)
6.	1.6-3 2	1.3-5.1	162-225	92-108	3 hot-weather crops (irrig.), or 2 cold-weather crops (non-irrig.)
7.	3.0-4.7	2.2-8.3	181-206	42-74	3 hot-weather crops (irrig.) or 2 cold-weather crops (non-irrig.)
8.	1.4-3.9	3.4-5.6	187-212	62-76	3 cold-weather crops (irrig.), 1 hot-weather crop, 1 cold-weather crop

(continued)

	Dry-Season Drought Index (Evaporation: rain)	Rainy Season Humidity Index (Rain: evaporation)	Highest Productivity		Short-Term Crop Structure
			With Irrig./	Without Irrig.	
9.	2.9-7.1	3.3-5.1	162-212	68-84	3 hot-weather crops (with irrig.), 2 hot-weather crops (non-irrig.)
10.	2.2-11.2	1.0-4.4	187-225	88-136	3 hot-weather crop (irrig.), 2 hot-weather crops (non-irrig.)

5616
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76785

7 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2226

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76785

7 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2226

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Leaders Greet Mexican Independence Day
(NHAN DAN, 16 Sep 80) 1

SRV Leaders Greet Costa Rican Independence Day
(NHAN DAN, 15 Sep 80) 2

Briefs
- Scientists Visit U.S., Canada 3
- CSSR Vietnam Days Celebrations 3
- WFTU Conference 3
- UK Medical, Scientific Group 4

PARTIES ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

National Scientific-Technical Revolution Project Drafted
(TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jun 80) 5

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Collective Ownership in Inventorying Production Installations Underlined
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 16 Sep 80) 6

AGRICULTURE

Editorial Encourages Lending of Unused Land to Farmers
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 15 Sep 80) 8

Long An Cultivates 94,000 Hectares of 10th-Month Rice
(NHAN DAN, 15 Sep 80) 10

Tay Ninh Harvests Summer-Fall Rice
(NHAN DAN, 16 Sep 80) 11

'NHAN DAN' Commends Youth Union on Conservation Efforts
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 23 Aug 80) 12

Flood Prevention, Vegetable Growing, Cement Sack Collecting in Rural Hanoi
(NHAN DAN, 23 Aug 80) 14

Transplanting, Fertilizing, Flood Prevention in North
(NHAN DAN, 24 Aug 80) 16

Briefs
- Disaster Relief Official Visits 18
- UN Typhoon Relief Aid 18
- Southern Timber Production 18

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Production of High-Purity Chemicals To Be Stepped Up
(Nguyen Quang Khai; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jun 80) 19

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Hanoi Media, Circulation Discussed
(S. Thipthiengchan; VIENTIANE MAI, 7 Aug 80) 23

Transport of Goods in Standardized Containers Suggested
(Vu Ba Hinh; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jun 80) 25

Nam Dinh Railroad Station Better Serves Passengers, Wipes Out Thieves
(Phan Hong Giang, Vu Kiem; NHAN DAN, 16 Sep 80) 28

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 30

SRV LEADERS GREET MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] On 15 September, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Jose Lopez Portillo, BA, President of the United Mexican States:

On the occasion of the 170th anniversary of the Independence Day of the United Mexican States, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may we convey our warmest greetings to Your Excellency and through you to the Mexican people and government.

We are glad to see that, in the past year, the relationships of friendship, cooperation and mutual support between our two peoples have been developed satisfactorily.

We take this opportunity to express the hope that the Mexican people under your leadership will register still greater achievements in the task of defending their independence, sovereignty and natural resources and building a prosperous and happy Mexico.

We hope that the relationships of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be increasingly strengthened and developed in the interests of our two peoples and for the sake of friendship and cooperation among all nations.

We wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and present our high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affaris Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Jorge Castaneda, BA, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico.

9332
CSO: 4209

SRV LEADERS GREET COSTA RICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] On 14 September 1980, SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sent the following greetings message to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of the Republic of Costa Rica:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Costa Rica, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency and the government and people of Costa Rica.

I hope that the friendly relations between Vietnam and Costa Rica will be increasingly developed.

I wish Your Excellency happiness and present my high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS VISIT U.S., CANADA--Hanoi, VNA, October 20--Two Vietnamese scientists, Phan Dinh Dieu and Nguyen Dinh Tri, doctors of mathematics. have visited the United States and Canada, at the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam, and various Canadian universities. In the United States they called at 74 universities including Harvard University, the University of California at Berkley, the University of California at Los Angeles, the Columbia University, the University of Maryland, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They told their U.S. and Canadian colleagues of their research subjects including probablistic otomata and stochastic languages, investigations of finite grait [as received] and their [word indistinct], computational complexity of combinational problems, free boundary problems for parabolic differential solutions. Phan Dinh Dieu and Nguyen Dinh Tri met with U.S. mathematicians Stephan Smale, Lofti A. Zadeh and Michael A. Ard, Michael A. Arabin, and Canadian mathematicians Chandler Davis, Lee Lonch and Stephen Cook. They also had meetings with Vietnamese scientists living in these countries. [Text] [OW201703 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 20 Oct 80]

CSSR VIETNAM DAYS CELEBRATIONS--Hanoi VNA 14 Oct--Vietnamese culture days were opened in Olomouc in Czechoslovakia yesterday in ceremony attended by Vietnamese charge d'affaires Luu Viet Dan. The move, which will last until October 17 includes photo exhibitions, films and meetings of Czechoslovak and Vietnamese friends. This is the third time that Vietnamese culture days have been organized in that city with the participation of the Prague-based Vietnamese information and culture center. [Text] [OW150657 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 14 Oct 80]

WFTU CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, October 17--Nguyen Thuyet, secretary of the Vietnam Cooperation of Trade Unions and member of the General Assembly of the World Federation of Trade Unions, attended the 31st session of the W.F.T.U. General Assembly held in Moscow from October 1-5. Speaking at the conference, Nguyen Thuyet condemned bellicose imperialist forces led by Washington and Beijing for intensifying the arms race, restoring the "cold war," sabotaging international detente, and threatening peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world. He denounced Beijing's big-nation expansion and hegemony against the three Indochinese countries and its scheme to pit the ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and called on the W.F.T.U. and other labour movements to strengthen their solidarity with and support for the Indochinese countries. At the closing meeting, the conference adopted various resolutions including one condemning the Chinese authorities for pursuing a hostile, expansionistic policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. "Beijing's policy is jeopardizing the situation in Indochina," the document points out. [Text] [OW171635 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 17 Oct 80]

UK MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC GROUP--Hanoi, VNA, October 20--The Public Health Ministry held a ceremony here today to confer Vietnam's friendship order on the British Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid for Vietnam and on its honorary secretary, Mrs Joan McMichael, who is leading a delegation of the committee on a visit to Vietnam. Present at the ceremony were Dr Vu Van Can and Dr Hoang Dinh Cau, respectively minister and vice minister, Dr Nguyen Van Tin, vice-president of Vietnam Red Cross, and other officials. Dr Vu Van Can expressed sincere gratitude to the British committee and Mrs Joan McMichael for their wholehearted services to Vietnam over the past 15 years. In reply, Mrs Jean McMichael said that progressive people in Britain would always side with the Vietnamese people and would step up activities in support of the defence and reconstruction of Vietnam. [Text] [OW201705 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 20 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

PARTIES ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION PROJECT DRAFTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 p 32

[Article: "Preparing for Project on the Scientific and Technical Revolution in Our Country"]

[Text] By virtue of Decision No 48-CP of the Council of Ministers on 14 February 1979, a committee has been set up to prepare a draft project for the scientific and technical revolution in our country to submit to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau.

The committee consists of Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier, serving as its chairman; Tran Quynh, member of the VCP Central Committee, serving as vice chairman; and members.

At its first general meeting the committee set up specialized teams and a secretarial team. Then the ministries, sectors and localities have set up their own subcommittees for preparing for their own scientific and technical revolution projects, which are aimed at the following activities: evaluation of the state of science and technology, characteristics and tasks of the scientific and technical revolution, direction for development of science and technology in their own sectors in the next 15-20 years and in the period of the next 5-year plan and such matters as organization, policy management, measures, party leadership, state management and the masses' ownership role.

On 14 May 1980 a thesis on the scientific and technical revolution based on the main contents of the draft projects was presented by Vo Nguyen Giap.

At present, cadres from different sectors are discussing and contributing ideas to the thesis and the permanent unit of the committee and its secretarial team are fulfilling the task of combining these ideas in order to perfect the national project now being drafted.

5598
CSO: 4209

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP IN INVENTORYING PRODUCTION INSTALLATIONS UNDERLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Collective Ownership in Inventory"]

[Text] Following the Government Council's decision, a general inventory is being carried out in basic units. The inventory has been done under relatively favorable conditions in strictly managed units but has encountered many difficulties in installations where materials and commodities have long been stagnating and especially at harbors and principal railway stations and in areas where management has been loose for many years. While inventory principles and procedures are correctly applied in certain areas, perfunctoriness can be seen in others. For these reasons, it is necessary to concentrate on guiding the stocktaking task in basic units because this effort will have a decisive effect on the outcome of the current inventory phase.

Accuracy is the first requirement. Every unit need firmly grasp and exactly assess the existing assets and capital falling under its management scope. The reason for the protracted looseness [in management] is the failure of managers to grasp the state of fixed and liquid assets and their habit of asking every year for an approximate volume of material supplies and making regular stocktaking reports by relying only on records and books instead of mentioning the actual situation of equipment and property. Though their capital has increased substantially, many enterprises have failed to increase their economic effectiveness and consequently to accurately assess the effects of their undertaking. During the current inventory process, each installation has the duty to exactly assess the quantity, quality and value of all types of property, equipment and material supplies in its possession and to correctly analyze its existing production capacities so as to provide a basis for formulating the 1981 plan and the third 5-year plan.

Nobody has a better knowledge and can carry out inventory better than the workers and the economic-technical cadres working at production installations. The right to collective ownership must be materialized by the mastery of working capacities and production and management plans.

In doing stocktaking as well as in drawing up plans for production installations, we must ensure proper exercise of the leading function of the organization, the role of the masses as collective owners and the managerial function of the state appartus; we must also associate the guidance and inspection by the high levels with the right to take initiatives of the low levels and production installations. The long-standing administrative procedures applied by specialized cadres have proven insufficiently accurate and have created gaps likely to whet dishonesty. Organizations in production installations such as primary party organizations, trade unions, Youth Union chapters and other mass organizations have the right and duty to participate in the inventory. Wherever this task is incorrectly carried out, it must be redone.

The abovementioned measures are realistic ones which must be applied in improving economic management and materializing the people's right to collective ownership.

9332
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES LENDING OF UNUSED LAND TO FARMERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Incentive Policy on Land Use"]

[Text] A year has gone by since the incentive policy on use of agricultural land and fields was promulgated. Over the past three production seasons, this new policy has contributed to motivating production installations and producers to enthusiastically carry out intensive cultivation and multigropping and expand the farmland in order to produce more grain and food for the society's benefit. After experiencing drought in fall last year, the Bac Bo provinces fulfilled the highest area and output norms in the subsequent winter production season. The collective production sector ensured the cultivation of more than 77 percent of the total area--that is, the equivalent of the area cultivated the previous winter. Nearly 80,000 hectares representing 22 percent of the area cultivated throughout the production season were lent to cooperative members. Nearly 20,000 hectares which had usually been left fallow during a production season [each year] were used for production purposes.

Beside the abovementioned positive aspects, negative ones have appeared in certain areas due to an insufficient understanding and incorrect implementation of the new policy. Though unable to cultivate all the land at their disposal, many production installations have refused to lend the remaining land to cooperative members or peasants. There is plenty of land which has been left fallow and this includes tracts of land which were formerly used or which had been allotted to state farms or state forests or reserved for construction purposes. In applying the new policy, certain localities have merely emphasized the need to lend land to cooperative members and farmers while neglecting to actively organize collective business. Under the pretext of applying the incentive policy toward new land development, a number of localities in the Bac Bo midlands and mountainous region have failed to control the destruction and burning of forests, even in the headwater areas....

The primary objective of the farmland use policy is to encourage production units to bring into play the strength of collective labor organizations and existing material-technical bases in order to fully use land and develop production. There are different types of farmland and we have rich experiences in using land under tropical weather conditions. If the 10th-month crop is grown on low-level land, its outcome is uncertain; low-level land may, therefore, be transformed to grow some aquatic plant or to breed fish. On a single plot of land, one may apply different formulas in growing a catch crop overlapping the preceding and following crops or in cultivating companion crops according to the earth conditions and the farming custom in each locality. After production installations have cultivated the largest area possible, the remaining land must be lent to cooperative members who will work on it in their spare time or by using auxiliary manpower. The field area to be lent to each household must be commensurate with the working capacities of the borrowers who must grow only short-term crops and be responsible for preserving the earth fertility.

The borrowing of land to grow winter crops must not affect the implementation of the cooperative's production plan. The borrower must fulfill his labor obligation and sell fertilizers and return the land [to the cooperative] on the fixed date.

The specific provisions of the incentive policy on land use ensure correct relationships between the interests of the state and collective and those of the laborer. The policy states: The producer is entitled to all the products derived from the borrowed land and these products will not be taken into consideration in reckoning the grain obligation. Localities and production installations must motivate the land borrowing households who have a large surplus of products to economically use it and to sell it to the state according to the two-way economic contract or at the agreed price.

The abovementioned policy must be clearly understood and correctly implemented during the current winter production season.

9332
CSO: 4209

LONG AN CULTIVATES 94,000 HECTARES OF 10TH-MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] As of 8 September, Long An has sown and transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 94,000 hectares representing more than 84 percent of the planned area. After basically completing transplanting, Moc Hao, Vinh Hung, Duc Hoa and Ben Thu districts are vigorously shifting to the task of tending riceplants, extirpating weeds and bringing more fertilizers into the fields for additional fertilization.

Long An has harvested 8,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a yield of 25 quintals of paddy per hectare. Production installations are concentrating manpower and equipment on rapidly harvesting the summer-fall rice in order to avoid flooding. The obligation to pay tax and sell paddy to the state has been clearly explained to farmers. Many cooperatives and production collectives are preparing to hold a festival in connection with the delivery of grain into [state] warehouses.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TAY NINH HARVESTS SUMMER-FALL RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--As of 10 September, peasants in Tay Ninh Province completely harvested the summur-fall rice on nearly 12,000 hectares, with an [average] output of 18 to 20 quintals of paddy per hectare and up to 25 quintals in some areas.

Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives are concentrating efforts on tending the 10th-month rice crop; they have carried out weeding twice and are continuing to apply additional organic fertilizer to riceplants before they start forming boots. Vegetation protection stations have sent cadres to Trang Bang, Go Dau and Ben Cau districts to join production installations in preventing and controlling harmful insects and diseases to protect the rice crop.

9332
CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' COMMENDS YOUTH UNION ON CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Great Significance of Small Tasks"]

[Text] On the productive labor front, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in coordination with economic management agencies, organized active emulation campaigns that had both real economic consequences and a good educational effect on youths: The two movements of rural youths producing fertilizer and working youths saving cement sacks at construction sites were excellent movements.

In a situation where there is a shortage of cement sacks and arising from the experience of the youth collective of the Bim Son work site, since the beginning of 1979, the youth union has mobilized working youths at construction sites to initiate "movements to collect 5 million cement sacks." The goal of this movement is to guarantee sacks for cement factories, to economize foreign currency, to nourish the concept of collective ownership in young workers and to teach a spirit of overcoming difficulties and of diligence and thrift in building the state.

Just as in the fertilizer production movement, this movement garnered excellent results. So far they have collected 5.3 million cement sacks, including nearly 4 million undamaged sacks that could be reused immediately. In many places the youths not only collected sacks but also collected cement that was stuck to the sacks by the kilogram, contributing dozens of tons to be used. Through this movement, youths at the sites were trained in the concept of economizing through specific action and diligent work habits, and learned to combat such behavior as working at one's convenience, carelessness and waste. A great deal of negligence in the work of material supply management was also discovered and overcome. The youth union cadres' level of understanding regarding economic management, especially material supply management was raised. The ability to mobilize the masses was also improved. Large numbers of progressive youths who emerged during the movement were recruited into the youth union. Symbolic of the outstanding youth union members are Lai Thi Tuat, Le Dinh Thanh and many other union members. Those comrades are excellent examples of the quality of the youths. Implementation by the boards of directors of the work sites of the Ministry of Building decision on material incentives for collectives, and youths logging achievements in economizing is an essential element in nourishing a positive attitude among workers.

From the campaign of youths saving cement sacks, we have the capability of expanding into an ever larger-scale economy campaign among a variety of production sectors with regard to all types of material supplies, raw materials and fuel. The full development of the workers' spirit of collective ownership goes hand-in-hand with the implementation of the distribution system in accordance with the principle of closely coordinating workers' self interests with the interests of each unit and the state, is the powerful motive force that assures stability and the great effectiveness of mass movements on the productive labor front. Tasks that are small nevertheless have great significance, because they both bring about real results and they have educational significance for millions of youths. Our revolution constantly needs those good qualities.

9019
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FLOOD PREVENTION, VEGETABLE GROWING, CEMENT SACK COLLECTING IN RURAL HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Rural Hanoi Prevents Flooding in More Than 13,000 Hectares of 10th-Month Rice, Tends Nearly 1,000 Hectares of Vegetables; Youths Gather 5.3 Million Cement Sacks"]

[Text] VNA--The electrical, water conservancy and agricultural sectors in Hanoi are providing timely operation of nine large pumping stations--consisting of 47 water pumps, with a capacity of from 1,000 to 4,000 cubic meters per hour--for flood prevention and drainage in more than 13,000 hectares of 10th-month rice flooded after rains caused by the tropical zone depression.

The districts of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Me Linh, Hoai Duc, Ba Vi, Soc Son and Thach That are using water wheel buckets, oil pumps, and electric pumps for low-lying field drainage. They sent workers to the fields to build embankments to contain water for drought prevention for high fields and the guild fields. The cooperatives in southern Dong Anh district sent more than 2,000 robust workers down to the low-lying fields to extract the newly transplanted rice that was flooded and plant it temporarily up in the high fields in order to have enough seedlings for retransplanting after the water recedes. This is being done in conjunction with weeding, perforating the mud, insect extermination and applying fertilizer to nearly 50,000 hectares where 10th-month rice was transplanted. The cooperatives are helping each other with workers and draught [animals] to quickly transplant the remaining 12,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The districts of Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Tu Liem, etc. selected cadre to go and assist the specialized vegetable cultivation cooperatives to prevent flooding and to safeguard and tend 988 hectares of bindweed and various kinds of mustard greens in order to supplement the harvest and serve the urban people. The aforementioned districts implemented several technical measures to make timely preparations for planting early cabbage, India mustard and other short-term vegetables to contribute to nullifying the shortage of off-season vegetables in the coming months.

Since the cement sack collection movement conducted by youths at the construction site of the Bim Son (Thanh Hoa) cement factory in early 1979, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has initiated an emulation movement called the "Campaign to Collect 5 Million Cement Sacks in Resolution to Defeat the Chinese Invasion Forces," aimed at contributing to overcoming difficulties regarding cement sacks.

The movement received a warm response from the working youths at the construction site. Through the end of March 1980, the working youths at worksites collected 5,272,000 cement sacks, achieving 104 percent of the quota set by the plan (including more than 3.8 million undamaged sacks, or 85 [sic] percent of the total number of sacks collected). The number of undamaged sacks collected exceeded by nearly six times the number of undamaged sacks collected in 1978 and brought the percentage collected from 7 to 10 percent in previous years to 50 percent in 1979 and to 75 percent in 1980. The result of this was a rather large savings on foreign currency expenditure for imports, and contributed to providing sacks to cement production enterprises. During this campaign, the youths of Vinh Phu gathered more than 475,000 undamaged sacks and nearly 52,000 torn sacks, achieving 217 percent of the plan quota. The youths of Hai Hung gathered more than 246,000 undamaged sacks and more than 36,000 torn sacks, achieving 135 percent of the quota set by the plan.

The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recently launched a movement among youths of the entire country to collect 6 million cement sacks between now and 2 September 1981.

9019
CSO: 4209

TRANSPLANTING, FERTILIZING, FLOOD PREVENTION IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Thai Binh, Hoang Lien Son Transplant More Than 95 Percent of Planned Area, Concentrate on Fertilizing 10th-Month Rice; Ha Son Binh: Flood Prevention for 18,000 Hectares in Preparation for Winter Crop"]

[Text] After transplanting more than 95 percent of the planned area, the agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh concentrated on fertilizing the 10th-month rice. By 15 August the cooperatives had conducted 1st phase weeding of nearly 33,000 hectares--or 41 percent of the rice crop area--and 2nd phase weeding for nearly 10,000 hectares. The weeding rate in Dong Hung district was quite fast: 7,250 hectares, or 56 percent of the rice crop area. The 87 cooperatives that finished transplanting their rice earliest in the province weeded from 60 to 70 percent of their area or more.

During the same time period, the cooperatives moved another 60,600 tons of animal manure and more than 1,900 tons of nitrogen fertilizer to the fields for the rice.

Hoang Lien Son completed transplanting more than 95 percent of the 10th-month rice area, including the following seven districts and city that did the best job of transplanting the planned area: Van Yen, Sa Pa, Tram Tau, Van Ban, Mu Cang Chai, Bat Xat and Yen Bai city. The three districts of Van Yen, Sa Pa and Van Ban surpassed the transplanting plan by from 0.3 to 5.6 percent.

After substantially completing transplanting the 10th-month rice, the localities redirected their efforts to fertilizing. Many districts started rice fertilizing campaigns and organized work quotas for each small group and each worker and cooperative family. In this way, the aforementioned districts completed the phase one weeding of 70 to 80 percent of the area.

Within 10 days after the typhoon, the cooperatives in Son La transplanted 4,200 hectares and had prepared 90 percent of their overall area for transplanting 10th-month rice area before the beginning of autumn.

In Ha Son Binh, rain in the last few days caused the return of flooding in more than 18,000 hectares of rice, including 9,000 hectares transplanted right after Typhoon No 4. The districts of Thanh Oai, Chuong My, Quoc Oai and Ung Hoa and

Ha Dong city centralized oil pumps, electric pumps and buckets and blocked off areas in an effort to bail out the places that could be saved.

The province quickly brought the Dong Yen, Tu Ne, Phu Luong and Cong Than pumping stations into operation. Electric workers safeguarded and inspected the three main lines and maintained the existing electrical capacity of 15,000 kilowatts to run the pumps draining the floods. Thanks to them the electric pumping stations in the province ran continuously, and in many areas with severe flooding, pumps ran for 20 straight hours. The season for broadcasting seeds is past; the areas that economized on seeds are covering for the areas where the seeds were waterlogged. The seeds remaining are being closely controlled and there is a plan to provide seeds from seed excess areas to seed shortage areas. Areas with seeds are helping areas lacking seeds. Committees for seed redistribution have been set up at the province and districts.

9019
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

DISASTER RELIEF OFFICIAL VISITS--Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 16--Kiochi Watanabe, representative of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO), recently came to Vietnam to assess consequences of Typhoon Ruth which hit Thanh Hoa Province in mid-September. During his stay, K. Watanabe visited several typhoon-stricken areas of Thanh Hoa and had working sessions with officials of the central anti-flood and typhoon committee, the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for Reception of Foreign Aid. He joined Karl Englund, representative of U.N.D.P. and U.N.D.R.O. in Hanoi, in giving a briefing to the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organisations and media workers in Hanoi on the situation. The U.N.D.R.O. guest was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang on October 14. [Text] [OW161711 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 16 Oct 80]

UN TYPHOON RELIEF AID--Hanoi, VNA, 13 Oct--A representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of Vietnam and Mr Andre Odeurs, representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Hanoi on 11 October signed an acknowledgement of reception of FAO relief aid to Vietnamese victims of the recent Typhoon Joe. The aid was decided upon by Edouard Saouma, director general of FAO. It consists of 100,000 dollars to buy 7,000 kilos of vegetable seeds. Present at the signing ceremony were Nguyen Dang, vice-minister of agriculture, representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Committee for the Reception of Foreign Aid, and the Central Vegetable Company. [Text] [OW140427 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 13 Oct 80]

SOUTHERN TIMBER PRODUCTION--Hanoi, VNA, 15 Oct--The logging camps in Song Be, Dong Nai and Tay Ninh provinces near Ho Chi Minh City in the past 9 months produced more than 21,000 cubic meters of timber and 200,000 logs. More than 4,000 youths of the city have participated in timber production. The municipal forestry service has sent 20 more timber hauling trucks to the camps to achieve the target of 14,000 cubic meters of timber in the last quarter of this year. Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, alone logged more than 80,000 cubic meters of timber, fulfilling its state plan. [Text] [OW150657 Hanoi VNA in English 0252 GMT 15 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

PRODUCTION OF HIGH-PURITY CHEMICALS TO BE STEPPED UP

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 17-18, 28

[Article by Nguyen Quang Khai, director of Duc Giang Chemical Plant: "Step up Production of High-Purity Chemical Goods"]

[Text] Pure chemicals are chemicals that have a high degree of cleanness that allows them to be used in chemical analysis, research and experiments, as well as in sectors of the national economy, without the fear of harmful effects of impurities. Depending on the degree of cleanness, the high-purity chemicals are divided into different categories: clean (P), analytical (PA), chemically pure and specially pure.

Depending on the needs of different fields of research and production, chemicals of different degrees of cleanness are used. The category-P high-purity chemicals are normally used in research, experiments, trial production, drugs, foods, or as agents in chemical reaction (catalyzing) to speed up, to slow down, to plasticize, to foam, to inhibit, etc. Some industrial sectors also use the clean chemicals as raw materials, particularly in drugs and foods. The high-purity chemicals of the analytical category are mainly used in qualitative and quantitative analyses. The chemically and specially pure substances are used for a number of special needs for experiments in scientific research and to compound in the production of a number of substances having peculiar qualities that need a high degree of purity, such as in electronics, semiconductor industry, metallurgy, etc.

High-purity chemicals and reagents had appeared in the world long before there was large-scale industry. Therefore, Soviet chemist V. V. Longinov made a now-famous statement: "If there are no chemical reagents, there is no chemical science, and if there is no chemical science, there can be no chemical industry."

In Vietnam, before the 1960's, high-purity chemicals and reagents had always been imported. In the 1960's a number of enterprises, cooperatives and schools succeeded in producing a few dozens of high-purity chemicals, mostly in the clean category, such as hydrochloric acid, ammonium hydroxide, sodium chloride, ethyl alcohol, magnesium carbonate, oxalate of iron, bisulfate, etc. The high-purity chemicals that were produced in our country during that period were only simple ones, mainly the inorganic chemicals, some organic solvents or simple organic basic salts. At that time there were no factories specialized in the production, nor any organs being assigned the task of standardizing the method of production and the quality of high-purity chemicals.

In the early 1970's, along with the socialist industrialization being stepped up and the development of science and technology, we had to import larger quantities of high-purity chemicals every year. Currently, we still must import every year more than 3,000 different high-purity chemicals and reagents, including about 1,000 more common ones, at the cost of millions of dong. Of these chemicals only a few hundreds are imported in quantities of several tons and more; the rest consists mostly of the specialized and seldom-used products that are imported each year in quantities of only several kilograms or a few tons each. The products that are used at the yearly rate of a few tons or more mostly are basic chemicals like basic acids, mineral salts, organic solvents, etc. Many installations are actively studying and gradually starting the production of these products.

In the next few years, as the oil industry, metallurgical industry, building materials-manufacturing plants and Hoa Lu chemical industrial center make their appearance, the needs for high-purity chemicals and reagents will be very great, in terms of both quantities and varieties.

Since 1975 Duc Giang Chemical Plant in Hanoi of the Chemical Products General Department has been improved and expanded for the production of high-purity chemicals and of chemical products that are used in small quantities. It has for the first time stabilized the production of many chemicals to help reduce the volume of import (see the following table).

Year	Number of chemicals produced	Output (in tons)	Value (in dong)
1974	5	5	50,000
1975	20	50	400,000
1976	45	100	600,000
1977	65	120	1,500,000
1978	90	150	2,000,000
1979	100	200	3,000,000
1980	120 (planned)	220	3,000,000

The building of a plant for the production of high-purity chemicals in the recent years was actually dependent on the improvement and expansion of the existing Duc Giang Chemical Plant. Since it involved improving an old installation, a weakness we had to face was the planned location and work area were limited by what already existed. However, there were some advantages: we saved capital, quickly started production and fully used the mutual support provided by both the old and the new in terms of shops, equipment, materials and organization of production. Duc Giang Chemical Plant presently has six shops used in the manufacture of its main products and four old shops, which had been used primarily for the production of industrial chemicals and in recent years a number of high-purity chemicals of the same kind and, thanks to the overall transformation of the plant and its facilities and to a better capacity to serve, has either doubled or tripled the value of its output of the year that transformation and expansion were carried out (1974). The two newly-built shops that produce high-purity chemicals are producing now more than 100 chemicals of the P and PA categories. The equipment of these shops is mostly of the kind made of enameled metal, glass, porcelain, plastic and stainless steel. Most of our equipment must still be imported from abroad. The cadres and technical workers of these shops mostly have studied or been trained in friendly countries or have been recruited and trained by the plant in the past years.

A characteristic of the sector that produces high-purity chemicals and reagents is its products that have a high degree of purity. This characteristic is reflected in the nature of their production and the scope of their use. Another characteristic of the sector is the fact that although each product is consumed in small quantities, there is a great need for the kinds and volume of its products and lines of goods. In the past years, as Duc Giang Chemical Plant adhered to those characteristics, it succeeded in making coordinated preparations and steadily maintaining year after year the conditions for construction, production, training of cadres and workers, equipment and machinery. In addition to the high-purity chemicals and reagents, it also produced tens of chemical products that were used in small quantities by many sectors of the national economy. After China had cut off aid to Vietnam, it made extra efforts to satisfy the unexpected needs of customers for such products as barium chloride for the machine-manufacturing enterprises (Tools No 1 Enterprise, Dong Anh Balls-Chains-Cogwheels Manufacturing Enterprise, etc.), absorbents for textile and dyeing enterprises and calcium chloride for the refrigerating enterprises and as a dehydrating agent. Recently, to reduce the people's difficulty in getting soap, it also resumed the production of Hong Ha laundry cream and shampoo lotion. Those were the very first achievements made by our plant.

However, because of the need to develop the national economy, our plant must quickly study the construction, expansion and further acceleration of its production. We have already obtained approval by the Premier of the task of planning for its transformation and expansion, with an investment of 9.5 million dong. In the last few years, work was done to the extent of spending one-half of the allocation for construction, equipment and machinery. Work has been temporarily stopped with the remaining 5 million dong because all of the imported equipment did not arrive at the same time. In the next few years, if construction proceeds in accordance with the planning that has been approved, the facilities of the plant will be doubled as compared with what we have today.

A lesson for us is that we must try to train workers by ourselves. Since producing high-purity chemicals demands quality (cleanness), not only our equipment must be clean but our cadres and workers must also be careful, meticulous and accurate in handling this equipment and doing manual work. If we employ those workers who have been accustomed to producing industrial chemicals, they will have the habit of working not so carefully, which may lead to making products that do not satisfy the quality requirement. In order to fulfill this need, in addition to expanding the plant, we intend to train workers by ourselves.

We also have a number of chemical products that can be prospective export items thanks to our abundant natural raw materials. The high-purity and small-quantity chemicals that we produce are used only within our country. We like to introduce our products to many countries, but a great objective difficulty for us is the fact that we do not have the right containers (high-purity chemicals are mostly put into bottles made of neutral and colored glass and having strong lids and are packed very well, with good labels). At present, we do not have any manufacturers who accept to produce this kind of bottles. We hope to see this matter resolved so that our chemical products could somehow be exported.

In the last few years we had to import more than 3,000 kinds of high-purity and small-quantity chemicals. In recent years Duc Giang Chemical Plant and other production installations were able to make about 300 chemical products, or about one-tenth of the quantities, but in terms of weight or value what we produced ourselves in the last few years accounted for a considerably high percentage. The experiences of other countries show that the plants specialized in producing high-purity chemicals cannot make all of the chemical products that these states need. All of them tend to expand the production of the chemicals that are used in large quantities and the supply of raw materials and other conditions for their production are favorable. The products that are used in small quantities or are complicated in terms of production pattern and thus require the participation of universities and research institutes should be made by the plants which produce technical chemicals in mutual cooperation and help. The rest which they are not yet capable of making should be bought from other countries. We believe that these experiences should be applied for quite a long time in our country.

With the development of science and technology, as well as of industry in general and the chemical sector in particular, the volume of production and number of categories and kinds of high-purity chemicals will increase in relative proportions. To satisfy these needs we must complete the expansion of Duc Giang Chemical Plant. In addition, we think that we should build an additional plant in Ho Chi Minh City and that we must urge a broader participation of schools, institutes and chemical plants in the study and production of high-purity chemicals in accordance with a common division of work among them.

5598
CSO: 4209

HANOI MEDIA, CIRCULATION DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by S. Thipthiengchan: "The Media of Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi is similar to all the capital cities of other socialist countries. It has its own newspapers and radio broadcast station. The HANOI MOI is the voice of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee. This newspaper primarily disseminates orders and policies of the Municipal Party Committee urging the people, all the workers, to implement correctly the policy set by the Municipal Party Committee. In addition HANOI MOI sets the propaganda guidelines to combat undesirable elements among the people, workers and other matters. It plays a part in internationalist duties, for example, the publication of foreign news, features, and other items.

At the time of the conflict with France HANOI MOI was a weekly publication but from the end of 1950 it became a daily, as it is now. HANOI MOI printed news from every work area, such as district, village, agricultural cooperative, and factory to inspire and help gather news for the paper. There are only some 30 regular reporters. Besides these there is the editorial board.

The name of the HANOI MOI was formerly THU DO [CAPITAL CITY]. THU DO later changed to THU DO HANOI [HANOI CAPITAL]. Then it became HANOI MAI [NEW HANOI], which is in Vietnamese HANOI MOI. HANOI MOI after the liberation of Hanoi City officially merged two newspapers into one, to make the administration more convenient.

This newspaper is printed in modern type, making its own printing plates, and taking its own photographs. It has its own printing plant. The Municipal Party Committee provides most of the initial budget. The revenue from the sale of the newspapers is used for general administrative expenses, but these are minimal. From what we observe the HANOI MOI is like our Lao paper because the income does not cover the expenditures.

HANOI MOI now prints 30,000 copies a day, averaging in Hanoi 100 readers per copy. HANOI MOI is the second [largest] newspaper next to the [VCP] central newspaper called NHAN DAN (specifically in terms of Hanoi dailies now). HANOI MOI has four pages like VIENTIANE MAI.

The second type of mass communications is radio broadcasting. Hanoi Radio was established in October 1954, after the liberation of the northern region of Vietnam from the French colonial imperialists. This radio has two systems.

One broadcasts over the air. The other is a wired network with speaker outlets (a loudspeaker system). This system extends from the districts to the villages, with a total of more than 150 transmission stations. In Hanoi itself, for the most part these are in public places. All the factories have speaker systems. If the total is counted, there are some 30,000 loudspeakers.

There are four large radio nets: 1. Central radio 2. Army radio 3. Loudspeaker system 4. Hanoi's own voice system.

Another propaganda weapon are movies. At present throughout Hanoi there are 15 movie theaters. There are 25 mobile units and 5 open air movie theaters (theaters set up in Hanoi alone). In one year people attend at least 22 million times, averaging ten times a year for each person. (In Ho Chi Minh City the figures show that on the average a person attends only six times in one year.)

The main aim of the Hanoi film branch is to emphasize political duties. The revenue also is important.

Hanoi's propaganda takes several forms. Besides the press, radio, and movies there are artistic drama troupes. In Hanoi alone, there are seven troupes, such as the puppet play unit, the propaganda unit, the gymnastics unit, the traditional play unit, the dance unit, and the story unit (native dance and song, which we would call 'lam luang,' story in song).

In addition there are reading rooms, libraries, and museums. The groups of amateur entertainment units can be found in every village, in factories and at the district level also. Their organization of this program is like that of Hanoi, with information halls, libraries, museums, and reading rooms.

All that has been stated so briefly gives only a partial picture. If all were told there would be many interesting aspects. It is even more fitting for us to draw some lessons from this.

9615
CSO: 4206

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORT OF GOODS IN STANDARDIZED CONTAINERS SUGGESTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 20-21

[Article by Vu Ba Hinh, cadre of the Department of Communications, Building and Water Conservancy, State Science and Technology Commission: "Some Ideas About Management of Transport of Goods in Containers"]

[Excerpt] To serve its military purpose, in 1968 the United States brought into the Southern part of our country quite a number of containers, mostly the ones having 2.5- and 5-ton capacity (about 40,000) to contain dry goods, about 230 containers of 20-ton capacity and a few freezer containers.

In the North, in 1973 a number of organs did study the use of containers in the transport of goods, but since none of them took the lead in coordinating all of those studies, there were no positive and accurate conclusions that could lead to an application.

After the South had been totally liberated, more attention was paid to transporting goods in containers in our country. In 1976, the question of studying the transport of goods in containers was made a key subject at the state level by the Institute of Commercial Transportation, Ministry of Communications and Transportation, which undertook the study in coordination with other sectors concerned. The ultimate goal was to study the building of a system of transport of goods in containers in Vietnam and, as an immediate step, to put to use the existing containers. At the end of 1976, a containers corporation subordinate to the General Department of Sea Transportation was established to fulfill the task of retrieving and repairing the existing containers that were scattered all over the South and putting them to use.

By now we have obtained some initial results. As of August 1978, the containers corporation retrieved 6,392 containers, which included 30 20-ton, 200 2.5-ton, 6,154 5-ton and 4 freezer containers, and put to use 3,565 of them in the north-south transportation of goods, with a number of them being used in transportation of foreign-trade goods. In the field of studies, a plan for transporting goods in containers by rail from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City was drafted and regulations for transport of goods in containers in Vietnam were temporarily drawn up. We have made preliminary calculations of the economic efficiency of transportation in containers in our country and are drafting a plan for transporting goods in containers by sea between Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

Regrettably, as different sectors and echelons had not shown a proper interest and there had been no close cooperation among sectors in the studies and organization of action, there were considerable limits as to the retrieving and repairing of containers and their use in transportation.

In March 1976, the state decided to assign the management of all containers to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, but there were some organs that wanted to sell their containers or refused to surrender them; in some places containers were used as fences, watch towers, pigsties, toilets, etc. As to their use, many organs kept containers as storage facilities for quite a long time and thus created a situation in which containers did not move at all (in the Port of Haiphong sometimes as many as 1,000 containers remained intact; up to 300 containers of foreign countries lay scattered everywhere). On the other hand, we have not yet organized good transportation, particularly transportation unions and agents, in transporting goods in containers. As a result, we failed to encourage owners of goods to use them, although they all affirmed the advantage of transporting goods, mostly miscellaneous goods and foods, in containers. But since there were inconveniences in such mode of transportation (because of a lack of agents who would be responsible for keeping and receiving goods to be transported in containers), the sources of goods were not yet organized to ensure two-way transportation in containers. When they wanted to have their goods transported in containers, owners had to sign separate contracts for rental of containers and with transportation units, loading-unloading units, etc. Since we lacked a good organization of transportation unions, we failed to develop the strength of transportation in containers, which was transporting from "warehouse" to "warehouse," and to reduce procedures and commercial documents required in transportation. The form of delivery and acceptance was far from unified and was done at everybody's convenience. Goods owners, when sending, either loaded and transported their goods to the railroad station and port by themselves or hired somebody to do it for them; when receiving, they either unloaded goods in the station or port or transported them to their warehouses before unloading them.

For the above-mentioned reasons, in recent years the turnaround time of containers was too long, often from 2 to 6 months, or even a year.

The plan for rail transportation in containers drafted by the Institute of Commercial Transportation in a study back in 1977 has not yet been applied to practical use.

We should not ask for perfection while our material and technical base is still poor and the need of the national economy for transportation remains great. We already have a large number of containers and a transportation plan that has been studied and approved, and it would be irrational not to put it into application. We need to quickly apply it and to apply it on a permanent basis. On that basis we will eliminate anything that is irrational and uneconomical to perfect the plan and to bring about greater economic results.

To build a system of transportation of goods in containers not only for domestic transportation but also for foreign goods is an objective need. Therefore, right now we must concentrate on studying in a basic and total manner such a system, ranging from planning for location and classification of stations and grounds for containers, planning for such stations and grounds and designing and manufacturing containers of all kinds, means of transportation and loading equipment to organizing transportation. As an immediate thing to do, we must put the existing containers to regular use with the highest economic efficiency. To do so we must carry on the following:

- Handing all of the existing containers over to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation for management.

- Completing the regulations for transportation in containers and rental fees.

- Setting charges of transportation of goods in containers.

- Determining what goods to be transported in containers and the routes for their transportation.

- Organizing transportation agents and unions for transportation in containers.

- Investing in and providing loading equipment for the railroad stations and ports that accept and ship goods in containers.

- Further stepping up the study of this mode of transportation.

The above-mentioned points still cannot bespeak all of the tasks involved in the development of transport of goods in containers in our country. We must affirm that this mode of transportation is a scientific and technical progress in the transportation sector. This is a general question that all sectors and echelons must be interested in and try to resolve.

5598
CSO: 4209

NAM DINH RAILROAD STATION BETTER SERVES PASSENGERS, WIPES OUT THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Phan Hong Giang and Vu Kiem: "Nam Dinh Railroad Station Overcomes Negative Practices"]

[Text] The Nam Dinh railroad station handles 14,000 passengers a day. On holidays and during the Tet festival, the waiting room is always overcrowded because there are sometimes nearly 20,000 passengers a day. Rendering service to passengers alone takes up all the energy of the 138 cadres and office workers of the railroad station. But these brothers and sisters also have to cope with many complex difficulties arising everyday from the belated or early arrival of trains, the huge number of passengers, the changing weather conditions and so forth. In addition, due to the diastrous aftermath of war, the railroad station building, the waiting room and pubic utility buildings are small because they have been built only for temporary use. The fence enclosing the railroad station area is quite inadequte to stem the overflow of people at the trains' arrival and departure times. In the railroad station courtyard, illegal traders hold a market day and night and snack and tea shops occupy all the passeways. Dishonest traders and thieves gather together to earn a living. Once upon a time the Nam Dinh railroad station was a worrying place for passengers because they were afraid of being robbed of their baggages or mugged and unable to board trains. There were instances when malefactors used weapons to intimidate travelers and rob them of wristwatches and gold rings, when the locks on freight cars were broken off while trains were parked at the station and when these evildoers pierced car floors to steal goods, removed the car brake pins and pads and sold them to blacksmiths to make kitchen trivets; as a result, the trains' departure time was postponed and hundreds of late hours wasted.

The Nam Dinh railroad station quickly realized that it needed first to make its internal situation truly wholesome and to stop the practice of selling tickets to undeserving persons, reusing tickets that had been sold and returned or colluding with dishonest traders in illegally carrying goods through control gates.... The implementation of these measures were considered to be one of the principal tasks by regular meetings of primary party organizations, trade union cells and professional teams. Stern measures including reeducation labor and dismissal were taken by the railroad station to deal with cases of indiscipline committed for whatever reason. Meanwhile, efforts were made to improve the ticket selling method to spare travelers the trouble of "waiting for more than 20 minutes and standing in lines of more than 20 persons" to buy tickets. To avoid inconveniences to travelers, the railroad station applied the system of daily controlling ticket-selling employees, especially those entrusted with selling express train tickets and with approving the sale of

Thong Nhat [Reunification] train tickets and selling them. The railroad station sold tickets to bicycle-owning travelers at fixed hours and, at the same time, carefully checked their documents to prevent the sale of tickets to the wrong persons. Before each train departure, the railroad station announced the number of bicycles allowed to be carried along as well as the number of tickets for sale and, at the same time, posted its personnel at the control gate to receive bicycles, thus making it convenient for passengers and ensuring safety for both their baggage and small children, if any. With the close cooperation of the Nam Dinh railroad public security post, the male and female personnel of the railroad station detected and dealt with numerous cases of document counterfeit and caught an entire gang of hooligans specialized in fabricating fake tickets and selling them to travelers. The loudspeaker room of the railroad station regularly announced the arrival and departure times of trains and informed travelers of the thieves' tricks in order to heighten the passengers' vigilance and induce them to look for eating and resting places while waiting for the trains.

In conjunction with the Tran Dang Ninh Subward authorities, the railroad public security post and public security posts No 1 and 2, the railroad station maintained public order round the station. Owners of snack and tea shops who were mostly local people were gradually moved to fixed places; but lumber sellers came from southern provinces. To disband the lumber market, it was, therefore, necessary to limit the sending of lumber right at its source. After a great deal of debate and deliberation, the railroad public security combatants traveled hundreds of kilometers to the lumber exploitation areas, discussed this problem with the local administration for joint efforts in solving it and simultaneously proposed that the intermediate railroad stations stopped transporting lumber-owning passengers who had no valid documents. After taking this course of action many times, the Nam Dinh railroad station obtained a good result and the railroad station courtyard was cleared for the travelers' use.

The Nam Dinh railroad station head remarked that struggling against negativism was like sweeping autumn leaves. If one wanted to keep one's courtyard clean, all household members should take care to regularly wipe out dirt and garbage and do so in self-enlightenment. It can be said that over the recent past, the Nam Dinh railroad station properly fulfilled its duty and, at the same time, effectively helped the railroad and Nam Dinh provincial public security forces hunt down and wipe out dishonest traders and thieves from the railroad station area and trains. In only more than 2 months, by following the example and experience of Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui [two fallen security combatants], the Nam Dinh railroad station arrested 140 thieves who had frequently carried out activities on the Nam Dinh-Hanoi-Thanh Hoa trains. Many recidivist robbers were also caught.

Dishonest traders resorted to cunning tricks including bribery and even the offer of beautiful women to tempt on-duty cadres and combatants. These brazen bribing attempts were witnessed by six comrades of the Nam Dinh railroad public security post. However, no one succumbed to the temptation. All comrades coped with such situation in the same manner, drawing up official reports and sternly denouncing the dishonest traders.

Outwardly, there is hardly any noticeable change to the Nam Dinh railroad station. There still are rows of small buildings surrounded by sparse fences. There is still the sight of streams of busy outgoing and incoming travelers and also of crowded trains lacking in facilities which sometimes arrive at the station behind schedule. But the Nam Dinh railroad station has brought about vigorous, steady changes in serving passengers, preserving goods, organizing and managing people.... As a result, travelers now have more peace of mind and feel more respect and love for the station personnel.

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Ái [NGUYEENX AIS]

*Head of the Education Service, Dac Lac Province; his letter concerning travel allowances for teachers appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 3)

Lê Quang Báu [LEE QUANG BAUS]

*Chief of the Department of Communications, Building and Water Conservancy [Vu Giao Thong-Xay Dung-Thuy Loi] of the State Science and Technology Commission; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled: "Management, Utilization and Protection of Water Sources." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 pp 12-14 and 5)

Trần Bình [TRAANF BINHF]

Chief of the Organization Department and *member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee of Ha Nam Ninh Province; read a report at a conference held recently by the provincial VCP Committee to review Ho Chi Minh Youth Union work. (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 80 pp 1, 3)

Phan Hữu Chân [PHAN HUWUX CHAAN]

*Deputy head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; he was mentioned in an article on the need to improve teacher training that appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Diệu [NGUYEENX ZIEEUJ]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Kampuchea; on 18 September 1980 he attended the signing of a radio and television cooperation agreement between the SRV and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 80 p 1)

[Note: An earlier report gave this individual's name as Nguyễn Văn Dieu (NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEEU)]

Hoàng Đài [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 16 September 1980 he was present when Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho received a People's Republic of Kampuchea propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Xuân Đồng [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

* Deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 16 September 1980 he was present when Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho received a People's Republic of Kampuchea propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Giao [VUX NGOCJ GIAO]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; mentioned in an article in this issue on youth union work in Tien Hai District. (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 80 pp 6, 8)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Sr. Gen.

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Premier; *chief of the Committee for the Preparation of S&T Revolution Projects [Ban Chuan bi De an ve Cuoc Cach mang Khoa hoc-Ky thuat] "for submission to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau," which was established by Council of Ministers Decision No 48-CP dated 14 February 1979. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 32)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ], Prof.

"Nguyen Van Hieu, born in 1938, is a Vietnamese theoretical physicist working in Hanoi. He graduated from the Hanoi Teachers College in 1956 and teaches physics at Hanoi University. From 1960 to 1970 he worked in the theoretical physics laboratory of the Dubna All-Union Nuclear Physics Research Institute. In 1964 he defended his doctoral thesis. Since 1970 he has been head of the Institute of Physics in Hanoi." His wife, Nguyen Thi Hong [NGUYEENX THIJ HOONGF], studied at Lomonosov University while Hieu was at Dubna. His son, Hung Son [HUNGF SOWN], attended the first grade in the USSR; and his daughter, Hong Ha [HOONGF HA], was born while Hieu was at Dubna. Quoted bio data was excerpted by the author of an article on Hieu in this issue from the book "Physicists" by Yu. A. Khramov, published by Naukova Dumka Publishing House in Kiev in 1977. (TO QUOC No 8, Aug 80 pp 16, 18)

Trần Đình Hoà [TRAANF DINHF HOAF]

Head of the Technical Equipment General Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Twenty Years of Agricultural Mechanization" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Sep 80 p 5)

Hà Sĩ Hồ [HAF SIX HOOF]

Head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; his article on the need to improve teacher training appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Jul 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Thúc Mậu [NGUYEENX THUCS MAAUJ], *Sr. Col. & Prof.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "Scientific Research at the Military Medical College." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 36-42)

[Trần] Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

Deputy Chief of the Political General Department, VPA; on 15 September 1980 he attended an awards ceremony for the Vietnam News Agency. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 80 p 1)

Phạm Hữu Phức [PHAMJ HUWUX PHUWCS]

Head of the Institute of Transportation Technology, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Twenty Five Years of Scientific and Technological Activities of the Institute of Transportation Technology" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Aug 80 p 7)

Trần Nhật Quang [TRAANF NHAATJ QUANG], *Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "On the Matter of Signal Communications Science." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 43-47)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *deputy chief of the Committee for the Preparation of S&T Revolution Projects "for submission to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee and the Political Bureau," which was established by Council of Ministers Decision No 48-CP dated 14 February 1979. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 32)

Đào Văn Tập [DOAF VAWN TAAPJ]

*Editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [Economic Studies], the bimonthly journal of the Institute of Economic Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; this issue's masthead lists him in this position, replacing Le Vinh [LEE VINH]. (NGIEN CUU KINH TE No 2, Apr 80 masthead)

Hoàng Hữu Thái [HOANGF HUWUX THAIS], *Sr. Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Vietnam People's Navy in the Task of Defending and Building the Socialist Fatherland." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 23-35)

Lưu Thọ [LUWU THOJ], deceased

Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Ministry of Culture and Information; he died on 23 September 1980 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thọ [NGUYEENX THOJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kim Thi District, Hai Hung Province; his article "Low-Lying One-Harvest Rice Fields Also Have a Good Winter Crop" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 80 p 2)

Phan Huy Thứ [PHAN HUY THUWS], Sr. Col.

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "Improving the Quality of the Vietnam Naval Officers School's Combat Training." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8, Aug 80 pp 48-55)

Hoàng Thanh Tuyền [HOANGF THANH TUYEENF]

*Deputy head of the Railway Materials Department [Ministry of Communications and Transportation]; his letter responding to a worker's complaint of mistreatment appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 11 Sep 80 p 7)

Trần Hữu Tước TRAANF HUWUX TUWOWCS]

Vice president of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; recently he attended the arrival of a representative of the International Red Cross Association. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 80 p 4)

Trần Nguyên Tường [TRAANF NGUYEEN TUWOWNGF]

*Chief of the S&T Committee of Hai Hung Province; read a report at a conference to review the management of product quality held by the Hai Hung Provincial People's Committee on 6 May 1980. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 80 p 33)

Nguyễn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 17 September 1980 he attended the departure from the SRV of a PRK propaganda and education delegation. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 80 p 1)

CSO: 4209 END

JPRS 76813

14 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2227

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76813

14 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2227

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Editorial Urges Proper Maintenance of Equipment for Political, Cultural Activities
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Sep 80) 1

Highwaymen's Plot To Loot Company Truck Foiled
(Tran Xuan Lich; LAO DONG, 18 Sep 80) 3

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' Editorial Supports Namibian People's Struggle
(VNA, 27 Oct 80) 5

Briefs
UN Typhoon Relief Aid 6
Premier Supports Struggle 6
ICRC Aid to Vietnam 6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Editorial Calls for Government To Insure, Improve Worker's Livelihood
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 29 Oct 80) 7

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Pilot Districts Program To Be Widened
(Chu Van Lam; THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI, May 80) 9

Premier Issues Directive on Maritime Products Supply
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Oct 80) 15

Council of Minister's Resolution on Accident Insurance
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 Oct 80) 17

Registration of Businesses Completed in Two Provinces
(NHAN DAN, 30 Sep 80) 19

Council of Ministers Issues Decision on Supply of Goods
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 Oct 80) 22

Council of Ministers' Decision on Market Management
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 27 Oct 80) 24

Council of Ministers' 1 October Decision on Pork, Beef Sales Policy
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Oct 80) 27

South Deals With 'Negative Phenomena' in Supply Sector
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 31 Oct 80) 30

Briefs
- Coal Studies 31
- New Economic Zone in Lam Dong 31
- Hanoi Statistics 31

AGRICULTURE

Hanoi Reports on Problems in Cultivating Winter Crop
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 26 Oct 80) 32

Ten-Day Agricultural Report Issued by Hanoi 31 October
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 31 Oct 80) 33

Briefs
- Coffee Acreage Increase 35
- Agricultural Exports 35
- Agricultural Collectivization Changes 35
- Quang Nam-Danang Summer-Fall Rice 36
- Nghia Binh Resettlement 36
- Dong Thap Summer-Fall Rice 36
- An Giang Troop Recruitment 36
- Mekong River Delta's Rice 36
- Phu Khanh Grain Purchase 37
- Hai Hung Rice Harvest 37
- Thai Bing Rice Harvest 37
- Gia Lai-Congtum Grain Crops 37
- Thuan Hai 10th-Month Crops 37
- Agricultural Tax Collection 37
- Northern Agriculture 38
- Bac Thai 10th-Month Rice 38
- Hai Hung 10th-Month Rice 38
- Thai Binh Rice 38
- Quang Nam-Danang Potatoes 38
- Song Be Grain 38
- Cao Bang Rice 39
- Thai Binh Rice 39
- Tien Giang Rice 39
- Cuu Long 10th-Month Rice 39
- Hau Giang Rice 39
- Statistics for Northern Provinces, Cities 39
- Mekong Delta Rice 40

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs

Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant 41
Lam Dong Economic Zone 41
Cao Bang Oils Export 41

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs

Post, Telegraph Sector 42

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Policy on Wounded, Sick Soldiers, War Dead Supplemented
(NHAN DAN, 30 Sep 80) 43

Briefs

UN Development Program Relief 46
Soviet Art Troupe 46
Soviet Army Sport Team 46
Bulgarian Writers' Congress 46
Romanian Army Day Celebration 46
Yen So Village Childcare 46
Ho Chi Minh City Fire Brigade 47

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 48

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES PROPER MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT FOR POLITICAL, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Maintain Political Activities Equipment"]

[Text] To carry out their political activities, our troops have to use indispensable means such as newspapers, books, films, pictures, loudspeakers, radio receivers and many other cultural products. These means are part of our army's assets and equipment and contribute to making the political activities of our units more versatile, lively and effective and to enhancing the spiritual life of our troops. To properly maintain these means is the duty of every cadre and combatant--that is, the collective owners in each army unit.

Many units have been aware of the need to properly maintain the means and equipment necessary for their political activities and have taken care to avoid losses and damage. Therefore, whether they are required to maintain continual mobility or are stationed in remote border regions or sea islands, these units always have sufficient means, books and newspapers at their disposal to politically educate and motivate their troops as quickly as possible.

However, many other units have not yet paid attention to properly maintaining books, newspapers and other means necessary for political activities. Most of them have neglected to entrust some people with the preservation of and care for books and newspapers--which have subsequently been taken away for personal use; moreover, other means and equipment have been lost or damaged after being put into use for a short period of time only. Due to inadequate use and maintenance, most companies in some regiments have long been deprived of radio receivers, of books and newspapers for the combatants' reading and of musical instruments for their entertainment. As a regrettable result, their political tasks and activities have become less significant and their intellectual life has been impoverished.

The preservation of political activities equipment is not only a special duty of the responsible cadres and the assistants of clubs and propaganda and training teams but also a common duty of all cadres and combatants. Nevertheless, it is of prime importance that basic cadres at the regiment and company levels are aware of the need to provide guidance and to strictly hold each individual responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment in order to avoid losses and ensure prompt repairs in case of damage.

The equipment used in carrying out political tasks and activities are of different types and models. Some are used daily while others only on special occasions. For this reason, the maintenance plan must contain clear, specific provisions concerning each type of equipment in order to fulfill the objective of properly maintaining it for lasting use and consequently making the units' activities more effective. The practice of sealing up and putting under lock and key such daily-use equipment as loudspeakers, radio sets, books, newspapers and so forth must be avoided. As for technical equipment such as wireless appliances, cameras, radio receivers and so forth, it is, however, absolutely necessary to entrust their use and maintenance to knowledgeable persons instead of allowing them to be used recklessly by everyone.

Satisfactory maintenance of all equipments used in carrying out political tasks and activities is an important and essential job. All cadres and combatants must display a high sense of responsibility and ownership, consider important all assets and equipments, in general, and all means employed in carrying out political tasks and activities, in particular, and try to properly maintain these equipments and means so as to realistically contribute to continuously heightening the quality of the political tasks and activities of army units and improving the daily cultural life of troops.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HIGHWAYMEN'S PLOT TO LOOT COMPANY TRUCK FOILED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Tran Xuan Lich: "Fight Bandits To Protect Goods"]

[Text] The truck bearing license plate No 29A-50-30, rigged with a trailer and fully loaded with goods, was running on the Hanoi-Haiphong road. The square, neat cardboard boxes--which contained the goods and were printed with numerous symbols and French words--were a familiar sight to the female workers at Dress Making Enterprise 10 but had also become an attractive prey for dishonest people, hooligans, thieves and bandits.

Sitting in the cab, driver Vu Quang Hoi and his mate Hoang Dinh did not expect to be tailgated by a BelAZ vehicle. For a while, the comrade in charge of escorting the goods--an employee of Dress Making Enterprise 10--also did not pay attention to a vehicle which was following them at an even speed and a constantly moderate distance. But no sooner had the goods escort started wondering: "Why does that guy not ask to overtake?" than the other vehicle came up close to the trailer rear but did not honk the horn. Realizing now that the other driver might intend to play some trick, Hoi firmly gripped his steering wheel, prepared to cope with any eventuality.

While the BelAZ vehicle was picking up speed and running abreast of Hoi's truck, its driver slightly turned his steering wheel to the right and, at the same time, one of the two fellows sitting in that vehicle threw an iron bar at Hoi. Fortunately, the iron bar slid off to the side panel of Hoi's truck while he was turning his steering wheel to avoid hitting trees on the roadside. The BelAZ continued to speed up as if nothing had occurred. Hoang Dinh had just enough time to notice its license plate number: 15A-06-39. Hoi also accelerated his truck to chase the other vehicle. However, the BelAZ vehicle turned about when coming to the road section near Kim Luong Village (which bordered on Route 5). The two vehicles then ran toward each other and abruptly stopped in the middle of the road. Assistant driver Hoang Dinh--a middle-aged, tall and strong man--jumped out of the cab with the intention of asking those guys the reason for such a nasty trick on their part but before he could ask them, the two fellows from the BelAZ vehicle, armed each with an iron bar, immediately closed in on him to beat him. The other driver also joined the fight. Hoi had scarcely the time to snatch a pail and to jump down to Dinh's rescue. While parrying the attack by the other driver who was wielding a crank, Hoi shouted for the goods escorting comrade to keep sight of the goods. Indeed, taking advantage of the fierce fight between the two parties, a group of bad people in the vicinity was about to snatch the goods away.

But these bad people could not take the goods away because Hoang Dinh, with his empty hands, had knocked down the two iron-bar wielding guys and because Vu Quang Hoi had repelled the BelAZ driver, forcing him to take refuge in a nearby shop. Then, the two men hurriedly drove off to the Phu Thai public security post to report the incident. When the public security vehicle carried them back to the spot, the malefactors had already driven away in the direction of Haiphong.

Considering the circumstances of the incident, the public security comrades concluded that it was a plot to steal goods and that the evildoers might have followed the truck from its departure point.

Owing to our two men's valiant fight against the bandits, the goods carried on their truck safely reached Dress Making Enterprise 10.

At first, Automobile Transport Enterprise No 6 knew nothing about the fact that Hoi and Dinh resisted the bandits to protect the goods because both men considered it their "duty" and, therefore, did not tell the story. But Dress Making Enterprise highly appreciated their deed and presented them each with a shirt made of the very fabrics which they had transported and protected at the risk of their lives.

As for the bandits who drove vehicle 15A-06-39, they were all caught soon after the incident.

9332
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW270743 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 27--"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Namibian people," says NHAN DAN's editorial today on the current week of international solidarity with the Namibian people.

The paper writes:

Today, together with all other peace- and justice-loving people, the Vietnamese people express their militant solidarity with and complete support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle. We admire the indomitable struggle of a people who for 14 years have fought against an occupation army armed by the colonialist, racist regime in Pretoria, an ally of imperialism and international reaction. Although struggling in very difficult conditions Namibian liberation fighters, under the leadership of the SWAPO and with the sympathy and support of other African peoples, especially the Angolan people, have gradually increased their strength and have won bigger and bigger successes.

The South African colonialists recently sent more troops to Namibia, but they have failed to curb the activities of SWAPO combatants...

Pretoria has trampled underfoot international justice and law by prolonging the illegal occupation of Namibia and imposing on it a colonialist rule in spite of the U.N. resolutions. This is an impudent challenge to the African countries and the international community which have affirmed support for the Namibian people's national rights and have recognized the SWAPO's representativeness.

The paper points out that the South African colonialists are stubborn because they have the backing of imperialism, Beijing expansionism and international reaction.

NHAN DAN continues:

"Encouraged by the big success of the nation of Zimbabwe, the Namibian people are resolutely stepping up their struggle. As SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has said, the SWAPO will intensify the liberation struggle and the Namibian people will certainly win...

"The Vietnamese people and the whole of progressive mankind stand with the Namibian people and the SWAPO, resolutely expose all schemes and tricks by the South African colonialists, the imperialist forces and international reaction, and demand that real independence be immediately and unconditionally restored to the Namibian people."

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

UN TYPHOON RELIEF AID--Hanoi VNA 18 Oct--Edouard Saouma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has decided to give Vietnam 11,620 tonnes of wheat. The decision was taken following the extensive damage caused to Vietnam by Typhoon Joe and at the request of Garcon Nathaniel Vogel, executive director of the World Food Program (PAM). [Text] [OW200149 Hanoi VNA in English 1719 GMT 18 Oct 80]

PREMIER SUPPORTS STRUGGLE--Hanoi VNA 26 Oct--Premier Pham Van Dong today sent the following message to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Paul Lusaka, chairman of the U.N. Council on Namibia: "On the occasion of the International Week of Solidarity with the Namibian people and the South West African People's Organization (S.W.A.P.O.), on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I wish to convey to your excellencies and to the Namibian people and the S.W.A.P.O. our warm congratulations. Over the past ten years, the South African racist administration abetted by imperialist and reactionary forces has deliberately delayed the returning of independence to Namibia and tried to cling to its colonialist interests there. The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sternly condemn the so-called 'internal solution' and 'government council' installed by South Africa in Namibia, and demand that imperialist countries and international reactionaries stop backing the South African racist regime. The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reaffirm their firm support for the Namibian people's struggle led by S.W.A.P.O. for independence and freedom. We are firmly convinced that with their staunch and persistent struggle and with the sympathy and support of the peoples of socialist countries and other progressive peoples in the world, the Namibian people will win final victory for their just cause." [Text] [OW261545 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 26 Oct 80]

ICRC AID TO VIETNAM--A delegation of the International Commission of the Red Cross mission in Hanoi during 16-23 October visited Ho Chi Minh City, Cao Bang and Kien Giang provinces to discuss with local Vietnamese Red Cross officials on ICRC's further aid. This aid includes food and medicine for six northern provinces, milk for Ho Chi Minh City and the rebuilding of the Rach Gia Hospital in Kien Giang Province. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Services in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT TO INSURE, IMPROVE WORKER'S LIVELIHOOD

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

['NHAN DAN' 30 October editorial: "Insure the Laboring People's Livelihood"]

[Text] The living standard of our people of various strata in general is still low and fraught with difficulties. The main reasons are slow development of production and low labor productivity coupled with the many shortcomings in distribution work.

Incorrect implementation of the "To Each According To His Work" principle has led to a situation in which those who earn their living mainly on the unorganized market can enjoy an income higher than those who have economic relations with the state.

Office and manual workers, closely linked with the all-people economy, are the ones with the highest labor productivity in society, but they have experienced the greatest difficulties. On the other hand, profiteers, those dealing in contraband and thieves have enjoyed a bountiful life and have constantly gnawed away the income of honest working people. Therefore, reorganization of distribution work must be aimed at promoting increased production and labor productivity and stabilization and betterment of the livelihood of the laboring people of all strata, especially of the office and manual workers.

It is necessary to redistribute income by lowering the income of those people with unreasonably high incomes and raising the income of genuine laboring people.

As for the peasants, the state must insure and improve their livelihood through a policy of increasing capital investment in agriculture, insuring the bringing of materials and production support services to the hands of producers, and striving to formulate rational collection and purchase policies and to satisfactorily organize trade relations among the state-run economic sector, the collectively-run economic sector and individual peasants along the line of carefully combining these three interests.

Regarding office and manual workers, while the currency and market have not yet been stabilized and the wage problem has not yet been basically solved, the state must concentrate on stabilizing their livelihood through the adoption of a number of emergency measures. The most necessary and most practical measure to achieve this aim is to insure that office and manual workers are supplied with essential commodities in specified quantities and at directed prices. At the same time, through intensified activities under the socialist trade system, they must be supplied with other essential items at directed prices in accordance with the ability of the state.

To compensate the office and manual workers for the higher cost of living due to the readjustment of prices of certain items, the state must implement a subsistence and travel allowance system and increase the emergency subsidy funds in order to promptly assist those encountering unexpected difficulties.

Other measures linked directly with production are extensive adoption of the piecework system, payment of wages according to products, and other forms of incentives. This measure, already adopted by many localities, has produced initial success in accelerating production and increasing labor productivity and income for office and manual workers.

The state should also revise and amend a certain number of policies aimed at encouraging labor, such as overtime payments for teachers and physicians and so forth.

To stabilize, insure and gradually improve the laboring people's livelihood is considered an urgent task aimed at invigorating the working strength for the reproduction of labor--the base for accelerating the reproduction process in general. The above measures, although they still cannot solve the problem of the laboring people's livelihood, are extremely practical and should be implemented in a proper and meticulous manner.

However, the crucial point is the reorganization of production and the redeployment of manpower. It is necessary for every unit, organ and enterprise as well as every cadre and party member to try to develop their initiative and positiveness in the struggle to create additional jobs. This is to produce more assets for society as well as to redeploy the labor forces, reduce the administrative staff and increase productive manpower.

The key to success in solving the problem of the laboring people's livelihood is to increase production and labor productivity while improving distribution and circulation work.

CSO: 4209

PILOT DISTRICTS PROGRAM TO BE WIDENED

Hanoi THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI [SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 84-87

[Article by Chu Van Lam: "Conference Held To Conduct Preliminary Review of the Building of Five Pilot Districts"]

[Text] A conference to conduct a preliminary review of the guidance of the five pilot districts in the North (Dong Hung, Nam Ninh, Tan Lac, Tho Xuan and Quynh Luu), which was convened by the Office of the Premier, was held from 27 to 29 March 1980.

The conferees evaluated the jobs that have been performed, evaluated the shortcomings in the building of districts by the pilot districts during the past years, analyzed the reasons for these shortcomings and, on this basis, set forth guidelines for the coming period.

Since the start of this work 5 years ago, a number of results have been achieved in the building of districts:

--Comprehensive socio-economic planning and sector planning have been carried out for the district. These plans have begun to show the capabilities that lie within the scope of the district in terms of arable land and labor as well as the possibilities for building and utilizing material-technical bases. A start has been made in establishing production guidelines that are consistent with the economic-natural conditions of the district.

--The reorganization of production at cooperatives has been carried out. In the reorganization of labor, a step has been taken toward implementing a new division of labor characterized by reducing the amount of labor within the crop production sector while increasing the amount of labor within livestock production and the different trades. Additional material-technical bases have been constructed. The percentage of cropland plowed and harrowed by machines has increased: from 20 percent in the lowland districts in 1976 to 40-50 percent in 1979.

--Management has been improved at the various installations within the sectors in the district along the lines of providing better support to agricultural production. The district has been given responsibilities for managing production, finances and circulation-distribution; the system of stations and farms supporting production has been turned over to the district (the tractor station, farmland water conservancy station, crop seed farm, livestock breeding farm, the agricultural machine shop and so forth); a district budget has been established; and a supply corporation has been established by unifying the various corporations, agents and so forth of the sectors in the district and putting them under district management. These measures are designed to upgrade the district level from an administrative management level to an administrative-economic management level, thereby creating the conditions for the district level to take greater initiative in managing production and business and managing the other areas of society. Although only in the first stage, the assigning of management responsibilities to the district has shown good results.

--We have begun to establish a new management apparatus on the district level, one that is streamlined and closely linked to production, to installations.

--The total output value in the districts has increased, although to varying degrees.

Besides the results that have been achieved, the conferees gave particular attention to deeply analyzing the shortcomings in the building of districts:

1. The building of districts into an agro-industrial economic structure primarily has the purpose of accelerating agricultural production, most importantly the production of grain; however, over the past several years, this change has not been very evident. Of the five pilot districts, only two, Tho Xuan and Tan Lac, have succeeded in increasing their grain output: in 1979, Tho Xuan increased its output 27 percent compared to 1970 (58,000 tons/45,700 tons) and Tan Lac increased its grain output by 30 percent (16,800 tons/12,700 tons)but still did not achieve the output recorded in 1975. The grain output of Dong Hung is about the same as its old output but its paddy output has declined by nearly 10,000 tons. The grain output of Quynh Luu and Nam Ninh Districts declined strongly in 1979, equalling only 80 percent of their output in 1976 (Quynh Luu's declined from 48,600 tons to 41,100 tons while Nam Ninh's declined from 100,000 tons to 80,000 tons).

Due to this production situation, the grain contributions to the state by the two districts Tho Xuan and Tan Lac have increased: Tho Xuan's contribution has increased from 7,000 tons in 1976 to 8,400 tons in 1979 while Tan Lac's has increased from 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons. The contribution to the state by Dong Hung District is about the same as before (1,700 tons). The contributions to the state by Nam Ninh and Quynh Luu Districts have declined seriously: Nam Ninh's contribution has declined from 20,000 tons to 12,000 tons and, as a result, the state has begun supplying grain to the district again; Quynh Luu's contribution has declined from 7,200 tons to 5,000 tons, with one-fifth of this grain being returned by the state to the district. In Nam Ninh, Quynh Luu and Dong Hung Districts, the eating standard of farmers has declined.

2. Management of the use of material-technical bases has been poor and has yielded low returns. Several projects have been constructed without fully calculating economic returns. This shortcoming is particularly evident in Quynh Luu and Nam Ninh, two districts that have been equipped with much technical equipment in order to

achieve mechanization. In Quynh Luu, only one-half of the 148 large tractors are in operating order, three combines can only be used to thresh rice, 35 transplanting machines (from Japan) cannot be used at all and so forth. Machine workers lack work and have been forced to shift to baking lime and producing grain to support themselves.

In Quynh Luu, a number of construction projects have been undertaking by the district but it has been unable to complete them, consequently, capital is stagnated, the labor of the district is not being efficiently utilized and projects cannot be put into production.

3. The right of collective ownership of installations has been violated within a number of districts as seen in the following:

--Cooperatives have been pressured to expand to village-size and to increase the size of their units. In Nam Ninh, the average cooperative is 496 hectares, with many exceeding 600 hectares, and the average production unit is 34 hectares in size. In Quynh Luu, there are even three large "enterprises," one of which is the result of the merger of three villages and measures thousands of hectares in size. This scale is not consistent with organizational and managerial capabilities and, as a result, the majority of cooperatives of this size experience a decline in production. (During the past several years, the grain output of the Hong Son "Enterprise" of Quynh Luu has declined from 1,500-1,800 tons to 400-500 tons).

--A large amount of machinery has been introduced at cooperatives in a short period of time but it has not created a corresponding, new division of labor within the countryside. This has caused the overall labor productivity and the income of cooperative members to decline.

--In a number of other areas, cooperatives are also being pressured from above; for example, they have been pressured to rapidly expand the amount of area that is directly sown with new varieties at a time when they lack the necessary conditions, pressured to carry out distribution on the basis of value and rationing, etc. In some districts, the labor of cooperatives is being mobilized too much for public works of the district, thereby having a major effect upon the cooperative's production. Some points in the purchasing policy are unreasonable, are restrictive, etc.

4. The economic management apparatus of the district is newly established and many points concerning its function and tasks, especially the relationships between the specialized committees of the district and the provinces and sectors have not been defined in detail.

5. The district level's guidance of installations is still weak.

The shortcomings mentioned above are due to many reasons. However, they all center around two major reasons:

First, there is not a full understanding of the objectives and requirements involved in building the districts. With regard to a number of matters, some sectors and provinces are not in complete agreement with the policy concerning the building of districts. They do not see the district as the most suitable base for upgrading agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. On the one hand, the difficulties encountered by the districts in the recent past have been common difficulties of the entire country. On the other hand, however, it must be realized that the policy of highly concentrating our efforts on bringing about a leap forward in the development of agriculture has not been fully implemented. Many important supplies for agriculture have declined in quantity over the past several years (fertilizer, insecticide, electricity, spare parts, etc.).

Secondly, in the long-term planning and the formulation of the long-term plans of the district, no effort has been made to truly develop the strengths of the districts, namely, their arable land and labor, or make more effective use of existing material-technical bases. To the contrary, many districts are not fully aware of the difficult situation of the country and place heavy emphasis upon waiting for the upper level to have an impact. As a result, long-term plans do not include stages of development that are consistent with the specific situation of the district. The situation in the five pilot districts in the recent past shows: against the background of the common difficulties of the country, those places that have developed the strengths of their locality, effectively utilized existing material-technical bases and made efficient use of the investments in the district by the state have been able to strongly develop production, improve the lives of the people and increase their contributions to the state. Conversely, places that have merely received investments from the state and not given appropriate attention to developing the strengths of the locality have experienced difficulties in many areas.

After presenting the results that have been achieved, the shortcomings that exist and the reasons for these shortcomings, the conferees set forth the major guidelines for the building of districts in the coming period.

First, it must be stated that the policy on the building of districts in the recent past is a totally correct one. The change from a system of small-scale production to large-scale production is primarily manifested in the redistribution of labor within agriculture. As regards our country, in the process of expanding the division of social labor, the central economy can only absorb a certain percentage of labor. The majority of the remaining labor must be utilized on the local level. In the present stage, the district is the base for carrying out the redistribtion of labor. As a result, it is the unit for achieving coordination between agriculture and industry, for achieving agglomeration in the process of advancing to large-scale production, the circulation-distribution unit capable of satisfying the increasing material and spiritual needs of the working people.

Secondly, it is necessary to fully grasp the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum as regards the building of districts. The results of this work must be the acceleration of agricultural production, forestry and fishing and the acceleration of the production of consumer goods and exports, with the central factor being the production of grain and using the production of grain as the principal element in the building of districts. This is not only the pressing task of 1980, but also the central task for a long time to come.

The planning and plans of the district must be re-examined, must be amended and adjusted in keeping with the guidelines presented above. During the past year, one district (Tan Lac) has revised its planning on the basis of these guidelines. Planning and plans must develop the potentials of the district, must more tightly control arable land and labor and must make more effective use of existing material-technical bases in order to accelerate intensive cultivation and expand the division of labor within the scope of the district.

These requirements must be reflected in the plans of the districts for 1980, a year in which the state faces many difficulties in helping and investing in the districts.

Thirdly, the building of districts must be closely linked to the building of cooperatives:

--The districts must fully assess the situation of the cooperatives and take inventories of and evaluate their assets and production capacities. All weak and deficient cooperatives must be upgraded.

--The direction in which specialization is heading must be stabilized. The size of cooperatives consisting of more than 400 to 500 households and at which production has declined must be changed.

--We must stabilize the organization of labor within cooperatives and consolidate basic units on the scale of 20-25 hectares and 40-60 laborers. The quality of a number of specialized units must be improved.

--There must be strict compliance with the regulations of the party and state on cooperative management, especially those dealing with bringing planning up to date, with distribution and with stabilizing the level of contributions made to the state.

--The training of cadres for cooperatives must be accelerated.

Fourthly, we must continue to put installations that produce, support production and support daily life within the district under the management of the district level. After being put under the district level's management, sectors on the central and provincial levels must continue to provide assistance and investments. As regards the district supply corporation, which has relations with many sectors, these sectors must establish unified policies and methods of helping and building this corporation. Two tendencies must be combated: not wanting to put installations under the management of the district level or putting installations under the management of the district level and then considering that the sectors and services have fulfilled their responsibilities to these installations.

We must continue to strengthen the system of material-technical bases supporting the agricultural, fishing and forestry production of the district; for example, we must re-examine and complete the farmland water conservancy systems; continue to build the rice seed and hog breeding stock systems from the central to the provincial and installation (district and cooperative) levels; unify the machine network managed by the district; complete the veterinary system; build and strengthen crop protection stations; continue to build economic-technical clusters; and combat the two tendencies of turning the economic-technical clusters into village-size cooperatives or into an intermediary administrative level. As regards mechanization, there are two schools of thought: continuing to use large tractors or equipping cooperatives with small tractors.

Finally, the conferees stated that through the guidance of the effort to build pilot districts over the past few years, we have reached necessary conclusions concerning the building of districts. The coming period will be the stage of expanding the building of districts to all districts in accordance with the guidelines and requirements mentioned above. On the other hand, along with these five districts, we will select a number of other districts in order to continue our effort to guide pilot districts with a view toward gaining new experiences in the process of building the district into an agro-industrial economic unit.

7809
CSO: 4209

PREMIER ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON MARITIME PRODUCTS SUPPLY

OW301205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Implementing Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau and the decision of the Council of Ministers on insuring supply of maritime products to cadres, troops and government personnel, the premier, on 24 October 1980, issued a directive instructing the Maritime Products Ministry and other ministries, sectors and regions concerned to perform well the following tasks:

1. As early as the fourth quarter of 1980, the Maritime Products Sector should strive to insure that the targets, plans and distribution norms determined by the government be met so as to adequately supply the troops, workers and government personnel in big cities and central industrial centers. The Maritime Products Ministry should concentrate efforts on consolidating state-run fishing enterprises to implement well the fishing agreement with the Soviet Union and should closely guide maritime products companies and key provinces to step up their exploitation, purchase and processing of fresh maritime products to insure adequate supplies for exports and the consumption needs of Hanoi--the capital--Ho Chi Minh City, a number of large industrial centers and the armed forces.

With regard to other provinces, the Maritime Products Ministry should guide and assist maritime products companies to step up for regional needs, including those of central government bodies stationed in the region, and to deliver part of the products to the central government according to schedule.

2. To perform the aforementioned task, the Maritime Products Sector has the overall responsibility in organization and management, from catching to purchasing processing and transporting maritime products to the most convenient railway stations and ports to be delivered to the home trade sector for distribution and retailing.

With regard to the armed forces and Hanoi, on the basis of the state's plan of distribution of maritime products, the Maritime Products Ministry will sign contracts for direct delivery and reception, bypassing the level-one companies [coong ty caaps mootj] of the home trade sector.

With regard to isolated production localities still beyond the reach of the Maritime Products Sector in the purchase of products, it is possible to assign local trade bodies the task of purchasing and processing them to support the needs of the locality.

3. To centralize and unify the management of supplies and unify the purchase and control of maritime products, the Maritime Products Sector is given the task of directly managing and distributing all the supplies needed annually and quarterly by the fishing industry such as gasoline, oil cords, nets, cotton yarn, motors, motor parts, lumber for building and repairing fishing boats and mast cloth.

With regard to the supply of food and other industrial consumer goods to the fishermen, the Maritime Products Sector will base itself on the state's policies and norms and on two-way contracts in mapping out supply targets and plans for approval by the government.

4. The Maritime Products Ministry should draw up investment plans for the whole sector and should build material and technical bases for fish supply organizations to purchase, process and transport maritime products. From 1981 onward, the Maritime Products Ministry should have plans to organize its main transportation force, including both mechanical and hand-operated means such as junks and ships, to assume at an early date the transportation of fish and fish sauce.

For the immediate future, the Maritime Products Ministry should coordinate with the Communications and Transportation Ministry and the Home Trade Ministry to deliver maritime products to the armed forces, workers and government personnel in Hanoi and northern industrial centers.

CSO: 4209

COUNCIL OF MINSTERS' RESOLUTION ON ACCIDENT INSURANCE

BK221329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on accident insurance for passengers using public transportation throughout the country.

According to this resolution, beginning 1 October 1980 passengers traveling internally on public transportation such as trains, buses, boats and ships operated by state or joint private-state owned transportation enterprises, who have paid an insurance premium will be insured by the Vietnam Insurance Corporation.

Insured passengers will be those who travel by public conveyance operated by state or joint private-state owned transportation enterprises, who have bought tickets and paid an insurance premium, or who possess ticket substitutes and have paid an insurance premium. Indemnity will be paid to victims of unexpected accidents caused by the collision of buses, sinking of ships or by natural calamities such as typhoon, flood, earthquake, lightning and so forth, or by other causes not created by the passengers.

Passengers will be insured throughout their travel, starting from the point of departure to the point of destination as indicated in the tickets.

Accident insurance for passengers is compulsory. Insurance premium must be paid when passengers buy their tickets. Indemnity will be paid to injured passengers in order to help them overcome initial difficulty. Injured passengers will be indemnified according to the severity of their injury, which will be determined by a medical committee. The maximum indemnity for one passenger will be 3,000 dong, and for a child under the age necessary for a ticket, 1,500 dong.

The State Insurance Corporation, after receiving all legal and necessary documents, will immediately grant indemnity to injured passengers or to their relatives. Claim for indemnity must be made within 1 year from the date of the accident.

Those who have performed meritorious work to prevent or limit accidents or who have contributed initiatives to insure better safety for passengers will be appropriately commended by the insurance corporation.

Injured passengers are not eligible for indemnity in the following cases:

Those who did not buy tickets or pay an insurance premium, or who did not possess ticket substitutes or pay insurance premiums; those who died of illness or committed suicide during their travel; passengers who seriously violated the safety law of transportation such as holding on at the rear or sitting on top of boats or buses; and passengers punished for breaking the law.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESSES COMPLETED IN TWO PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang and Bac Thai Provinces Complete the Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, the distribution and collection of the application forms for registration of industrial and commercial businesses came to an end on 15 September 1980. So far the making of statement for registration has been basically completed. More than 1,000 collective economic enterprises and more than 50,000 individual and private business households have filed the forms.

The making of statement for registration was quickly and fully done in many districts (Que Son, Hoa Vang, Tien Phuoc, etc.). In the Municipality of Da Nang many cadres including the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Committee and the chairman of the Municipal People's Committee went to subward and neighborhood block enterprises to assume leadership, to organize learning and to urge all households to make correct and full statement for registration without any duplication or lacking of facts. The more than 500 households in Chua neighborhood block of Hai Chau 1 Subward (in Da Nang), including 360 households that did business and offered services, took part in the learning. Work units went to every family and counter to explain about the meaning and purpose of the registration of businesses.

A number of business households, because of a lack of understanding, had taken away or hidden their goods. With the reasonable and considerate persuasion and firm attitude of the administration, almost all households did make the statement in accordance with the requirements and meaning explained to them.

Preparatory and organizational work had been done prior to distributing the application forms to different sectors and occupations, with sample statement being given along with explanations and assistance in filling out the forms being offered to illiterate people.

Generally speaking, the turnovers declared in the forms were 3-4 times greater than before. Subward An Hai Bac, which had 430 households, showed a total turnover 5 times greater than before. Many sectors and households, which had not paid taxes for their businesses, now filed the forms and fully paid these taxes. Binh Dan Restaurant in Chua neighborhood block submitted a statement showing monthly turnovers three times as much as before. In the process of making statement some enterprises were found to have hoarded large quantities of goods that would come under state management; some households were doing wholesale business and putting away as much as 16 tons of urea. The heads of households operating many coffeehouses, after some control measures had been taken, had to declare turnovers 10 times as much as before. A number of households which had been evading business taxes now had to pay tens of thousands of dong of taxes as the result of the movement for registration.

Quang Nam-Da Nang has now entered the phase of classifying, considering and issuing business permits.

Bac Thai Province basically completed the making of statement for registration of industrial and commercial businesses. Nearly 300 cadres from various sectors in the province provided guidance to collective economic organizations and individual households in regard to learning and making statement. The Municipality of Thai Nguyen and the Districts of Pho Yen, Bach Thong, Dinh Hoa, etc. organized learning among the people and determined the key points to be followed as they provided guidance over the registration of businesses. As of the end of August, 78 collective economic organizations operating in the fields of production, business and services; nearly 100 local marketing cooperatives; 79 agricultural cooperatives having sector and occupational business organizations; and 5,973 individual households already filled out the forms.

Through the statements the individual households' turnovers were found to have increased by 30-50 percent as compared with what they had declared before. One hundred ten households voluntarily requested to go back to agricultural production. Two illegal collective economic organizations were turned over to individual households, which would continue the registration and resume their operations.

The People's Committee of the province and its committee in charge of assuming leadership over the registration of industrial and commercial businesses, along with the financial, commercial and small industrial and handicrafts sectors, public security and localities, were urgently drafting plans for creating a state, collective and individual business and services network in the municipalities, industrial centers, districts, towns and villages, in conformity with the needs of each one of them; building and perfecting the tax and market management machinery; fighting against the negative phenomena in economic and social management;

and promoting the development in the right direction of all of the activities -- in production, industrial and commercial business and services -- of the collective and individual economic organizations.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON SUPPLY OF GOODS

BK240404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on insuring the livelihood of workers and civil servants, one of the urgent tasks prescribed in the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26.

The decision specifies a number of important and urgent measures aimed at stabilizing the livelihood of workers and civil servants, with emphasis on the improvement of distribution and circulation.

The decision stipulates that workers and civil servants will be rationed staple commodities at directed prices. These commodities include grain and vegetables. Those living in big cities and industrial complexes will be eligible to receive salt, fish sauce, combustibles, heat, fish, eggs, sugar, seasoning powder, cloth, soap and other commodities. These will also be provided at directed prices, but by appropriate methods of distribution.

However, priority in food distribution must be given to units of the armed forces, especially those at the border areas and off-shore islands, and to workers and civilians in big cities and industrial complexes.

The Council of Ministers' decision affirms the responsibilities of the ministries of agriculture and home trade--in coordination with people's committees in the provinces and cities--to supervise, build and stabilize vegetable belts in the suburban areas of cities, industrial complexes and big construction sites; to restore and develop a number of pig farms, cattle ranches and industrial poultry farms; and to extensively develop the production of soybeans, peanuts and sesame to meet the urgent requirements of the people's daily life.

The ministries of maritime products, food, power and coal, forestry and light industry must satisfactorily fulfill the production plan norms and deliver to the state the various specified commodities.

The State Planning Commission and the ministries concerned with the tasks of distribution and circulation must insure the supply of materials, goods and cash to serve the purchasing plans for industrial goods and agricultural products satisfactorily.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation must insure the transportation schedules of goods and materials to serve the production and purchasing tasks. They must also insure the delivery of grain to the provinces, cities, industrial complexes and border areas.

The Council of Ministers' resolution also specifies that, besides carrying out the planned purchase at directed prices, the ministries of food and home trade must expand their operations by purchasing agricultural products that are in excess of the plan norms--right at the production sites and at agreed upon prices--to increase the quantity of grain in stock in order to meet the people's requirements and gradually control the market. They must also--together with the people's committee in various localities and especially with the people's committees in cities--work to develop the organization and method of distribution to insure the delivery of commodities to consumers in full quantity and quality and at state-fixed prices. On the other hand, they must strengthen the management of mess halls at enterprises, organizations and schools, and strive to eliminate corruption, waste and authoritarianism at these establishments.

The decision also defines the responsibility of the Labor Ministry--and the various other ministries and sectors involved in studying related policies and measures--to reorganize the work force and production, extend the piecework system and the various forms of incentives, and to amend and supplement some policies on allowances in order to accelerate production, increase labor productivity and raise the income of workers and civil servants.

Also on this occasion, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution establishing a temporary scale of wages and allowances to workers and civil servants, including those working in the army and to retirees, and granting emergency subsidies to those who are in unforeseeable and difficult situations. The resolution specifies the recipients, the extent of subsidies and the duration of subsidy.

CSO: 4209

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK281336 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In order to step up socialist transformation and construction, serve the development of production, improve distribution and circulation, stabilize and reorganize financial activities, and maintain and gradually improve the people's livelihood, on 1 October 1980 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 312-CP on enhancing market management. The decision contains the following articles:

Article 1: The state will enhance its market management using the following measures:

1. Expand the business of the state- and cooperative-run trade sectors in the fields of collection, purchase, wholesale and retail sales and support services by promoting trade both according to and above the plan at prescribed and agreed-upon prices. The state-run trade sector must grasp most of the wholesale activities, control a bulk of the retail activities, and expand support services in order to better meet the people's needs and gradually gain control over the market.

2. Consider and grant industrial and commercial business registration licenses; and employ a system that allows private industrial and trade establishments to open bank accounts.

3. Enforce the rules on industrial and commercial taxes in order to manage the market and transform private industry and commerce.

4. Exercise the price management and control system and the price listing system; and oppose the rigging and manipulation of the market.

5. Continue to transform private industry and commerce, using appropriate forms in accordance with the party and state's policies; and employ honest merchants with technical knowledge to work as retail agents, to maintain collection and purchase accounting books or to prepare contracts for the state- and cooperative-run trade networks.

6. Zone off, rationally arrange and manage rural markets to prevent these markets from developing beyond control. Zone off, rationally arrange and manage the markets in various cities, provincial capitals and district towns; establish

marketplaces and arrange market vendors in appropriate and convenient places; prohibit the occupation of streets and sidewalks for use as marketplaces, as this will obstruct traffic and cause public disorder and be unsanitary; set up state-run stores and used-articles trading outlets and closely manage these trading establishments.

7. Detect and severely punish profiteers, smugglers and market saboteurs.

Article 2: Those who are dealing in articles which are enumerated in the list of merchandise under state control disseminated along with this decision must change their course of trade and be encouraged to shift to producing and trading those goods permitted by the state. All trading and circulation of those articles cited in the list must be carried out according to the stipulations of those ministries in charge of unified control over these articles. The dealers, irrespective of enterprises, state organs or private traders, must carry with them all necessary certificates as stipulated by responsible authorities.

Article 3: The following actions will constitute a violation of the market management policy:

Speculative hoarding of goods; spreading of false rumors among the people in order to hoard goods for speculative purposes; dealing in those goods under unified state control; raising purchasing prices in order to compete with the state in the buying of farm produce in areas where there are purchasing activities uniformly organized by the state; raising the selling prices of goods and support services above the state-prescribed prices; violating the state's price listing system; and selling goods above the listed prices and causing disorder to the market.

[BK281346] Trading and counterfeiting state coupons and purchase orders, abusing or counterfeiting paperworks to make false statements or using illegal coupons to purchase state commodities; manufacturing fraudulent commodities; violating customs regulations and other regulations on unified management of businesses dealing in gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gems and antiques; and violating all regulations on taxes of trade, industry, goods and animal slaughter, and on business registration will be dealt with in accordance with current laws and, depending on their gravity, will be punished under one or several of the following forms: warning notice, fine, confiscation or confiscatory purchase of commodities in question, revocation of business licenses, either permanent or limited, and prosecution before the tribunal.

Article 4. Those who render meritorious service to market management by opposing speculation and contraband will be commended and rewarded by the state. In addition to various forms of moral incentives, they will receive the following material rewards: Those who detect pockets of contraband, speculation and hoarding will receive 5-10 percent of the confiscated goods value, or fines levied on these goods. Those who directly track down violators will receive 10-15 percent of the confiscated goods value, or taxes or fines levied on the goods.

Anyone who abuses his function and authority to help or protect dishonest traders, speculators and contrabanders or to conspire with thieves in stealing state assets and selling goods to dishonest traders, and anyone who swindles taxes and confiscated goods will be severely punished according to law.

Article 5. The people's committees at all levels are dutybound to manage the market in accordance with a unified plan for a given period and for a definite area. A market management committee must be established at the provincial and district levels to help the people's committees fulfill this task. The committee will comprise chiefs of the related sectors of trade, grain and food, pricing, finance and public security, and will be headed by a deputy chairman of the people's committee involved.

The market management committee will organize market control and management teams to supervise and control the implementation of market management measures. The duty, authority and operational policy of these teams will be specified in a joint publication by the ministries of home trade, finance and interior.

Article 6. All ministers and chairmen of the provincial and city people's committees are responsible for implementing this decision. All previous regulations conflicting with this decision are rescinded. This decision is effective with publication.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINSTERS' 1 OCTOBER DECISION ON PORK, BEEF SALES POLICY

BK220602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Apparent text of SRV Council of Ministers' 1 October Decision No 311-CP on the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of pork and beef to the state]

[Text] On 1 October, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 311-CP on the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of pork and beef to the state in order to stimulate the development of animal husbandry and to insure state control over the sources of staple foods. The decision includes the following articles:

Article 1. Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives must reserve 10-15 percent of their allocated land and ricefields for animal raising. Their obligations to sell pork and beef to the state at directed prices are stabilized. Based on the area of land and ricefields reserved for animal raising and on the norms of feed, and in order to meet the demands of society, the norms for obligatory sales of pork and beef are set for 5-year periods beginning with 1981 and equal to 55-60 percent of production volume. After the obligatory sales have been completed, cooperatives and production collectives will be free to use the remaining products. If need be, state-run trade may buy them at agreed-upon prices. Cooperatives and production collectives may not use land and ricefields reserved for animal raising for other purposes. If the obligatory sales cannot be completed, compensation must be made by selling grain or other agricultural products. In cases of epidemics, natural disasters, enemy threats, or where collective animal raising plans cannot be fulfilled, cooperatives and production collectives may get an exemption from or reduction in their obligatory sales as stipulated in Article 4 of Decision No 310-CP of the Council of Ministers dated 1 October 1980 concerning the policy of stabilizing obligations in the selling of agricultural products to the state.

Article 2. Families of cooperative and production collective members are duty-bound to sell pork to the state at directed prices and may buy some staple consumer goods from the state such as clothing materials and kerosene for lighting, also at directed prices. The obligations of the families of cooperative members to sell pork are stabilized for 5-year periods beginning with 1981, at the average norm set for each family in different areas as follows:

Pork on the hoof: 20 kgrs per year by each family in the delta provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung, and the suburban districts of Hanoi and Haiphong; 15 kgrs per year by each family in the midland and coastal provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh; 10 kgrs per year by each family in the mountainous provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Lai Chau and Ha Tuyen.

If beef instead of pork is used to fulfill obligatory sales, its equivalence to pork will be computed in accordance with the regulations of the Home Trade Ministry. Those families of cooperative members without the manpower to raise pigs or unable to secure a source of feed are not dutybound to sell pork and will be considered for an exemption from obligatory sales by the village people's committees.

[BK220606] In the south, the norms for obligatory sales by families of cooperative and production collective members are determined by the provincial and city people's committees as directed by the Home Trade Ministry.

Article 3. Individual peasants' families are also dutybound to sell pork and beef to the state at directed prices and may buy some staple consumer goods from the state such as clothing materials and lighting kerosene, also at directed prices. The norms of their obligatory sales are set for 5-year periods or every year depending on the cultivated areas, work force and habits of each locality.

These will be prescribed by the provincial and city people's committees as directed by the Home Trade Ministry.

After the obligatory sales have been completed, producers are free to use the remaining products. If need be, state-run trade installations may buy them at agreed-upon prices.

In those southern localities where norms for obligatory sales of pork and beef to the state have not been determined, the state-run trade installations will temporarily buy pork and beef from producers at agreed-upon prices.

Article 4. All state-owned animal husbandry installations, farms and stations are dutybound to raise slaughter livestock and to scrupulously implement the policies of delivering their products according to plan norms and at state-directed prices. Products delivered beyond plan norms will receive stimulative prices commensurate with the agreed-upon prices of purchases from cooperatives.

Article 5. The trade sectors of the state and cooperatives should control the majority of pork and beef business operations and manage slaughterhouses. In municipalities, cities and towns, the operation of pork and beef businesses and the management of slaughterhouses are assumed by state-run trade. In villages, marketing cooperatives are charged with running pork and beef business under the control of the village people's committees.

As directed by the Home Trade Ministry, the provincial and city people's committees may authorize private dealers in the pork and beef business to operate in those localities where the state-run trade and marketing cooperatives are still unable to meet the demands of consumers. These dealers must hold business registration licenses and be placed under state management. They must pay all the required taxes and scrupulously comply with state regulations on veterinary, sanitation, foodstuffs and market management.

Article 6. The ministers of agriculture, grain and food, home trade and finance will provide guidance for the implementation of this decision. All ministers and the chairmen of all provincial and city people's committees are responsible for implementing this decision. All previous regulations conflicting with this decision are rescinded. This decision is effective with publication.

CSO: 4209

SOUTH DEALS WITH 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA' IN SUPPLY SECTOR

BK311331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Since early this year the supply sector of the southern provinces has strengthened management in all respects in order to curb negative phenomena in the distribution and use of state supplies. The sector has rearranged its organization, dissolving the general supply corporations and replacing them with regional supply associations. Meanwhile, the supply corporations of the various provinces have improved the organization of offices, sections, stations and stores, reorganized the guard force, planned the layout of warehouses and loading zones, and acquired more measuring equipment in order to eliminate managerial loopholes that may give rise to negative phenomena.

The supply corporation of Thuan Hai has actively mounted a struggle against theft, bribery and illegal dealing in supplies. The corporation has introduced strict managerial measures and insured that supplies are distributed in the right quantities to the right recipients in order to satisfactorily serve production and save on state supplies. Working in coordination with the various sectors concerned, it has investigated the consumption of gas and oil at various public organs and production establishments, and discovered many negative phenomena such as loose setting of supply norms, irresponsible use of supplies and arbitrary revision of fuel consumption quotas for certain work assignments. Thanks to this effort, the corporation has been able to save hundreds of thousands of liters of gas and oil.

The metal corporation of the second region, thanks to its close control of receipts and invoices, has discovered many cases of theft of state supplies by dishonest elements and recovered a lot of stolen goods.

The supply corporations of Binh Tri Thien, Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have consolidated the organization of truck drivers, guard personnel, warehouse keepers and accountants; satisfactorily carried out distribution plans; intensified inspection and control work; and promptly and justly dealt with cases involving the violation of socialist property. As a result of this, they have been able to prevent and curb the occurrence of negative phenomena.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

COAL STUDIES--Hanoi, 23 Oct (VNA)--The state council for examining the norm coal consumption has just been set up. The council has arranged and set 117 new norms for coal consumption in six economic branches which use much coal at present such as communications and transport, food industry, electricity and coal, engineering and metallurgy, light industries and chemicals. These norms will be applied to 70 to 80 percent of the quantity of coal used in centrally run branches, thus allowing the reduction of about 70,000 tons of coal each year and the replacement of 100,000 tons of good coal by lower quality coal and reserving good coal for other purposes. As a result of the application of these new norms, the quantity of coal used to produce each kilowatt-hour of electricity at the Uong Bi thermoelectric factory will be reduced by six grams, for the production of each thousand metres of fabrics at the March 8 textile mill by 0.13 (ton), and for the production of one ton of paper at the Van Dien paper mill by 0.3 ton, etc. [Text] [OW231740 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 23 Oct 80]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE IN LAM DONG--Hanoi VNA Oct 28--Five industrial enterprises have been completed at the new economic zone in Lam Dong Province in the central highlands established by settlers from Hanoi. These include a timber processing factory, a brick and tile factory, a tractor repair shop, a farm produce processing factory and an animal feed factory. Nearly 15,000 settlers have already moved into their homes. The economic zone has also set up 11 schools catering for students up to the senior high school level, a 100-bed polyclinic and three stock farms. Other facilities include department stores, a post office and a theatre that can seat 1,000. Fifty kilometres of roads have also been built. The "Hanoi economic zone" in Lam Dong Province has so far received more than 20,000 settlers from the capital city. The main productive activities of the zone are food crops and industrial crops, stock-raising and afforestation. [Text] [OW280905 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 28 Oct 80]

HANOI STATISTICS--The Hanoi statistics sector recently held a conference on economic and information statistics to discuss measures to improve the state statistical work. Nearly 50 scientific reports were presented, mostly dealing with the use of computerized calculating machines, the practical use of mathematical and technical methods in statistics, and the methods of collecting and processing data. The conference set forth guidelines for future research on statistics and discussed at length the topic on perfection of the state system of statistics information. [BK290609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HANOI REPORTS ON PROBLEMS IN CULTIVATING WINTER CROP

BK271350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 80

['NHAN DAN' 27 October editorial: "Promptly Cope With Complex Climatic Changes"]

[Summary] This year, due to unfavorable weather conditions, the cultivation of winter crops in the northern provinces has encountered difficulties right from the early stages. In typhoon-affected provinces--Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien in particular--prolonged rainfall and wet soil have delayed efforts to carry out soil preparation and planting on schedule.

"However, determined to grow winter crops on a large area to make up for the losses suffered in the 10th-month crop season, various provinces and sectors have exerted great efforts to overcome all ordeals and to contribute to solving the grain problem.

"Although heavily hit by floods and typhoons, Hai Hung Province is still striving to expand its winter crop area by nearly 10,000 hectares over last year." Other provinces in the mountainous and midland regions and along the coastline, such as Cao Bang, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, are also expected to grow winter crops on a larger area than last year, which accounts for 30 percent or more of the cultivated acreage.

"However, the cultivation of these crops is still behind schedule, and such early-planted crops as sweet potatoes, corn and soybeans are still below the planned norms. To begin this crop season, it is necessary for us to clearly identify and overcome various difficulties in order to achieve the area plan with a minimum target of 365,000 hectares, excluding 250,000 hectares of duckweeds."

Past experience shows that we can adopt the necessary measures, such as readjusting the crop cultivation pattern and extending the cultivation season, to cope with the unusual climatic changes. Faced with difficulties in this winter crop season, it is necessary for us to apply these experiences to the specific conditions in each locality in a diverse manner. It is also necessary to implement all policies encouraging production in a correct manner to ensure that both the cooperatives and their members benefit from their products.

"By making the winter crop a great success, we will be able to reduce the difficulties that may arise during the preharvest period and create favorable conditions for the cultivation of spring crops."

CSO: 4209

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL REPORT ISSUED BY HANOI 31 OCTOBER

BK311400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, last week provinces and cities in the north harvested an additional 80,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, thus bringing the total area of 10th-month rice harvested so far to more than 160,000 hectares or more than 14 percent of the sown acreage."

An additional 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice have been ravaged by insects, mainly stem borers, over the past 10 days. Although localities have taken many extermination steps such as spraying insecticide and sending men to catch insects, they are still unable to contain the spread of insects harmful to rice.

Due to the adverse effect of typhoons, waterlogging and insect infestation, this year's early 10th-month rice yield is lower than last year's.

"In the southern provinces, the harvest of 10th-month rice has basically been completed. Ten provinces have completed the rice harvest on their entire rice areas. They are Hau Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Song Be, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh. High yield has been obtained in all of the harvested areas, averaging 24 quintals per hectare."

So far, the southern provinces and cities have turned over more than 200,000 tons of paddy from the summer-fall harvest to the state. This figure represents more than 40 percent of the planned quota for the entire summer-fall harvest season.

"According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the southern provinces and cities have thus far sown 10th-month rice on more than 1.97 million hectares or 99 percent of the planned target."

In general, 10th-month rice in the southern provinces this year has developed fairly well.

"As for the winter crop production, because it rained for a few days last week with heavy rains reported in certain areas, over the past 10 days the northern provinces and cities have been able to sow only an additional 40,000 hectares of winter crops. Thus, the north has so far achieved only 32 percent of its winter crop sowing plan. Hai Hung continues to be a leading province in sowing winter crops, having succeeded in sowing 23,000 hectares, or 46 percent of the planned target."

The sowing schedule for winter corn and sweet potatoes is already over. However, many provinces are continuing to sow sweet potatoes. Except for Vinh Phu Province, provinces in the north have thus far been able to achieve only 40 to 60 percent of the sweet potato sowing plan.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

COFFEE ACREAGE INCREASE--Hanoi VNA 17 Oct--Over the past 3 years, over 10,000 more hectares of land have been planted with coffee, bringing the coffee acreage to more than 25,000 hectares in the whole country. The central highlands province of Darlac has grown coffee on 11,000 hectares. The area specializing in coffee growing is expected to reach 70,000 hectares by the end of 1985 to meet the need of home consumption and export. Many new coffee farms are being built in the central highlands with the help of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Two large areas specializing in coffee have been zoned in Darlac and Gia Laikontum Provinces, both on the central highlands, totalling 130,000 hectares of basalt land. [Text] [OW200149 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Oct 80]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--Hanoi VNA 18 Oct--Thuan Hai Province on the central coast in the past 9 months produced almost 1,500 tonnes of onions, garlic, sesame and castor oil seeds for export. Ninh Hai District onion growing area has delivered 1,000 tonnes of onion for export. In the same period the forestry service in Song Be Province bordering on Ho Chi Minh City has obtained 38,000 tonnes of bamboo for production of export wickerwork. Timber factories in the province have produced 1,200 cubic metres of flooring planks. Local handicrafts have also delivered 320 square metres of woolen carpet, and hundreds of thousands of ceramics for export. Peasants in Tay Ninh Province, the biggest peanut producer in the south, have brought in 800 tonnes of peanuts of which 600 tonnes have been processed into oil for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Oct 80]

AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION CHANGES--Hanoi VNA 27 Oct--Long Phu, a coastal district in the Mekong River Delta Province of Hau Giang, has changed its face through agricultural collectivization over a past year or more. The district has a cultivated area of 26,000 hectares, one third of which is alum soil, and a population of 180,000. During the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, there were frequent food shortages since most of the land were left unused. Since the formation of production collectives--a lower form of cooperativization--the peasants have obtained an average yield of 2.8 tonnes of rice per hectare, one tonne higher than output on private fields. The district's gross rice output increased from 59,000 tonnes in 1976 to 84,000 tonnes in 1979. Long Phu has now 128 production collectives with a workforce of 10,500. These have cultivated 6,400 hectares of land or 20 percent of the total tilled acreage, and put under collective management 29 tractors and 850 draught cattle. During the war, the district grew only one rice crop a year. Collective strength now enables the production collectives to build a system of irrigation canals for the planting of 4,000 hectares of double-crop rice fields. The district has thus expanded its tilled acreage from 26,000 to 34,000 hectares and built a high-yield rice area covering 2,500 hectares. Long Phu is expected to obtain a gross rice output of 96,000 tonnes by the end of this year. In the villages, through the movement of collectivization, various forms of exploitation by rich peasants and agricultural capitalists have been wiped out. Collective peasant households have become self-sufficient in food, and some have also sold surplus rice to the state. This year the district delivered 15,000 tonnes of rice to the state. For its achievements, Long Phu last year was awarded three labour orders and many certificates of merits from the government. [Text] [OW270357 Hanoi VNA in English 0325 GMT 27 Oct 80]

QUANG NAM-DANANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--This year Quang Nam-Danang Province has sown or transplanted summer-fall rice on nearly 50,000 hectares. Along with the harvest of the summer-fall rice, which has already been completed on some 6,000 hectares. Cooperatives in the province have planted such winter crops as sweet potatoes and beans on 9,300 hectares. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80 BK]

NGHIA BINH RESETTLEMENT--Nghia Binh Province has zoned off seven cultivated areas for the resettlement of almost 6,000 families of people of various nationalities. Of these, 2,500 families have built their houses with adequate facilities. The resettlers have claimed 1,240 hectares of virgin land, built 9 small dams and 388 km of roads linking their zones with various villages in the province. With loans provided by the state, they have purchased hundreds of heads of cattle, thousands of pieces of agricultural hand tools, dug 100 wells and built 16 primary schools. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Oct 80 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--Dong Thap Province as of 10 October had harvested 46,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 90 percent of the cultivated areas. In some districts peasants have completed the harvesting work and are preparing ricefields for the winter-spring crop. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80 BK]

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--To date An Giang Province has overfulfilled its troop recruitment target for the first phase of 1980 by 11.5 percent. Thanks to joint efforts in the propaganda work and to the correct implementation of the army's rear service policy, troop recruitment has satisfactorily been carried out in all districts. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80 BK]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA'S RICE--As of 7 October, nine provinces in the Mekong River delta area have collected and purchased grain achieving 29 percent of their plan norms for the 1980 summer-fall crop. An Giang and Cuu Long provinces in September delivered to state granaries 5,000 tons of grain, achieving almost 40 percent of their quota for the summer-fall grain obligation. [BK161335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN PURCHASE--Phu Khanh Province has purchased 10,000 tons of surplus grain at agreed-upon prices to help the provinces affected by the recent typhoons and floods in the north. After fulfilling its annual grain obligation, Ninh Hoa District has also encouraged members of various cooperatives to reserve 1,000 tons of grain for sale to the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE HARVEST--As of 15 October agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had reaped 15,800 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted 13,200 hectares of winter sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans. The cultivation of this year's winter crops in the province has been carried out relatively quickly. Tu Loc District alone has planted nearly 3,000 hectares. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST--Thai Binh Province has deployed manpower to reap some 25,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice in order to clear the land for the cultivation of winter crops. Along with reaping the 10th-month rice, agricultural cooperatives in several districts have accelerated soil preparation so that winter crops can be planted on schedule. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80 BK]

GIA LAI-CONGTUM GRAIN CROPS--Gia Lai-congtum Province has formulated plans for planting 16,500 hectares of grain crops in the coming winter-spring crop season. This figure shows an increase of 5,500 hectares over the previous winter-spring crop season. To date the province has secured enough materials and means in preparation for the cultivation of these crops. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 80 BK]

THUAN HAI 10TH-MONTH CROPS--To date Thuan Hai Province has planted food, grain and industrial crops on 60,000 hectares or 70 percent of the area slated for the 10th-month crop season, with rice accounting for nearly 37,740 hectares. The area planted with rice alone represents some 80 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of more than 4,000 hectares over the same period last year. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK] By early October peasants in Thuan Hai Province had sold or turned over 12,100 tons of paddy to the state, fulfilling 52 percent of the grain collection plan for the summer-fall crop season. This figure includes 5,100 tons as tax payment which represents 62 percent of the set norm. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

AGRICULTURAL TAX COLLECTION--The Ministry of Finance recently met with representatives of the financial services in the Mekong River delta provinces to review agricultural tax collection since early this year and to discuss measures to accelerate this task which is scheduled for the summer-fall crop season. By the end of September the quantity of grain collected as agricultural tax for 1980 from 9 Mekong River delta provinces had amounted to 267,505 tons. This figure--although showing an increase of 21.2 percent over the same period last year--represents only 51.1 percent of the annual target. Cuu Long Province, which took the lead in grain collection in the region, had accounted for 42,286 tons. [BK280445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80 BK]

NORTHERN AGRICULTURE--According to reports by the General Statistics Department, by 15 October, the northern Vietnamese provinces and municipalities had harvested 90,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice crop, but the yield per hectare is lower than last year's. In an effort to increase the winter crop area to compensate for the 10th-month rice crop's losses due to rain and typhoons, the cooperatives are accelerating the harvesting of the early 10th-month rice crop and rapidly planting the winter crop in the harvested areas. So far more than 72,000 hectares have been planted. Of this acreage, more than 10,900 hectares are corn; more than 42,000 hectares sweet potatoes; more than 1,000 hectares, potatoes; 17,000 hectares assorted legumes; and 1,544 hectares to soybeans. The cultivated acreage is still below the planned target. By 15 October, the southern provinces and municipalities had harvested 512,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice crop, or 82.6 percent of the total cultivated acreage. The provinces of Cuu Long, An Giang, Tay Ninh, Song Be, Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang and Ho Chi Minh City have finished harvesting the summer-fall crop. [OW270323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

BAC THAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--People of various nationalities in Bac Thai Province recently harvested more than 5,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted nearly 1,200 hectares of sweet potatoes. These people are striving to grow more subsidiary crops for the winter crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 October, agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had harvested almost 18,500 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted 16,400 hectares of winter crops. These crops include 9,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 1,400 hectares of corn, 629 hectares of potatoes and 1,138 hectares of soybeans. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE--As of 20 October, Thai Binh Province had harvested more than 6,700 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 10 percent of the transplanted areas. Peasants in the province have planted 6,800 hectares of subsidiary crops and are accelerating the winter crops planting. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG POTATOES--As of mid-October, agricultural cooperatives in Quang Nam-Danang Province had planted more than 10,000 hectares of sweet potatoes for the winter crop, achieving 50 percent of the plan norms. Meanwhile, peasants in various localities have reaped more than 6,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and are preparing ricefields for the winter-spring crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80 BK]

SONG BE GRAIN--As of 15 October, Song Be Province had delivered to state granaries 17,000 tons of grain, achieving 85 percent of its plan norms for this year. Loc Ninh District and Thu Dau Mot City have achieved their plan norms by 97 and 87 percent respectively. The province is accelerating the grain collecting and purchasing task to fulfill its target before schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 80 BK]

CAO BANG RICE--Cao Bang Province has thus far harvested 10th-month rice on 15,000 hectares or 70.8 percent of the sown acreage. Cooperatives in the province are planting sweet potatoes and winter vegetables and legumes on the areas where rice has just been harvested. Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa and Bao Lac districts have organized standby combat units for border defense in order to provide protection for rice harvesting activities. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 80 BK]

THAI BINH RICE--As of 25 October, agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province had harvested nearly 8,300 hectares of the 10th-month rice. However, harmful insects have appeared in many areas and these cooperatives have assigned thousands of people and peasants to ricefields to combat the insects. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--Tien Giang Province completed sowing 37,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 106 percent of the planned target last week, with Go Cong District taking the lead by achieving 107 percent of the planned target. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 October, Cuu Long Province had transplanted 170,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling its planned areas by 5 percent. Striving for an increased grain output, peasants in various districts are transplanting additionally 10,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE--Hau Giang Province has sown 10th-month rice on more than 335,000 hectares or 101.6 percent of the planned target with Thot Not District taking the lead with 30,000 hectares. Peasants in the province are striving to complete sowing 10th-month rice within October 1980. [BK300135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES, CITIES--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 October, 11 northern provinces and cities had harvested 82,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or 10.6 percent of the cultivated area. Specifically, Hai Hung has harvested 17.2 percent of its rice area; Ha Bac 16.1 percent; Thanh Hoa 11.8 percent; Hanoi 10.3 percent; and Thai Binh 9.3 percent. On their part, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh provinces and Haiphong City have only reaped from 6 to 8 percent of their cultivated areas. These northern provinces and cities have done fairly well in preparing the soil and planting the winter crops as soon as the 10th-month rice was harvested. All agricultural cooperatives have implemented the policy of encouraging their members to work against time to plant the winter crops. As of 20 October, these provinces and cities had planted 85,000 hectares. This figure included 12,609 hectares of corn, or 30 percent of the plan norm; 49,384 hectares of sweet potatoes, or 40.8 percent of the plan norm; 2,559 hectares of potatoes; 18,559 hectares of vegetables and beans; 1,647 hectares of soybeans, and so forth. [Text] [BK260626 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 80]

MEKONG DELTA RICE--In order to gradually expand the rice acreage in provinces of the Mekong River Delta, the Ministry of Agriculture has decided to send an additional 600 tractors and 2,000 drivers to farms there to clear 70,000 hectares of virgin land in 1981. This will bring the rice acreage in the area to 95,000 hectares. The first group of 370 drivers will be assigned to Vinh Hung rice-growing area in Long An Province at the end of October, and the rest will be gradually assigned to other provinces from then to the end of this year. [Text] [BK300328 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--An article by (Hong Khanh) in 28 October 1980 NHAN DAN says that construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant--which is located at the Luc Dau Giang area on the left bank of the Thai Binh River, about 8 km as the crow flies from Con Son--is well underway. Construction work started 2 years ago by unit No 176 of the Mechanized Engineering Incorporation of the Ministry of Building. It has so far completed leveling down 2 hills for building a 135 square hectare foundation for the plant. When completed, the plant will have an annual power output four times greater than the outputs of all thermoelectric plants in the north put together. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

LAM DONG ECONOMIC ZONE--The Hanoi-run new economic zone in Lam Dong Province has thus far set up five enterprises, including a wood processing plant, a brick and tile factory, a tractor service enterprise, a transportation enterprise and a farm products and animal feed processing firm. The first 4 enterprises have used locally available materials for production and have provided housing accommodations to nearly 15,000 people. The new economic zone now has 11 schools ranging from kindergarten to level-III education, a 100-bed hospital, 3 animal husbandry farms, a post office, a movie house and many stores. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CAO BANG OILS EXPORT--Hanoi VNA 22 Oct--Since early this year, the oil processing mill in the northern border province of Cao Bang has produced more than 40,000 litres of essential oil for export. This is almost equal to last year's total production, and the oil is of a higher quality. With its favourable conditions of soil and climate Cao Bang is very suitable for oil-bearing trees particularly the tung tree. At present the province has an area of 6,000 hectares of tung trees. The province is expanding the planting of tung trees on thousands of hectares of forest and hilly land. It has completed the zoning of more than 20,000 hectares for oil-bearing trees. Together with broadening the state and collective oil-bearing tree plantations, Cao Bang is encouraging peasants to use all available land near their homes to plant oil-bearing trees. [Text] [OW230003 Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

POST, TELEGRAPH SECTOR--Over the past 9 months, the Post and Telegraph Sector has installed 8,270 signal devices, 145 telephone switchboards, 58 wave carriers and 2,125 km of telecommunication line at various localities in order to meet telecommunication demands for serving production, preventing and fighting typhoons and floods, and maintaining combat preparedness. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service In Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

POLICY ON WOUNDED, SICK SOLDIERS, WAR DEAD SUPPLEMENTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "Council of Ministers Supplements Policy on Wounded and Sick Soldiers and Families of War Dead"]

[Text] Demonstrating the concern of the party and government for wounded and sick soldiers and families of war dead, as well as for those who have made some achievement or sacrifice while fulfilling the task of defending and building the fatherland, the Council of Ministers on 20 September 1980 issued Decision No 301-CP to supplement the criteria for determining war dead and wounded soldiers and the policy regarding wounded and sick soldiers and families of war dead. The decision consists of the following articles:

Article 1 - Military personnel, workers, civil servants, vanguard youths, corvee laborers, etc., while fulfilling the task of defending and building the fatherland or the international task, who showed a spirit of striving to properly fulfill their task and a sense of organization and discipline, would be considered for confirmation as war dead or wounded soldiers or for policy benefits as wounded soldiers if they were wounded or killed (after 1 May 1975) under the following circumstances:

- Injuries or sickness or accident leading to being wounded or death while fulfilling their task in war zones, areas adjacent to enemy positions, mountain areas and islands.

- Sickness or accident leading to being wounded or death while fulfilling their international task.

- Wounded or killed for having courageously and voluntarily done dangerous work aimed at serving production and building, serving national defense and security and setting examples for other people to follow.

Article 2 - Those village cadres who were not in key positions and those citizens who were not members of militia and self-defense forces would enjoy policy benefits just like the wounded soldiers if they were wounded, or if they sacrificed themselves and were confirmed as war dead would also enjoy the same treatment as granted the militiamen and members of the self-defense forces who were wounded or killed in combat.

Article 3 - Military personnel, workers and civil servants, retired or currently not working because of loss of working power, and wounded and sick soldiers returned to their localities (who are receiving monthly allowances) who were wounded or killed and have been confirmed as war dead or wounded soldiers or granted policy benefits as wounded soldiers would themselves receive disability allowance and their families would benefit from the system of allowances as granted cadres and combatants in active duty, with calculations of allowances being based on the salaries or everyday expenses earned prior to the time of quitting or return to their localities.

Article 4 - In the case of war dead who had not earned salaries or everyday expenses, in addition to the monthly allowances that would be the same as those paid to the families of war dead who had been cadres or combatants earning salaries or everyday expenses, a one-time allowance of 90 dong would be granted.

Article 5 - Demobilized military personnel having not yet received all of the monthly demobilization allowances who have sacrificed their lives and been confirmed as war dead would be entitled to payment of the rest of the demobilization allowances to their families as a lump sum.

Article 6 - Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 take effect on the day this decision was signed and are applicable only to the cases of injuries and deaths after 1 May 1975.

Article 7 - Families of war dead who had received salaries or everyday expenses, if the monthly allowance is smaller than the salaries or everyday expenses (after deduction of personal expenses), will continue to receive the difference in a period of one year after their death and afterwards will switch to benefiting from the allowances system.

Article 8 - Military personnel (including those who joined the army after 30 April 1975) who have served for 5 consecutive years or have not yet served for 5 consecutive years but have worked in hardship locations or have gone through tough fighting, have been discharged from the army to return to their families because of sickness and following treatment and convalescence, which failed to restore their good health, and confirmation of a loss of 41-59 percent of their working power, or within no more than a year after their discharge from the army have lost 41-59 percent of their working power as confirmed by a medical examination because of recurrence of an old sickness, would benefit from the same allowances system granted to sick soldiers.

Article 9 - Articles 7 and 8 supersede the last paragraph in point 3 part 3 of Decision No 185-CP of 29 September 1969 and the first paragraph in article 1 of Decision No 78-CP of 13 April 1978.

Article 10 - In the case of military personnel, workers, civil servants and citizens who are considered missing after 1 May 1975 while fulfilling their combat task or directly serving combat or the international task, the organs or units that are in charge of management are responsible for finding them and making early conclusions about them. During the search for them, the families of the missing persons (cadres and combatants who had received salaries or everyday expenses) will receive monthly allowances equal to the remainder of such salaries or everyday expenses minus their personal expenses.

If after 6 months there still is no news, families of the missing persons will receive the same allowances as those granted the families of war dead, and after a maximum of 2 years of search (from the day they were reported missing) if there is no evidence of surrender, treason or desertion on their part, the above-mentioned military personnel, workers, civil servants and citizens will be confirmed as war dead and their families will enjoy all of the benefits granted to the families of war dead.

5598
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM RELIEF--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct--The United Nations Development Program has decided to give to Vietnamese peoples affected by recent floods and typhoons clothes and equipment for restoring production valued 350,000 U.S. dollars. [Text] [OW270323 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 24 Oct 80]

SOVIET ART TROUPE--Hanoi VNA 23 Oct--The Ianla Art Troupe of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic left here today after giving 21 performances to a total of 700,000 spectators. Accredited by the Vietnamese government, Mai Vy, vice minister for culture and information awarded the "Friendship Medal" to all the 15 members of the troupe. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 23 Oct 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORT TEAM--Hanoi VNA 25 Oct--A pingpong and tennis team of the Soviet Army's Central Sport Club led by Colonel P. Dmitri arrived here on Thursday for a visit and friendly contests in Vietnam. The Soviet table tennis players will have their first matches with Vietnamese army players in Hanoi tonight. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 25 Oct 80]

BULGARIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct-- A delegation of the Vietnam Writers' Union including authors Nguyen Van Bong, Bui Hieu and Chu Van, and poet Xuan Dieu has attended the fourth congress of Bulgarian writers held in Sofia. Nguyen Van Bong delivered a speech expressing the Vietnamese people's gratitude for the whole-hearted support of writers and other Bulgarian people for their national defence and construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 24 Oct 80]

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION--Hanoi VNA 23 Oct--Colonel Florin Rusu, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Vietnam, and his wife showed films here tonight to mark the 36th Romanian army day (25 October). Present on the occasion were Romanian Ambassador Ion Medrea; Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice minister of national defence; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs, and other Vietnamese officials. Ambassador and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi also attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 23 Oct 80]

YEN SO VILLAGE CHILDCARE--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--Yen So Village in Thanh Tri District has for many years now [been] recognized as the standard-bearer in all suburban villages of Hanoi in the kindergarten building movement. Whereas in 1960 the village had only two infant classes with a few dozens of children, it now has 12 classes with 468 children, that is almost all children of pre-school age in the village. These classes are located in three brickhouses with necessary equipment. The children are being taught an improved program of the Ministry of Education with emphasis being laid on games, initiation to mathematics and, alphabet learning, in addition to painting, dancing and story telling. The children's food bill is entirely paid by the cooperative. A team of ten women look after the cooking and the children's health. Each year each child in the kindergarten receives two sets of clothes for summer and winter. In 1979, 110,000 dong or half of the cooperative's allowances for social welfare was devoted to the kindergartens and creches. The contingent of teachers includes 28 young women, most of them had finished courses for kindergarten teachers. Some have worked for twenty years since the first infant class was founded. Yen So Cooperative specializes in raising pigs and fish and planting vegetables to supply the capital city. It also embraces other trades such as embroidery and carpet weaving. The co-op's income this year is expected to reach 4,300,000 dong compared to 3,200,000 last year. [Text] [OW300741 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 30 Oct 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY FIRE BRIGADE--So far, Ho Chi Minh City has set up nearly 500 civil defense teams and 7,540 fire fighting teams at various government agencies and enterprises. The city police's fire brigade office has also given lectures to more than 20,000 people in order to improve their awareness of fire prevention and control. [BK300125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Builds a Material and Technical Base To Serve Intensive Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 2)

Ta Hữu Canh [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in the USSR; on 24 Sep 80 he attended ceremonies in Moscow in honor of the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Chữ [CHUWX]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province; he was mentioned in an article on flood and storm countermeasures in his district during Typhoon #6. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 30 Sep 80 he attended a show presented by a visiting Czechoslovakian ensemble. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Dị [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

On 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Hguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; *Head of the Central Vietnam Sub Command of the Central Flood and Storm Countermeasures Command; on 2 Oct 80 he toured flood and storm stricken areas of Binh Tri Thien Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Dũng [NGUYEENX CHIS ZUNGX]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Pham Đức Dưống [PHAMJ DUWCS ZUOWOWNG]

Deputy Chief of the Southeast Asia Committee of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; *MA in linguistics; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the International Conference on the PRC's Policy Toward Developing Nations held in Moscow from 25 to 27 Mar 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 84)

Tống Trần Đào [TOONGS TRAANF DAOF]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Trinh Hoàng Đĩnh [TRINHJ HOANGF DINHX], *Col.

Author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Building a Corps of Technical Combatants and Personnel for the Armored Branch." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 80 pp 39-46)

Đỗ Xuân Hợp [DOOX XUAAN HOWPJ]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 26 Sep 80 he attended a reception for the President of the Seychelles. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 80 p 4)

Trịnh Hùng [TRINHJ HUNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Son District, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his district. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Cao Văn Khánh [CAO VAWN KHANH], Lieutenant General, Deceased

Born in 1917. Member of the VCP. Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA. He died of an illness on 3 Oct 80 at the 108th Military Hospital. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Khiêu [VUX KHIEEU], Professor

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 29 Sep 80 he attended the departure of foreign delegates who had attended a convention in Hanoi marking the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Musicians; was feted in a celebration held for his 70th birthday on 8 Apr 80 in Hanoi. (AM NHAC No 2, Apr-Jun 80 p 62)

Bế Chu Lang [BEES CHU LANG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Lèo Ngọc Long [LEOF NGOCJ LONG]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Son District, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong Chinh visited his district. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Trần Đức Lương [TRAANF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

*Head of the Geology General Department; his article "The Geology Sector During 25 Years of Building and Maturing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 2)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [HOANGF VIX NAM]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission; Deputy Editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI [Social Science Information], the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the Fourth Conference of Vice Chairmen of Socialist Country Academies of Science held in Prague from 27 to 29 May 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 77 and masthead)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department, VPA; on about 24 Sep 80 he received a delegation of Orientation Officers of the Political General Department of the Bulgarian People's Army. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Vice Premier; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 30 Sep 80 he headed an economic delegation to attend a meeting of the Committee in Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Phong [LEE PHONG]

*Secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Trade Union Federation; in Sep 80 he attended the arrival in Haiphong of a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (LAO DONG 18 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngoc Phung [NGUYEENX NGOCJ PHUNGJ]

*Of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee and specialist in Chinese studies; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the International Conference on the PRC's Policy Toward Developing Nations held in Moscow from 25 to 27 Mar 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 84)

Lê Qúy Quỳnh [LEE QUYS QUYNHF]

Deputy Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the Premier; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; his election to the latter position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Phan Ngoc Sến [PHAN NGOCJ SEENS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; his article "Expand the Area of Concentrated Rice Production in Minh Hai" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 2)

Thông Sơn [THOONG SOWN], *Col.

Author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Building, Training and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 80 pp 60-64)

Văn Tạo [VAWN TAOJ]

Head of the Institute of Historical Studies; on 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; in Sep 80 he attended the arrival in Haiphong of a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 80 p 2)

La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; on 25 Sep 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh visited his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 80 p 4)

Lê Quốc Thân [LEE QUOOCS THAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 1 Oct 80 he was present when Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Thi [LEE THI]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Theoretical Studies; on 2 Oct 80 she was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Thinh [NGUYEENX XUAAN THINHJ]

*Head of the Training Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article on training vocational instructors appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 80 p 3)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG], Prof.

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; head of the Commission's Institute of Archeological Studies; attended a scientific conference on studying and teaching Chinese history held by Hanoi College of Pedagogy No 1 on 8 and 9 Sep 79. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 5, May 80 pp 88-89)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 1 Oct 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 600th Anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; on 8 Sep 80 he received a delegation of the Soviet Far East Maritime Trade Union. (LAO DONG 18 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF], Prof.

Head of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; headed the Vietnamese delegation to the Fourth Conference of Vice Chairmen of Socialist Country Academies of Science held in Prague from 27 to 29 May 80. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 6, Jun 80 p 77)

Vương Trọng Trúc [VUWOWNG TRONGJ TRUCS], Deceased

Former Head of the Administration Bureau of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; he died on 30 Sep 80 at age 74. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Trường [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Thap Province; on 2 Sep 80 he attended a volleyball game played between a team from his province and one from Prey Vieng Province, Kampuchea. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Sep 80 p 2)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

*Head of the Linguistics Institute; on 2 Oct 80 he was a member of the presidium of a seminar on Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tự [NGUYEENX VAWN TUWJ]

*Representative to the World Confederation of Trade Unions in Asia; his article "35 Years of World Confederation of Trade Union Activities" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 80 p 3)

Đặng Nghiêm Vạn (DAWNGJ NGHIEEM VANJ]

*Deputy Head of the Ethnology Institute; on 24 Sep 80 he was in Moscow attending ceremonies honoring the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 80 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 26 Sep 80 he attended a reception for the President of the Seychelles. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 80 p 4)

Tô Vũ [TOO VUX], Musician

*Deputy Head of the Institute of Research in Music; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation from the Institute that visited Kampuchea recently. (AM NHAC No 2, Apr-Jun 80 pp 63-64)

CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76834

18 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2228

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76834

18 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2228

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

New Naval Security Units Set Up in South
(NHAN DAN, 20 Sep 80) 1

Youth Leave To Fulfill Military Obligation
(Tien Thao, Duy Nham; HANOI MOI, 21 Aug 80) 3

Public Security Units Intensify Fight Against Crime
(HANOI MOI, 14 Aug 80) 5

Hero of Past Seen as Lesson to China
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 6 Oct 80) 7

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP Membership Cards Issued
(NHAN DAN, 20 Sep 80) 10

Lai Chau Issues More Party Cards, Trains Cadres
(NHAN DAN, 28 Sep 80) 11

Dac Lac Issues Membership Cards to 2,600 Party Members
(NHAN DAN, 29 Sep 80) 12

Ministry of Agriculture Explains New Land Management Plan
(NHAN DAN, 7 Oct 80) 13

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Time Limits for Sale of July Sugar Given
(HANOI MOI, 16 Aug 80) 16

AGRICULTURE

Official Guidance on Vegetable Production After Floods
(HANOI MOI, 26 Aug 80) 17

[III - ASIA - 110]

Editorial Urges Good Collection of Summer-Fall Grain for State Use
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 80) 19

Mid-September Crop Statistics Reported
(NHAN DAN, 21 Sep 80)..................................... 21

Winter Crops Increased To Compensate for Flood Losses
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 8 Oct 80) 24

Editorial Urges Expanded Pisciculture
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 8 Oct 80) 26

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Vo Nguyen Giap Talk at Geological Conference
(NHAN DAN, 28 Sep 80) 29

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 32

PUBLICATIONS

Contents of June Issue of 'JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES'
(TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jun 80).................... 36

Contents of June Issue of 'ECONOMIC STUDIES' Journal
(NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Jun 80) 38

Content of August Issue of 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW'
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Aug 80) 39

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW NAVAL SECURITY UNITS SET UP IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Establishes Ocean Security Self-Defense Naval Groups; Minh Hai and Phu Khanh Provinces Accelerate the Mass Movement To Protect the Security of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Recently, at Nha Rong Port in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ocean Security Self-Defense Naval Group of the Vietnam Ocean Transportation Corporation held a ceremony to present itself to the public and accept the "Determined To Win" banner of the Vietnam People's Army.

The major general who is in command of the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City praised the cadres, manual workers and personnel of the corporation for completing their production and construction tasks well over the past several years and forging a combat corps, thereby helping to protect the seacoast of the fatherland.

The corporation has 20 ships that work ocean routes. Over the past 2 years, the self-defense forces on these ships have coordinated their production task with maintaining the safety of the ships, constantly maintaining their combat readiness and helping to maintain security at sea.

Since the start of September, the Fuel Transportation Corporation has also established a self-defense naval group. Five years ago, the corporation had a self-defense squad, which developed into a platoon; now, it has established a naval group which undertakes the work of maintaining safety in every operation of its 21 ocean vessels and barge tugboats. The naval group has been awarded the "Determined To Win" banner.

Recently, the security units and Red Flag units of youths, the civil guard units, the neighborhood protection committees and the people's security teams in Minh Hai Province intensified their activities designed to maintain political security and social order and safety within the locality. The people have supplied the public security sector with much information of value in pursuing and apprehending criminals and persons who have stolen socialist property.

In the mouths of the major rivers, such as the Doc and Ganh Hao Rivers, as a result of properly organizing people's security teams and militia and self-defense forces, conducting patrols, standing guard, inspecting census registrations and issuing permits to fishermen, the public security forces and border troops apprehended a number of persons attempting to illegally flee the country by sea.

The public security forces have also coordinated with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Information-Culture Service to teach the people and youths to implement the new lifestyle, eradicate gambling, drunkenness, superstition and so forth, heighten their vigilance, actively punish hoodlums and maintain order and security.

The troops, public security forces and mass organizations of Phu Khanh Province have been mobilizing cadres and the people to accelerate the movement to protect the security of the fatherland, pursue and apprehend hoodlums, thieves, persons attempting to leave the country illegally by sea and so forth. The Dien Khanh and Dong Xuan public security forces have gone to installations and encouraged everyone to report many reactionaries who have refused to undergo transformation.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTH LEAVE TO FULFILL MILITARY OBLIGATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tien Thao and Duy Nham: "Street Wards and Districts Bid Farewell To Departing Young Inductees"]

[Text] [Article by Tien Thao]: After a period of active preparation for the 1980 military induction work, on 8 August the Ba Dinh street ward held a farewell party for hundreds of youths eligible for the first wave of military obligation. Although it rained heavily on the day they were to leave, officials of a number of organs and enterprises as well a representatives of the precinct administrative committee were on hand to see them off with solicitude. The inductees were leaving with enthusiasm because of proper ideological and organizational work in many precincts, organs, and enterprises, including the Buoi, Kim Ma, Cong Vi, Doi Can, Ngoc Ha, and Yen Phu precincts, the Urban Housing Repair Enterprise, the School Repair Enterprise, and the Building Corporation of the Ministry of Light Industry, etc.

Recently, enterprises, worksites, factories, and cooperatives in Dong Anh District bade farewell to young draftees leaving for the delivery-reception center. The Mechanized Construction Corporation arrived first in the center, and it also topped other units in terms of quotas fulfillment and recruit quality. Next came Viet Hung village, leading the list of village deliveries and exceeding its own past delivery performances.

Duc Tu village also organized a farewell party for young selectees who had just fought waterlogging to save riceplants and seedlings. In the recent winter-spring crop, Duc Tu has achieved a huge success in both productivity and volume of production. Like Xuan Non, Nguyen Khe, Nam Hong, and Dong Hoi villages, it has attained 100 percent of the delivery norms in this first wave of the 1980 conscription plan.

[Article by Duy Nham]: Under the leadership and guidance of the party committee, the people's committee, the military draft council, and theestreet ward military command, and due to scientific organization and close coordination, Hai Ba Trung street ward has wound up its first delivery of recruits with speed, smoothness, and satisfaction. The precincts of Bach Mai and Quynh Mai have fulfilled 100 percent of their norms. The precincts of Truong Dinh, Minh Khai, and Quynh Loi have surpassed other urban units in numerical compliance. Many precincts, organs, and enterprises have achieved progress in administrative handling and have carried out the first delivery of the year with proper care. Now they are actively preparing for the forthcoming deliveries.

The district of Dan Phuong has successfully completed the first wave of the 1980 induction plan, reaching 104 percent of target, with 50 percent of its villages exceeding the norms. Most outstanding are Phung township and Dan Phuong and Song Phuong villages.

Tan Hoi and Tan Lap villages have fulfilled 124 and 130 percent of target.

Under the leadership of party chapters and the policy of urging production team members to sign up and the whole people to do conscription work to defend the fatherland, this first wave has attracted great support from all strata and mass organizations, and has especially incited the youths to enroll themselves. Following study sessions, villagers have attended public meetings to name the youths worthy of being selected for the historic August induction wave, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of our regime.

9213
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS INTENSIFY FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Public Security Units Upgrade Anticrime Work"]

[Text] Recently, public security and police units have upgraded their struggle against criminality, with focus on mopping up bands of crooks, thugs, and illegal traffickers.

The Bureau of Protective Police has launched an emulation campaign to resolutely combat thugs operating on tramways and buses and, in close coordination with the military inspection force, to beef up patrol and control activities in critical areas, spending longer hours and introducing various forms of stakeout. Corporal Chu Van Sinh, Nguyen Van Thuc, a probationary agent, and Sergeant Chu Van Tan exposed those who illegally carry arms and exhibit signs of criminal involvement. Another task of that force is to see to it that post officials "do not let wrongdoers go scot free while mistakenly punishing innocent people," therefore curbing the discretionary powers of post officials. The bureau has also provided street wards with 35 officers and combatants. Companies 5 and 10, which had slashed off in the past, have now begun to detain criminals.

The Dong Xuan post has exposed three bands of illegal traffickers, taken procedural steps to send potential criminals to education centers, and drawn up and carried out synchronized plans to mop up local thugs. The Hang Dau street unit has properly conducted patrolling activities.

Following action by the precinct party committee--reviewing the implementation of plan 01 and strengthening the leadership over security maintenance work--the Hang Buom post has upgraded its fight against crime by tracking down fugitives, by examining clues leading to the arrest of gangs of rogues and illegal traffickers, and by limiting referrals to street ward officials for followup action. That approach helped it turn the confiscation of two packages of "555" cigarettes from a street vendor into the discovery of an illegal storehouse containing nearly 1,000 packages of "555" and "Mo" cigarettes, 105 cans of beer, and 50 boxes of fake "tiger balm," and into the arrest of a felon who has stolen six bicycles, etc. Lieutenant Le Duc Thi resolutely gave chase to the bicycle thief and finally nabbed him.

The anticrime police squad of Ba Dinh street ward public security has uncovered 10 gangs of thugs and seized many false papers and pocketknives. The internal protective squad of public security in Dong Da street ward and Van Mieu post has brought to light the robbery of 180 kg of precious raw materials at an enterprise.

9213
CSO: 4209

HERO OF PAST SEEN AS LESSON TO CHINA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Outstanding Talent, a Person with Beautiful Qualities"]

[Text] In our nation's long history of resistance against foreign aggression and its long cultural history, many heroes and outstanding cultural personalities have emerged. Nguyen Trai stands in the ranks of these representative personalities. He was a brilliant symbol of patriotism and a pinnacle of our country's culture.

The war of resistance at the start of the 15th Century was a very glorious victory that defeated the feudal aggressors of the House of Minh at the height of their prosperity. Together with Le Loi and the other heroes that saved the nation, Nguyen Trai proposed the strategy of the war of resistance, participated in leading the fight and helped to resolve major political and military as well as domestic and foreign questions for the purposes of rallying the forces of all the people and advancing the war of liberation, a war filled with difficulties and hardships, to final victory.

Nguyen Trai was a hero of national salvation, an outstanding strategist and a great personality in our culture. He summarized the diverse experiences of the Dai Viet civilization with its brilliant victories over the Tong Nguyen and set forth the strategy of the war of resistance, the Binh Ngo strategy. "Dai Cao Binh Ngo" was a classical epic representative of our nation. He confirmed the strong vitality of a nation with a 1,000 year old civilization, confirmed the invincible strength of the policy of using a great cause to triumph over cruelty, using sentiment and reason to replace tyranny; he confirmed that the origin of every victory is the people, that everyone from the hero to the masses is strong. Nearly 600 years ago, these were progressive political ideas.

After the victory of the war of resistance, he proposed the strategy of building and protecting the country and caring for the happiness of the people. The contribution by Nguyen Trai to our country's classical culture was priceless. Patriotism, love of the people and humanitarianism were the central themes in his literary works. It was he who ushered in a period of major development by the national language and prepared for the subsequent generations of prosperity of our country's culture.

Nguyen Trai lived a heroic and tragic life. The years he spent fighting with the partisan army were the period during which he achieved his life's ambition. For nearly 40 years, his life was one of pain and challenges. In his later years, his merit and talent once again became a tragedy for him.

History is always fair: a star that is concealed eventually reappears. Twenty years after the conviction of Trai Vai, his unjust sentence was repealed. His position in history was established. His spirit and character still live and participate in the fight of our people from one generation to the next. Our age, the age of Ho Chi Minh with its earth shattering feats of arms and the start of a new era for our nation--has restored and preserved the entirety of his precious legacy. Civilized man knows him and respects our old culture. This year, together with the people of the world, we are commemorating our great national hero and outstanding cultural personality.

The example set by Nguyen Trai is that of a person who fought throughout his life for the country, for the people, of a person who lived a pure and honest life. He is immortal because he fought and died for the traditional raison d'etre of the country and the people.

Nearly 600 years ago, the Chinese feudalists schemed to annex our country and abolish our culture, customs and habits. Our entire nation, old as well as young, men as well as women, the ethnic majority as well as the ethnic minorities, united a million persons as one under the patriotic banner of Le Loi and Nguyen Trai to totally defeat the barbarous aggressors. The lesson of the defeat of the rulers of the House of Minh is a warning to the powers blindly scheming to continue the pursuit of big country expansionism!

As Nguyen Trai, we are steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and harmony with the peoples of the neighboring countries, but we are determined to retaliate against anyone who commits aggression against any part of our country.

7809
CSO: 4209

VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

/Article: "Membership Cards Issued to More Than 11,000 Basic Party Organizations Consisting of Some 430,000 Party Members; Banners Awarded to Nearly 80 Village Party Organizations"/

/Text/ During the last two phases in the issuance of party membership cards, cards were issued to 11,627 basic party organizations, 34 percent of the total, and 434,499 party members, 27.6 percent of the total. At the installations to which cards were issued, the various party committee echelons have been strengthened and the sense of responsibility and the spirit of self-criticism and criticism of cadres and party members have been further heightened. These installations have also made progress in strengthening the government and the mass organizations and in localizing the people to perform the political task of the locality well and participate in party building. The exemplary, vanguard role of party members has been heightened and the relationship between the party organization and the people is closer.

As a result of the classification of party members and the contribution of opinions by the people concerning the character of party members, many party organizations have become determined to expel unqualified members from the party. The party organizations are also giving their attention to party development.

The party organizations are summarizing the two phases of the issuance of party membership cards in order to gain experience, develop upon strongpoints, overcome weaknesses and prepare for the upcoming phase.

In order to further heighten their quality and intensify the effort to build units that are strong and pure, the party organizations are selecting and promptly praising basic party organizations that recorded outstanding achievements in 1979 and the first 6 months of 1980. Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Ninh and Phu Khanh have awarded banners to the above mentioned party organizations. Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Kien Giang have awarded banners to many party organizations and installation party chapters, including nearly 80 village level party organizations. These units have led the people in accelerating the production of grain and food products, building up the people's armed forces, maintaining order and security well, fulfilling obligations to the state and maintaining and gradually improving the standard of living of the people.

7809
CSO: 4209

LAI CHAU ISSUES MORE PARTY CARDS, TRAINS CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Lai Chau provincial party organization has issued membership cards to more than 20 percent of the total number of party members in the province. Nearly 30 percent of the basic party organizations which have been issued party membership cards have changed for the better in carrying out local political tasks, motivating party members and the people to overcome difficulties, stabilizing their life and checking negative practices. After realizing the situation at the grassroots level more clearly, party committees at various echelons have taken positive measures to strengthen weak areas and to make the contingent of cadres and party members wholesome. The provincial party committee is directing the remaining basic party organizations to make adequate preparations for the issuance of party membership cards and to consolidate party bases in the border areas. The provincial and district levels are sending more experienced and capable cadres to the grassroots level. Taking advantage of the issuance of party membership cards, basic party organizations have selected party members who have a sense of responsibility and working capacities and who are trusted by the people with a view to further training them into cadres. Mass organizations have recommended persons who outstandingly perform productive labor and are combat-ready for advanced training and admission into the party.

9332
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DAC LAC ISSUES MEMBERSHIP CARDS TO 2,600 PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--In Dac Lac Province, 141 basic party organizations have issued membership cards to nearly 2,600 party members--nearly 30 percent of the total number of party members in the province.

Party bases have organized earnest self-criticism and criticism within the party and have coordinated this process with inviting the people to contribute their views and to cast secret votes concerning the party members' qualifications. Party members who had committed mistakes and shortcomings have seriously criticized themselves in party chapters and before the people and have fixed a time-limit for amending their ways. The party bases which have issued membership cards have been strengthened.

Through the issuance of membership cards, party bases have strengthened the contingent of core cadres and heightened the qualities of party members. After being issued membership cards, party members in the villages of Chu Mta (Ma Drac), Dac Lien (Lac District), Dac Rung (Dac Nong District), E Quang (Crong Pach District) and E Tieu (Ban Me Thuot City) have obviously changed their attitude regarding their sense of responsibility and their exemplary vanguard role in performing production and other tasks and leading the minority nationalities to fulfill the 1980 production plan. The provincial party committee has organized the drawing of experiences from the issuance of membership cards and assigned cadres to the abovementioned villages to continuously consolidate basic party organizations.

In the first 6 months of this year, Dac Lac Province has recruited 418 new party members one third of whom belong to the minority nationalities.

9332
CSO: 4209

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE EXPLAINS NEW LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 80 p 2

/Replies to Readers column: "On Unifying the Management of Cropland Throughout the Country"/

/Text/ Although much progress has been made in recent years in the management and use of cropland, negative phenomena such as allowing cropland to lie fallow, occupying public cropland, buying and selling cropland illegally, allocating land and using agricultural land for other purposes in a haphazard, wasteful manner and so forth continue to be serious, thereby adversely affecting the effort to establish and perfect the socialist production relations and develop production, primarily collective and state-operated agricultural production.

To overcome this situation and create favorable conditions for organizing large-scale socialist production with a view toward insuring that each bit of soil is used in a legal, efficient manner that yields high economic returns and helping to improve the lives of the people, the Council of Ministers issued decision number 201/CP dated 1 July 1980 on unifying the management of cropland and strengthening the management of cropland throughout the country. The contents of this decision are manifested in two areas: unifying the management of cropland and unifying cropland laws.

As regards unifying the management of cropland, in past years, cropland was decentralized among many management sectors (agriculture, forestry, building), but the management responsibilities and the extent of the cropland under the management of each sector were not clearly defined in concept or territory, consequently, this led to either overlapping management (of land in the cities and towns, of land assigned to the state farms, forestry sites and new economic zones) or loose management (of land that is not being used or managed by anyone). To overcome this state of overlapping and loose management, decision number 201/CP stipulates: "The Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels shall manage all cropland throughout the country and within each locality; the Cropland Management General Department and the cropland management agencies on the various levels have the responsibility of helping the Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels to institute state management of all cropland throughout the country and within each locality."

Of the seven elements that comprise state management of all cropland, the "investigation" element has the purpose of fully assessing the present situation in many respects (the location, terrain and amount of cropland, the type of soil, the ownership and use of cropland and so forth) regarding all types or cropland and the "planning of the use of cropland" as the purpose of expressing the intentions regarding how to make most profitable use of cropland in the future. The five other elements (registration and statistics; control work; the allocation of land; the resolution of disputes; and the establishment of cropland management rules and regulations) are management measures by which the state can change the present situation surrounding cropland to conform with the intentions regarding the use of cropland in the future or, in other words, measures that will make the planning of the use of cropland a reality.

According to decree number 404-CP dated 9 November 1979, the Cropland Management General Department system has the task of fully implementing the last five elements of management; the "investigation" and "planning the use of cropland" elements of management are only implemented within the scope of its function: conducting surveys to draw terrain maps (plot maps) and participate in the formulation and approval of the planning of cropland use.

The sectors of agriculture, forestry, building and so forth have the responsibility of guiding the use of the cropland allocated to them to meet the economic and technical objectives of their sectors so that these various types of cropland are used in an appropriate manner that yields high returns. As a result, all of these sectors have the task of conducting "investigations" and "planning the use of cropland" in accordance with the requirements of their sectors; at the same time, they must research and promulgate necessary technical regulations on the use of land and inspect the implementation of these technical regulations.

Unifying the management of cropland by implementing all seven of the elements of state management presented above will surely cause each type of cropland to be used as highly as possible.

As regards unifying cropland laws throughout the country, in the past, due to the characteristics of our country's situation, cropland laws were promulgated in many different legal documents, some by the North, some by the South and some for the entire country; therefore, some codes and laws differ from others or are incomplete. Decision number 201/CP systematizes the codes and laws that were promulgated over the past 20 years, reiterating those that are still of value while amending and revising a number of old codes and laws in order to establish uniformity throughout the country. For example, as regards the classification of the different types of cropland, in the past, agricultural land, forest land and land used for other special purposes was defined on the basis of the sector managing it; now, it has been redefined on the basis of the objective for which it is being used. All regulations on who has the authority to assign land, on the retrieval of cropland and on the confiscation of land for use for agricultural, forestry or other special purposes have been revised in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country in the spirit of facilitating the allocation of land for agricultural production and assigning agricultural land for other purposes in a more cautious and tightly controlled manner. From now on, the cropland management agencies on the various levels have the responsibility of helping the Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels in making decisions concerning the assignment of land, the reclamation of land and the confiscation of land. The rights and obligations of the users of cropland have also been defined more fully than before in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country and replace all the regulations that differ between the southern provinces and the northern provinces.

As regards awards and penalties, this is the first time that the Council of Ministers has established awards and penalties with regard to complying with the cropland laws in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country and help insure that cropland laws are respected.

Providing the kind of guidance that will rapidly unify the management of cropland throughout the country, both in terms of organization and the law, in keeping with the stipulations of decree number 404-CP of 9 November 1979 and decision number 201-CP of 1 July 1980 will make a practical and positive contribution to strengthening the socialist system of law in the management of cropland so that we can further develop the tremendous potentials of our cropland in the years to come.

The Cropland Management Department,
The Ministry of Agriculture

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIME LIMITS FOR SALE OF JULY SUGAR GIVEN

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: "Sales of Sugar for July Rescheduled"]

[Text] Due to the delayed arrival of sugar, the Hanoi Commercial Service announces:

--Square 4 on ration coupon of cadres and workers and square 2 on ration coupon N of July 1980 are valid for sugar purchases until 31 August 1980.

--Square 4 on ration coupon of cadres and workers and square 2 on ration coupon N of August 1980 and September 1980 must be retained for August and September sugar purchases, about which a notice will be issued.

--Square 2 on ration coupon TR and ration stamps for sugar purchases for July, August, and September 1980 are still valid until 30 September 1980.

--Squares 4 and 5 on the ration coupon intended for women giving birth in 1980, and bearing the seals of June and July 1980; are valid for sugar purchases until 31 August; those bearing the seals of July and August 1980 continue to be valid for purchases within normal time limits.

9213
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL GUIDANCE ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AFTER FLOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Agriculture Service Issues Guidelines On Continued Stepped-Up Vegetable Production Following Floods; Localities and Branches Ready To Fight Storms and Waterlogging"]

[Text] The Agriculture Service recently issued a notice giving guidance to farmers on how to continue to step up vegetable production in the wake of floods. The notice is as follows:

--In bindweed areas affected by floods: dredge ditches and sluices to speed up water withdrawal. In shallowly planted bindweed areas: dredge ditches and break the soil on the top of each furrow. As for newly grown floating bindweed: form a hedge with bamboo sticks to prevent the vegetables from coming apart and drifting.

--In India mustard and root vegetable areas slightly affected by floods: dredge ditches, open up drainage canals, pump and bail-out water, and then start hoeing to destroy in time the coating formed by floodwater deposits on furrow tops, and apply additional fertilizer.

--As for cabbage, turnip-cabbage, and tomato plants having only two leaves (10 days or less after sowing time) affected by heavy rains which caused slightly broken roots and stems, sliding furrows, and floodwater deposits on the uppermost part of the furrows: cover the latte with a thin layer of dry powdered soil, and dredge ditches to prevent waterlogging.

Cadres in vegetable-growing districts must make concrete on-the-spot inspection visits to review official cultivation norms on cabbage, turnip-cabbage, tomatoes, and celery cabbage (bokchoy), in view of reduced vegetable strains input. In case of a shortage of strains, compensating sowing must be resumed at the end of August.

In places where early cabbage strains are in short supply, and where vegetable yield for September-October will be below target due to the loss of root vegetables and India mustard crops, farmers must sow celery-cabbage strains as a substitute at the end of August, thus enabling them to transplant as soon as the soil dries up from mid-September onward, when the water begins to recede. In sowing and nursing vegetable strains at the end of August, the following conditions must be met:

--Elevated rows with fast drainage capabilities; slightly clayish soil; high furrows with convex top and reinforced rim.

--To cover the edge of each furrow with two layers of hay: 1 kg of hay for 1.2 square meters of furrow, the lower layer with losse and evenly distributed hay, and the upper layer with straight and compact hay. Only the outer layer is to be removed when the seeds begin to bud.

--Each 1.2 square meters of earth on top of each furrow must be treated with 1.5 kg of dry powdered soil.

Ba Vi District has mobilized 460 laborers and mechanical equipment such as bulldozers and trucks to build embankments totaling 2,000 cubic meters of earth, and to repair cave-ins of dikes at Phu Phuong and Phu Chau (on the right bank of the Red River), completing work before 20 August.

Workers from 13 organs, factories, enterprises, and schools in Son Tay City carried nearly 350 cubic meters of earth onto the Phu Nhi dike to help the army and the city assault force strengthen a broken upper section with high technical quality.

The city people's committee held meetings to review leadership experiences in fighting floods and storms during the recent wave of monsoon downpours.

Members of cooperatives have used water carts and pails to bail water out of the fields and save riceplants, while two electric pumping stations in Tu Liem District organized three work shifts to fight waterlogging around the clock. The two stations have run full blast, without interruption, due to proper maintenance and timely repairs.

9213
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL URGES GOOD COLLECTION OF SUMMER-FALL GRAIN FOR STATE USE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mobilization of Grain from Summer-Fall Crop"]

[Text] The Mekong River Delta provinces are concentrating forces on mobilizing grain from the summer-fall crop. Aware of their duty to contribute to proportionally distributing grain throughout the country and to making up for the poor crop in areas afflicted by serious drought and violent storms, the various localities have accepted the highest grain mobilization norms ever applied to the summer-fall crops in the previous years.

Compared with the previous crops, the grain mobilization for the summer-fall crop this year is being carried out under more favorable conditions stemming from a fairly good harvest. The peasants' households are still keeping a large surplus of rice from the recent 10th-month and winter-spring crops. After the 1978 flood, bumper crops have been obtained from several consecutive agricultural seasons. The various localities have drawn experiences from the task of mobilizing grain. The policy recently promulgated by the Government Council has been welcomed by the peasantry. Though ranking fourth among the Mekong River Delta provinces in terms of per capita production, An Giang has taken the lead in the total volume of grain mobilized and the average mobilization norms per capita and per hectare. After overfulfilling the entire 1980 plan, An Giang has agreed to mobilize 80,000 tons of summer-fall paddy--that is, more than 60 percent of the whole year's norm. Since the recent past, An Giang has continued to rank first in delivering paddy to the state warehouses.

For the Mekong River Delta provinces, mobilizing grain from the summer-fall crop is an immediate, pressing central task. To fulfill this task, it is necessary for the various localities to concentrate cadres at the basic level to launch a broad movement among the people. While stressing the need to comply with party discipline and state law, party organizations and the administrative apparatus in these localities must urge and supervise this task and ensure that all land cultivating cadres and party members pay their tax and debts in full and sell paddy to the state. It is important that cadres and party members set good examples. Simultaneously with measures taken to conduct this movement, it is necessary to apply economic and administrative measures and to strictly implement the state policies. Those localities which have fulfilled the yearly norms for the collection of tax and debts and the purchase of paddy according to two-way economic contracts must promptly buy [additional paddy] at the agreed price and correctly apply the principle of goods-currency relationships in order to enable the state to obtain a large volume of paddy and the peasants to make profit. As for localities which have not yet fulfilled the 10th-month and winter-spring grain mobilization plan and their yearly obligation, the purchase at the agreed price must be linked to the full collection of all due taxes and debts, the settlement of two-way contracts and the collection of a volume of grain commensurate with the amount of materials and commodities advanced by the state to peasants.

The centrally-run sectors have the duty to rapidly gather materials, consumer goods and cash and send them to localities to promote production, collection and purchase in time. Attention must be paid to helping localities in matters of material-technical facilities such as warehouses, weighing and measuring means, bags, processing installations and transportation forces so as to rapidly and completely carry out collection and purchase and to prevent soaking, waste and loss of grain. Cases of violation of state materials and commodities, theft and deterioration of the purchased grain, speculation, hoarding and disruption of the market must be dealt with according to the law in force.

The joint efforts of the sectors concerned--especially the grain sector--and the coordinated and concentrated endeavor of each locality are a sure guarantee of the most successful completion of the grain mobilizing task.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MID-SEPTEMBER CROP STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "More Than 2,830,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice Planted as of 15 September, the Equivalent of 85 Percent of the Plan Quota; the Provinces of the South Harvest Their Summer-Fall Rice, Achieving Rather High Yields"]

[Text] As of 15 September, according to the Statistics General Department, the entire country had planted 2,830,350 hectares of 10th month rice, 85 percent of the plan quota.

Prior to typhoon number 6, the northern provinces had transplanted nearly 1.2 million hectares, 91 percent of the plan quota. After the typhoon, 1,157,000 hectares of rice were retransplanted, or 87.7 percent of the plan quota (excluding the rice that was completely lost).

The provinces in which much cropland was flooded after typhoon number 6 are Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and others. The provinces of the North are now concentrating on cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice and preparing for the winter season.

The various localities have transported into their fields 5.4 million tons of organic fertilizer of all types, an average of 4.5 tons per hectare, which is less than the amount applied by the same time last year. Hanoi, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and other provinces have applied an average of 6 to 7.4 tons of fertilizer per hectare. Due to the continuous rain and flooding, the quality of fertilizer is poor. At a number of places, the pests and diseases of 10th month rice have shown a tendency to be increasing. According to reports from 11 provinces, pests have been found on 14,000 hectares of rice; deserving of attention is the fact that brown planthoppers have appeared in a number of provinces. Early 10th month rice headed and ripened later than last year. Not much land will be harvested in late September and early October and this might influence the plan for the planting of winter sweet potatoes and corn.

In conjunction with cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice, the localities of the North are making preparations for the winter season and the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season by plowing seedling fields, making fertilizer, preparing seed, signing tractor contracts and so forth. The provinces have propagated 31,000 hectares of sweet potato vines, enough to plant more than 100,000 hectares of winter sweet potatoes. However, there has recently been much rain and the vines are developing poorly. Compared to the plan, there is still a shortage of sweet potato cuttings. For the most part, an ample supply of vegetable seed of all types has been prepared.

The provinces of the South are taking full advantage of the favorable weather and continuing to accelerate the transplanting of 10th month rice. A number of provinces, such as Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Lam Dong and Song Be, have completed their transplanting, meeting more than 90 percent of their plan quotas. Seventeen localities have transplanted from 80 to 89 percent of their plan quotas, namely, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh, Hau Giang, Long An, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Gia Lai-Kontum and so forth. The 10th month rice in the southern provinces is growing well. Some fields of rice have been affected by pests and diseases, but to a lesser extent than last year. The southern provinces have harvested 284,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 50.9 percent of the rice transplanted; the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 43.5 percent of their fields. The summer-fall rice yield is rather high.

As of 15 September 1980, Hau Giang Province had planted more than 14,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and annual industrial crops, including 5,450 hectares of sweet potatoes, nearly twice as many as last season.

The districts of Chau Thanh, Phung Hiep, Ke Sach and My Tu are urgently harvesting their sweet potatoes in order to clear ground for the cultivation of 10th month rice.

Bac Thai has transplanted nearly 12,500 hectares of early 10th month rice, 28 percent of the land that will be transplanted during the entire season. The subsidiary food crop areas in Phu Binh, Pho Yen and Dong Hy Districts and the city of Thai Nguyen are harvesting the early 10th month rice transplanted with variety X1 during the first phase of the transplanting season.

During last year's 10th month season, Bac Thai introduced variety X1 at a number of cooperatives, which bore a rather high yield and is harvested early so that winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops can be grown. This year, Bac Thai has introduced this variety of rice in all areas and has planted it on thousands of hectares. The cooperatives now are trying to rapidly and systematically harvest their early rice crops and clear land for winter crops.

Ben Tre Guides Cooperatives and Production Collectives in Carrying Out Distribution Well

During this year's early 10th month and main 10th month seasons, 12 cooperatives and 198 production collectives in Ben Tre Province have undertaken collective production and distribution. On the basis of assessing the amount of area under cultivation at each unit, the province has guided the cooperatives and collectives in the methods of evaluating rice yield and output and formulating distribution plans for each season and the entire year that fully comply with principles and policies. The province has also guided the installations in establishing committees to guide harvesting and distribution, committees consisting of persons who have the trust of the people.

In September 1980, the provincial agriculture committee has held training classes to provide guidance in the contents of distribution plans to the production collectives and cooperatives. On this basis, the districts and villages have guided the installations in taking inventories, settling accounts and formulating annual production plans.

The heads and assistant heads of cooperatives and the management and professional cadres of the production collectives have also received advanced training in the management and guidance of production and business.

Through the organizing of this phase of distribution, the province had also provided advanced training to improve the skills of cadres from the district and village levels to the production collectives with a view toward improving the quality of the cooperatives and collectives, stimulating the development of production, strengthening rural unity and gradually stabilizing the lives of cooperative members and collective members.

7809
CSO: 4209

WINTER CROPS INCREASED TO COMPENSATE FOR FLOOD LOSSES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Hanoi, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh Actively Work Winter Subsidiary Food Crops"/

/Text/ The rivers this year receded slowly and the rain was prolonged, adversely affecting the time for working land on the flood plain. Overcoming this situation, the Gia Lam District (Hanoi rural area) tractor station prepared materials and machinery fairly well, rapidly sending 28 tractors to 17 flood plain cooperatives in efforts to plow and harrow 1,480 hectares for planting corn at the best time, including 800 hectares of winter corn.

Following a guideline of urgently plowing and harrowing to whatever extent the water receded and the land became dry in order for the cooperative members to plant corn in keeping with the season, the tractor units have concentrated priority machines for the high flood plain areas and arranged plows to go first with the harrows following to assure liberation of the land in the shortest possible time. The machine crews worked three continuous shifts during the day, ate and rested in the field and attained an average output of 9 to 10 hectares daily.

To the present time, the entire station has plowed and harrowed nearly 800 hectares of winter corn land, assisting the cooperatives to plant the entire area in keeping with the season. Moreover, the station has also repaired 10 small 12-horsepower tractors, water pumps and six electric motors for the cooperatives to place in winter production service.

Thanh Hoa Province is achieving many methods aimed at stimulating the cooperative collective, cooperative member families and state agencies to, within the first half of October, plant additional sweet potato slips and care for the seed potato fields damaged by the flood in order to have sufficient seed potatoes to plant 23,000 hectares of winter sweet potatoes.

In Quang Xuong District, immediately after the storm, the cooperatives of Quang Luu, Quang Dai, Quang Thach, Quang Nhan, etc. organized collection of remaining seed cuttings for supplementary planting. The district agricultural committee provided priority distribution of nitrogen fertilizer for cooperatives and cooperative member families to care for seed sweet potato fields. A half month after the storm, the entire district had restored nearly 100 hectares of seed sweet potatoes and cared for 300 hectares of other seed fields in order to provide many seed cuttings.

The Thanh Hoa Agricultural Service and the agricultural committees of the districts provided unified guidance throughout the province in selecting short-term sweet potato varieties such as "Chiem Dau" and "Hoang Long" and other local varieties for planting the winter crop.

By the end of September, Hai Hung Province has harvested nearly 300 hectares of early rice with fairly high yields. Carrying out the slogan "rice in the morning, winter crop in the afternoon," cooperatives in Hai Hung Province planted on the harvested early rice land more than 2,000 hectares of winter crops, including 709 hectares of corn and sweet potatoes, more than 900 hectares of tomatoes and vegetables of various types, 230 hectares of garlic and watermelons and 147 hectares of soybeans.

This year, the agricultural cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province decided to plant more than 50,000 hectares of winter crops with primary grain crops such as sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn and beans. Ha Nam Ninh also gave attention to developing various varieties of vegetables and beans to support daily requirements, improve living standards and provide seed for future crops.

The winter crop production supervision committees of the province and districts guided the cooperatives in inspecting each field area and each rice variety and set the exact harvesting schedule in order to have a plan for actively draining water and arranging a crop structure conforming to the agricultural season.

The cooperatives have established a plan to set aside about 15,000 hectares for planting winter sweet potatoes and are striving to plant more than 20,000 hectares of white potatoes.

7300
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANDED PISCICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Aquatic Products, an Important Source of Food and Profit"]

[Text] Raising and cultivating aquatic products, thereby using the bodies of water throughout the territory of our country, from the mountains to the seacoast, are a very important source of food for our people and serve many interests of the national economy.

"A garden of vegetables, a pond of fish," this saying reflects the long-standing experience of our people in their effort to provide themselves with food and is consistent with specific conditions. Producing fresh food in furrows of green vegetables and small fish ponds is a traditional livelihood of we Vietnamese, one that must be maintained and developed in the new situation.

The content of fish is high in protein and a number of vitamins and micronutrients very necessary in the life of man. In view of the climatic and land conditions of our country, suitable species of fish can be raised everywhere. Pisciculture results in rapid harvests at low costs; fish do not consume grain as they live primarily on nutrients within the water; some species eat grass. Fish are easy to raise and are susceptible to few diseases. Fish can be eaten one-half year after they are released in ponds; some species, such as African carp, can be eaten after only 3 months. If we follow the guideline of "thinning fish but when they become overcrowded and putting in more fish when the density is too low," raise fish well and provide them with adequate feed, we can have fish to eat throughout the year. The Nam Xuan Cooperative (Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province) has implemented the slogan "every household raises fish"; households that do not have ponds have dug pits measuring 4 or 5 square meters which provide them with enough fish for themselves and some to sell.

In late 1978, the "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement was launched. This movement has truly had the effect of stimulating pisciculture throughout the country. The resolution of the Council of Ministers on making full use of agricultural land has provided incentive for the development of pisciculture, in breadth as well as well as in depth. The fish taken from the Uncle Ho ponds together with many species of fish sent from the northern provinces to the southern provinces have become acclimated and are reproducing. Ho Chi Minh City is expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of fish and achieving high yields under the constant, direct guidance of the city party committee and the city people's committee. Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum Provinces have succeeded in artificially inseminating fish and are achieving yields of 4-5 tons of fish per hectare. Thuan Hai Province is raising fish in salt flats under the following formula: one salt production season followed by one fish crop. Dien Ban District (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province) has dug pisciculture ponds in sandy areas.

To develop pisciculture in depth, many places have divided their ponds and lakes into three types (Uncle Ho fish ponds, high yield ponds and mass production ponds) in order to employ integrated technical measures. Many installations have achieved or exceeded 5 tons of fish per hectare, the standard established by the state for high yield fish ponds. The Yen So Cooperative in Hanoi produced more than 600 tons of fish in 1 year, an average of 4 tons of fish per hectare over 150 hectares of ponds and lakes.

Model units such as the ones mentioned above are not numerous. The results of the cultivation, planting and harvesting of aquatic products are still low compared to the country's natural conditions. Of the 1.5 million hectares of water that can be used to raise aquatic products, we have only put 280,000 hectares under cultivation with a catch of 80,000 tons, which does not include the harvesting of natural sources of fish. Average pisciculture yields in ponds are less than 1 ton, which equals only one-fifth the plan norm.

The aquatic products sectors, the various localities and the production installations are endeavoring to complete their plans for 1980 and prepare the means and conditions needed for 1981 in order to develop pisciculture, primarily to meet the needs for local sources of fresh fish for the people and some fish for exportation.

The objectives are to develop the harvesting of aquatic products in depth, increase the output of products per unit of water surface and, at the same time, gradually expand the amount of area under cultivation, deposit fish into waters on a steady basis and attach importance to small and medium size ponds and lakes in order to rapidly establish pisciculture belts around the major cities and industrial zones.

These guidelines will become reality provided that we take a series of organizational, managerial and technical measures and revise necessary policies to be consistent with the spirit of guidance with a view toward providing incentive for production and business and serving all three interests (the interest of the state, the collective and the worker). It is necessary to unify the organization and management of the aquatic products pisciculture business from the central to the installation levels and develop it in all three sectors (state-operated, collective and household). State agencies must effectively assist collective and households by providing them with necessary conditions, such as giving them technical guidance and supplying materials to fishermen under two-way contracts. In conjunction with centralized cultivation and harvesting, it is necessary to widely develop the movement of all the people making full use of the various types of water to raise fish.

The provinces and districts must build fingerling production networks to supply fingerlings to installations and must, at the same time, intensify their research and develop high yield species. Until we have all the conditions needed to produce industrial feed, it is necessary to make full use of the byproducts of agriculture and industry and local sources of feed to increase pisciculture yields.

Only by organizing the raising of aquatic products at cooperatives or production collectives and within the districts in the form of a true business sector is it possible to develop the capabilities and potentials of land and labor to the highest possible extent. Cooperatives that manage household ponds but do not have the necessary business capabilities should return these ponds to families so that they can raise fish in accordance with the policy that provides incentive for the development of the subsidiary household economy, thereby benefiting the individual, the collective and the state.

Attaching importance to pisciculture is the shortest and least expensive way to rapidly improve the diet, rapidly improve the people's health and create the material conditions for raising social labor productivity. It is also a large and permanent source of economic benefit.

7809
CSO: 4209

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VO NGUYEN GIAP TALK AT GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The Geological General Department recently held the first geological conference on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the geological sector. Many representatives of geologic teams and of the Geologic Research Institute throughout the country attended the conference and contributed to its success. Some 180 collectives and individuals reported on the scientific and geologic works carried out over the past 25 years many of which were highly valuable.

Most of the geologic works and research topics in the past centered on eliciting the geological characteristics of our country or each part of its territory; depicting and synthesizing documents on geology, geophysics, geochemistry, hydrogeology, engineering geology and geologic constituents; formulating laws on the formation and development of these constituents and hence finding out laws on the creation and disposition of minerals.

As a result of research trips covering thousands of kilometers and after the discovery, description and confirmation of more than 6,000 paleontologic remains, the new discoveries ranging from ancient to recent earth strata constitute research achievements of prime importance to the task of drawing an accurate picture of the geologic structure of our country and compiling its geologic development history. Many series of geologic maps have been drawn on different scales, illustrating the geologic creation and formation with increasingly clear details. In this respect, the geologic sector has begun in-depth research on modern fissures as well as new formations, analyzed and synthesized documents and applied theories of modern formations to explain the geologic formation of our country. The sector has drawn 32 hydrogeologic diagrams on different scales and completed the drawing of an official hydrogeologic map on a 1/200,000 scale covering the Hanoi and Hon Gai areas and is conducting a survey and drawing a hydrogeologic map on a 1/500,000 scale for the entire country.

The overall geologic research has led to numerous achievements in detecting mines in general, and assessing mineral mines, in particular. The sector has discovered and evaluated large mines in the Quang Ninh coal sea area and the brown coal field in the Red River area. Concerning ferrous metals, the sector has discovered numerous mines and spots of iron, manganese, titanium and chromium ores to meet industrial development requirements. Concerning nonferrous and precious metallic minerals, the greatest attention has been paid to tin, bauxite, rare earth, copper, lead and zinc minerals and interest shown for the first time in nonmetallic minerals and building materials such as phosporite, pyrite, graphite, limestone, cement and industrial clay...

The geologic sector has formulated a scientific-technical research plan for the next 5 years (1981-1985) including specific programs for the following activities: building installations to work out long-term plans for geologic exploration and geoeconomic zoning of the SRV territory through a combined geological, geophysical and biomineral study, through the drawing of a map on a 1/200,000/500,000 scale, through an estimate of the prospects for energy resources (coal, peat, radioactive elements and geothermy) in our country's territory and through the formulation of geologic exploration guidelines; appraising the prospects for metallic and nonmetallic minerals, drawing estimate maps of important regions on a 1/50,000-1/200,000 scale and setting forth guidelines for geologic exploration, study of hydrogeologic-engineering geologic conditions and evaluation of underwater and underground resources; economically organizing and planning geologic exploration and estimating the geoeconomic value of mineral resources. Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice Premier, called on and addressed the conference. After hailing the conference success and expressing gladness at the progress made by the geologic sector in the past 25 years, the vice premier highly appreciated the creative and brave work of the Vietnamese geologists who had, for the country's benefit, discovered many additional kinds of minerals and strategically important mines to help build the economy and substantially increase the reserve of minerals such as bauxite, tin, iron, coal, copper, rare earth, oil and natural gas...

After dealing with the overall situation and tasks of the country, the vice premier pointed out: To help determine long-term development guidelines in the recent past, we have had a general idea of the geologic structure and geologic development history of our country's territory (mainland) as well as the distribution and common prospects of minerals for the entire country and each part of its territory and we have notably increased the mineral potential of our country. However, instead of being satisfied with these achievements, geologic cadres must know that we have not yet been able to do many things. Many geological laws appropriate to our country have not yet been discovered; the existence of many minerals--even those which can be used as important raw materials--has not yet been known; nor have relatively stable data been sufficiently furnished on the potential mineral resources necessary for long-term plans for the next 15 to 20 years. The documents collected over the past 25 years are rather substantial but have not yet been duly synthesized and worked on so that they may be supplied to mineral using sectors for use as a basis on which to draw up projects and plans. In particular, the task of protecting mineral resources has been carried out both insufficiently and ineffectively.

Concerning the immediate tasks aimed at promoting production, the vice premier pointed out that the geologic sector has failed to catch up with requirements of the actual production and economic situation in the country. Nor have the number and quality of explorations met demands for certain minerals of high economic value necessary for the development of the country's heavy industry and for export purposes and also demands for a number of minerals urgently needed by operating industrial enterprises. The sector has not yet paid due attention to the very rich and varied sources of nonmetallic minerals and guilding materials in order to bring the on-the-spot labor strength into play and to promote the development of agriculture, consumer goods industry and local industry.

Also, investigations have been conducted very loosely into the field of economic geology and economic mineralogy though they are an important task aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the geologic work and at formulating a policy on the use of the country's mineral resources.

The vice premier stressed: The geologic sector must harmoniously develop within a rational structure and during the intervals between different phases and steps of geologic work, taking into consideration its various departments. The geologic work must be conducted with emphasis on specific targets. To make the geologic work highly effective in order to gradually meet the increasing needs for mineral products to promote the national economic development plan and to expand the national reserve of potential minerals, it is necessary to closely coordinate the geologic research-exploration plan with the plans belonging to sectors which exploit and use minerals.

The vice premier also dealt with a number of organizational measures to be taken by the geologic sector to carry out tasks such as the training of a contingent of cadres--especially leading cadres, geologic specialists and a future generation of geologists; the socialist cooperation of geologic cadres belonging to different sectors; the provision of modern equipment to and use of modern methods by the geologic sector; and the extensive dissemination of geologic information...

The vice premier advised leading cadres to carefully organize the material and moral life of male and female cadres and workers and, wherever possible, to try to increase production to help gradually stabilize and improve their living conditions.

The vice premier reminded cadres engaged in the geologic science and technology and all geologic cadres and workers throughout the country of the need to further develop the spirit of collective ownership, to unite and cooperate in their efforts to move forward to fulfill the mission entrusted by the party and state. Today the geologic sector must start working on that which the country will need in the future, [he said].

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAIS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 19 Sep 80 he spoke to a conference of the Thai Binh Province New Life Style Guidance Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; Head of the Civil Proselyting and Front Department, Minh Hai Province; recently she participated in a conference on civil proselyting and front affairs in Minh Hai Province. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 3)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Maritime Products; in Oct 80 he received a delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Fishing Industry. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 4)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 15 Sep 80 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Lam Dong Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 30 Sep - 6 Oct 80 p 2)

Ngô Tâm Đạo [NGOO TAAM DAOJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Minh Hai Province; recently he participated in a conference on civil proselyting and front affairs in Minh Hai Province. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 3)

Chu Phương Điệp [CHU PHUWOWNG DIEEPJ]

Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in Mongolia; on 3 Oct 80 he attended the arrival in Mongolia of an SRV economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 3 Sep 80 she was present when the Czechoslovakian ambassador presented a gift of supplies for the Hanoi Friendship Maternity Hospital. (PHU NU VIETNAM 17-23 Sep 80 p 2)

Trần Đức [TRAANF DUWCS]

Head of the Institute of Planning and Norms Determination Research [Vien nghien cuu ke hoach hoa va dinh muc] of the State Planning Commission; recently he attended a conference on "Planning in a Transitional Period." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Trương Đăng Hoà [TRUWOWNG DAWNG HOAF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Dong Hung Solves the Food Problem at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hồi [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOIF]

*Acting Head of the Agricultural Machinery Design Institute [Vien thiet ke may nong nghiep]; his article about his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 3)

Phạm Văn Kiết [PHAMJ VAWN KIEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; President of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association; on 9 Oct 80 he attended a reception at the DPRK Embassy honoring the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 1)

Võ Quang Liêm [VOX QUANG LIEEM]

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; his article on the harvest in Binh Long Village appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 80 p 2)

Lê Văn Nhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; in early Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary on a visit of An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Phát [NGUYEENX BAS PHATS]

Vice Minister of Maritime Products; in Oct 80 he received a delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Fishing Industry. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Phúc [NGUYEENX DUWCS PHUCS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 7 Oct 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Minister; Deputy Head of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 7 Oct 80 he was in Ulan Baator, Mongolia to sign a protocol on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the SRV and Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

Hoàng Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; on 23 Sep 80 he attended the 3rd Congress of Delegates of the Vinh Phu Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 7-13 Oct 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Tạng [NGUYEENX COONG TANGJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; in the beginning of Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

[NOTE: In an earlier source this individual's name was given as Nguyễn Công Tạn (NGUYEENX COONG TANJ)].

Đỗ Thành Tâm [DOOX THANHF TAAM]

*Deputy Head of the Commerce Service, Dong Thap Province; his article "Dong Thap Commerce Promotes Requisition Purchases to Control Sources of Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Tân Thanh [NGUYEENX TAAN THANH]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 80 p 1)

[NOTE: In the past this individual's name was consistently given as Nguyễn Tấn Thanh (NGUYEENX TAANS THANH)].

Đỗ Quang Thắng [DOOX QUANG THAWNGS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lam Dong Province; on 15 Sep 80 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Lam Dong Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 30 Sep - 6 Oct 80 p 2)

Hoàng Minh Thi [HOANGF MINH THI], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Commander of the 4th MR; recently he attended graduation ceremonies for reserve officers at Vinh Teachers College. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Thơ [NGUYEENX THANHF THOW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Central Committee and State Department for Agricultural Transformation in South Vietnam; recently he presided at an agricultural transformation meeting. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Tính [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; in the beginning of Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS], Professor

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended a conference sponsored by his ministry on educational tasks during the 1979-80 school year. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Vũ [NGUYEENX ANH VUX]

*Ambassador of the SRV to Portugal; on 6 Oct 80 he presented his credentials to the President of Portugal. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

Hoàng Xiền [HOANGF XIEENF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Political Officer of the 70th Gp, 12th Corps [Binh Doan]; his letter reponding to criticism that "home town" associations existed in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 2)

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 Back Cover

[Text] Establishing the Procedures of Technical Management Within Agricultural Production Cooperatives (pp 1-4)
(Article by Trinh Van Thinh)

The Supplying of Scientific and Technical Materials and Equipment to the Localities (pp 5-6)
(Article by Tran Huu Phuc)

Organizing the Implementation of the Mechanical Engineering Program (pp 7-8)
(Article by Dang Van Thuyet)

Improving the Organization of Management at the Mechanical Engineering Projects Design Institute (pp 9-11)
(Article by Nghiem Phu Ninh)

Managing, Using and Protecting Water Sources (pp 12-14)
(Article by Le Quang Bau and Truong Chi Tan)

Strengthening Dikes by Concrete Injection (pp 15-16)
(Article by Nguyen Phung)

Accelerating the Production of High-Purity Chemical Products (pp 17-18)
(Article by Nguyen Quang Khai; being translated)

Several Thoughts Concerning the Management of the Transportation of Cargo by Containers (pp 19-21)
(Article by Vu Ba Hinh; excerpt being translated)

The 15 Years of Scientific and Technical Research of the Food Industry Institute (pp 22-26)
(Article by Chi Thanh)

The Accident at the Nguyen Trai Movie House and the Problem of Technical Management in Construction (pp 27-28)
(Article by Ngo Xuan Hung)

A Few Aspects of the Organization and Operation of the State Scientific and Technical Commission of the Soviet Union (pp 29-31)
(Article by Nguyen Nhu Pha)

Information on S&T Activities (pp 32-33)

7809
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF ECONOMIC STUDIES JOURNAL

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 p [1]

[Text] In Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of President Ho:

Understandings Gained from Studying President Ho's Economic Thinking (pp 1-9)
(Article by Le Hong Tam)

Uncle Ho and Agricultural Cooperativization (pp 10-21)
(Article by Nguyen Tran Trong)

On the Remuneration of Labor Within Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 22-31)
(Article by Le Trong)

Applying Market Relations in Planning (pp 32-44)
(Article by Vu Quoc Tuan)

A Number of Economic Matters in the Construction of Hydroelectric Power Projects (pp 45-49)
(Article by Ho Ngoc Phu)

On the Processing of Subsidiary Food Crops (pp 50-58)
(Article by Hoai Nam and Anh Do; excerpts being translated)

The Mechanization of Crop Production Within the Mekong River Delta (pp 59-66)
(Article by Le Nhat Quang; being translated)

Organizing the District Machine Network Supporting Agriculture (pp 67-72)
(Article by Nguyen Ke Tuan)

Changes in the Structure of the Czechoslovakian Economy (pp 73-80, 9)
(Article by Nguyen Y)

7809
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF AUGUST ISSUE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 p 80

[Text] The Military Line of the Party and Marxist-Leninist Military Science in Our Country (pp 1-5)
(Editorial)

Improving the Organizational and Command Skills of the Command Cadres and Command Agencies of the Various Military Corps (pp 6-11)
(Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan; being translated)

Heightening the Effectiveness of Military Technical Management (pp 12-22)
(Article by Major General Hoang Van Thai; being translated)

The Vietnamese People's Navy in the Protection and Construction of the Socialist Fatherland (pp 23-35)
(Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Huu Thai)

Scientific Research at the Military Medical College (pp 36-42)
(Article by Senior Colonel Professor Nguyen Thuc Mau)

Scientific Information (pp 43-47)
(Article by Colonel Tran Nhat Quang)

Improving the Quality of the Combat Training of the Vietnamese Naval Officers' School (pp 48-55)
(Article by Senior Colonel Phan Huy Thu)

The 2nd Regiment Carries Out Proselyting in the Course of Fulfilling Its International Task (pp 56-61)
(Article by Nguyen Kim)

The 1st Battalion of the Lai Chau Local Army Stubbornly Holds Its Position and Achieves High Combat Efficient (pp 62-68)
(Article by Pham Nguyen Dang)

"Man and Military Technology," on the GDR work Das Moderne Militarwesen (pp 69-74)
(Article by Duyen Hai)

Concerning the Matter of Strengthening Military Discipline, translation of an article published in the Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO (p 75)
(Article Lieutenant General Julio Casas Regueiro)

7809
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76855

21 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2229

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76855

21 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2229

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Role of Rear-Services Branch Discussed
(Bui Phung: TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80)................ 1

Consumer Goods Production by National Defense Sector Discussed
(Le Hien; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80)................. 16

Importance of Inspection Work Stressed
(Le Tat Thang; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80)............ 24

Further Development of Armored Corps Technical Personnel Urged
(Trinh Hoang Dinh; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80)........ 31

Importance of Ready Reserves Stressed
(Thong Son; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80)............... 38

Decision on Reassigned, Demobilized Military Personnel
(NHAN DAN, 12 Oct 80)....................................... 43

Corruption In, Inappropriate Use of Gasoline Deplored
(Hong Khanh, Thong Nong; NHAN DAN, 7, 9 Oct 80)............... 45

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Shortcomings in Political Training Outlined
(Nguyen Hoang; TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, Jul-Aug 80)............... 52

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

More Economic Incentives, Fewer Subsidies Urged
(TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, Jul-Aug 80)............................ 61

Defense Industries Must Also Produce Consumer Goods
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 1 Oct 80)..................... 81

AGRICULTURE

List of 18 Recommended Winter Subsidiary Crops Published (Hong Thanh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 28 Sep 80).................. 82

Thanh Hoa Plans Big Winter Crops Following Flood Damages (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 80).. 85

Progress in Cultivation of Tenth-Month Rice Reported (NHAN DAN, 11 Oct 80).. 87

Five-Year Grain Quotas Set for Northern Districts (NHAN DAN, 15 Oct 80).. 89

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF REAR-SERVICES BRANCH DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 1-16

[Article by Lt. Gen. Bui Phung: "The Army's Rear Services Work in the Enterprise of Defending and Building the Homeland"]

[Text] On 11 July 1980 the rear-services branch commemorates the 30th anniversary of the day President Ho Chi Minh signed the order establishing the Supply General Department of the Vietnam People's Army. For more than 30 years our army's rear-services branch, under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee and President Ho Chi Minh, and with the all-out assistance of the people of the entire nation and the participation of the entire army, has fulfilled all missions assigned to it, and in doing so has built an increasingly stronger rear-services organization and cultivated the corps of rear-services cadres and personnel, who are increasingly numerous and are of increasingly higher quality. The experience in rear-services work, especially experience in the art of commanding rear services, in building material-technical bases, and in building up the organization of the rear services sector, that has been accumulated during the past several decades has been extremely valuable, and has contributed to further enriching our nation's treasury of experience in armed struggle.

The all-encompassing and outstanding lesson during the past several decades has been that it is necessary to fully understand the political, military, and economic lines of the party, firmly grasp the military tasks of the revolution and the combat tasks of the army in each period of time, and firmly grasp the creative, unique military art of Vietnamese people's war in the new era, and on that basis mobilize and organize the entire population and the entire army to manifest a spirit of revolutionary offensive, create combined strength ,create a solid rear-services battlefield position, and enable the rear-services branch to advance to a professional, modern status.

After the great victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war, our country's revolution entered a new phase, the phase of building and defending the socialist homeland. Our soldiers and people must oppose a new enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are ploting to weaken and annex our country. We must meet the new, very difficult requirements of the enterprise of defending the homeland and developing the nation, while at the same time consolidating the new, very great capabilities of an independent, unified nation which is advancing to socialism, in order to meet those requirements. The army's rear-services branch must apply and develop past experiences in a manner appropriate to those new requirements and capabilities, in order to fulfill the increasingly difficult missions assigned by the party, the state, and the people.

I

Fully Understand the Basic Viewpoints of the Party in the Enterprise of Defending the Homeland and in the Rear-Services Work

The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress delineated the revolutionary line in our country during the nation's new era. Then, the resolutions of the Central Executive Committee and the Political Bureau concretized the party's revolutionary line and set forth the methods for organizing implementation. Militarily, the Fourth Party Congress brought up very basic matters. On the basis of those matters, and also of the actualities of the struggle to defend our homeland, especially the developments of the border wars to the southwest and north against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the Central Executive Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Central Military Party Committee have resolved a whole series of basic problems regarding the development of national defense by all the people, the development of the people's armed forces, and the waging of people's war to defend the homeland. The rear services branch must fully understand the political, economic, and military lines of the party, and firmly grasp the problems of military science and art in war to defend the homeland if it is to correctly resolve its actual short-range and long-range problems.

1. Fully understanding the viewpoint of national defense by all the people in the period of building and defending the homeland.

During the past several decades of liberation war and war to defend the nation, the army's rear-services branch has gained much valuable experience, including experience in serving the great undertaking the socialist north. Today, the rear-services branch must serve the enterprise of developing and consolidating the national defense of the nation under conditions which differ from those of the past and which are also very different from those of other countries, including the fraternal socialist countries. Only by fully understanding our party's line on national defense, which is based on our country's actual conditions, can we do a good job of the rear services work.

The rear-services branch must serve the construction of our national defense with the objectives of solidly defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland, contributing to defending the national independence and socialism of the Indochinese countries, preserving peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the world, and being prepared to defeat the aggressive wars of all enemies, under any circumstances, no matter what kinds of weapons they use, even weapons of mass destruction. That is a national defense of all the people, one that is comprehensive and modern and is tied in with the strength of militant solidarity and special friendship with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea on the Indochinese Peninsula. In their enterprise of developing and defending their homeland, our people also have the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the progressive people of the world.

In serving the construction and consolidation of such a national defense, the rear-services branch must be developed on a large scale, with great and increasingly strengthened material resources, in accordance with the new strategic deployment and by means of appropriate formulas.

We must have all-round, long-range viewpoints, calculating the requirements of the next few years while taking future years into full consideration and including the units all over the country, from north to south, both the units fulfilling missions in our country to units fulfilling international obligations in Laos and Kampuchea, in the common struggle against the aggressors. There are new requirements not only regarding quantity but also regarding the quality of the rear services work. The great increase in the quantity of materiel itself results in new requirements in the rear-services branch's management, distribution, and utilization. The outstanding development of the technical equipment, organization, and operational art of our armed forces also necessitates higher quality in all aspects of the work of the rear-services branch. Service to armed forces branches and technical combat arms, and units with less modern or primitive equipment. The requirement of the rear-services work is that it must support activities in the air and at sea under the contitions of our skies and seas being vast and extremely complicated in comparison with the requirement of serving units operating on land.

The deployment of the rear-services material bases must be appropriate to the new strategic deployment of national defense of all the people, and in correct accordance with the party's economic and defense policies. The rear services branch must serve the creation of economic and defensive strategic areas and the defensive lines, bases, and rear services facilities of the nation and of each theater, on land, along the coast, and at sea, and in both the mountain areas and the lowland areas, with very different requirements for the various areas. In developing the provinces and municipalities into strategic units and the districts into military fortresses, and in developing integrated combat clusters in the districts, the rear services branch has a very great responsibility. It must support the development of standing forces and reserve forces during peacetime and make strategic preparations for war.

Carrying out the rear-services work on the basis of the nation's new combined strength, and on the combined strength of the new regime, the new economy, the new culture, and the new socialist man is a new developmental step of our viewpoint of rear services by all the people in the enterprise of defending the homeland. The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress clearly stated that "The mission of constructing and consolidating national defense is a mission of the entire population, the entire army, and the entire proletarian dictatorship, under the leadership of the party." That is also a very basic viewpoint which must be fully und understood by the rear services branch in order to achieve rear services by all the people. The rear-services work must be based on the system of socialist collective mastership and on the process of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions on a national scale, in the armed forces, and in the rear-services sector, in order to create resources, develop resources, and contribute to creating material resources for rear services. It must, by molilizing and organizing cadres, enlisted men, personnel, and organs, contribute positively to creating and developing latent capabilities in order to strengthen the nation and national defense. In combination with the development of latent economic strength, latent political-morale strength, and scientific-technical strength, it must develop the people's collective mastership role to create a basis for the movement for all the people to create a system of rear-services organizations of all the people, while also creating and developing the mastership role of the entire army on the rear services front. Only thereby can it develop, mobilze, and use all latent capabilities of the nation, of all the people, and of all sectors in the state and collective economic sectors, at the front and in the rear, etc., in order to resolve the new problems that have been posed with regard to the rear services work.

2. Fully understand the viewpoint of people's war and firmly grasp the military science and art of people's war to defend the homeland.

It is necessary to do a good job of the rear-services work in building and consolidating national defense, in order to prepare for war to defend the homeland and create favorable conditions for the rear services work in wartime.

War to defend the homeland today is some respects is similar to, but in some respects differs from, the recent liberation war. The experiences of the rear services work in the liberation war must be applied and developed in a manner appropriate to the new conditions of war to defend the homeland. War to defend our homeland is all-round, modern war of all the people, but the "all the people, all-round, and modern" contents encompass new contents which are based on the new, continually developing political, military, economic, and social conditions of our country, and are based on the new historical background of the world situation in the "post-Vietnam" period, when we are opposing a new enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists. As the art of waging war develops the rear-services work must also develop in order to effectively serve the war.

The rear-services work must serve the attainment of our combined strategy in war to defend the homeland and ensure that the entire population -- of whom the people's armed forces are the hard core -- fights the enemy. It must be based on the combined strength of the system of socialist collective mastership, which was gradually developed in the pre-war period and continued to develop in wartime, in order to develop the material capabilities of the entire nation and of each locality, and in order to help the various kinds of troops to defeat the enemy as soon as they start a war of aggression, as soon as they set foot on our territory and throughout the war, in all areas of our country.

The rear-services branch must fully understand the concept of strategic offensive, effectively help the various kinds of troops achieve firm mastery and attack strongly, in accordance with the very creative contents which our party has delineated and which are deployed in battlefield politions on the defensive lines and in the tactical art of the armed forces. It must provide material back-up for both wars fought by main-force units and local people's war, enable the units and localities develop their strength and defeat the enemy under all circumstances, and help the various kinds of forces and types of troops to hold their ground for a long time, move rapidly, and operate in the various types of campaigns and with the many tactical forms of war to defend the homeland. The front line must be sufficiently strong to defend the area of operations and continually annihilate the enemy, and the rear area must have resiliance and continually aid the front line while being prepared to fight the enemy on the spot.

The rear services work and the rear services branch must have plans to meet stipulations regarding reserve forces and to materially supplement the units and localities fulfilling combat-readiness and combat missions in the various areas. They must develop the strength of the entire nation; the rear echelon must aid the forward echelon; and the rear areas must serve the front line. All echelons must develop its greatest strength and exploit to the maximum all capabilities of the local rear services. The localities and areas in the strategic rear must be prepared with regard to material-technical facilities, so that when war breaks out all places can be capable of defeating the enemy on the spot, doing a good job of defending the locality, and giving effective assistance to the front and to the other localities. They must pay attention to maintaining sufficient reserves and promptly resupplying the forces fighting behind enemy lines.

3. Fully understand the viewpoints of combining national defense with the economy in peacetime, combining service to combat with construction and production in the course of war, and emphasizing economy in construction and combat.

The rear-services branch of today must not only "receive from above and distribute below." but must also "make things to use."

In peacetime, the rear-services branch must contribute to ensuring that troops engaged in economic work attain the highest effectiveness, organize their own production, exert the greatest possible effort, and ensure that the units everywhere maintain high degree of combat-readiness while training well and producing well, in accordance with specific, appropriate requirements and norms stipulated by the upper echelons.

During wartime, in the rear echelons -- in places in the strategic rear area -- it must maintain combat readiness while positively producing to serve the front and meeting the increasingly greater requirements of the battlefield. There must be meticulous plans to protect production and the supply depots, to prevent the enemy forces from inflicting damage.

Under all circumstances, the rear-services branch must give material support to all troops engaged in construction, training, and production, in order to contribute to economic construction and socialist construction.

At present, the national economy is encountering difficulties caused by the aftereffects of war, by the fact that the economy is still largely one of small-scale production, and by deficiencies in our organization and management. At the same time, the requirements of the task of providing material-technical support for national defense and for the armed forces is very great, complicated, difficult, and urgent. Therefore, we must manifest a spirit of self-reliance and pay all-out attention to economizing in construction and combat and in all national defense expenditures.

In doing rear-services work we must have truly profound understanding of the general situation of the nation at the present time and endeavor to overcome the difficulties. There must be close and urgent guidance of the fulfillment of the mission of producing foodstuffs, consumer goods, and other goods in the rear-services branch and throughout the armed forces, in order to create an increasingly greater source of materiel. Attention must be paid to creating sources of supply, and initiative must be shown in seeking out, developing, and rationally using all sources of materiel, and effort must be made to accumulating and rapidly building up material reserves, in order to create solid support capability at the various echelons. It is necessary to strengthen management, achieve absolute economy in using manpower and materiel, and develop to the highest degree the effect of the material-technical bases. Research must be undertaken in order to fully utilize the capacities and capabilities of equipment and facilities for combat and daily living. We must fully utilize the capacities of technical, specialized equipment and use rear-services materiel rationally, with high effectiveness, and economically but still do a good job of supporting the armed forces engaged in construction and combat.

In addition to organization, attention must be paid to doing a good job of teaching awareness of economy to the troops and the national defense workers and personnel, emphasize the spirit of self-reliance and of respecting and treasuring public property, and know how to fully utilize all sources of supply, including materiel that we produce or capture, restore sources of supply taken from the enemy, etc. We must resolutely struggle to overcome all instances of depending on others, lax management, damaging or losing materials or property and all instances of negativism, corruption, and waste.

II

Do a Good Job of Fulfilling the Ugent Rear-Services Tasks at Present

On the basis of the viewpoints presented above and the urgent present requirements, we must closely guide the organization and implementation of the following urgent rear-services tasks:

1. Creating solid sources of rear-services support.

This is a key matter which has a decisive significance with regard to creating capability and productivity for, and assuring the quality of, the rear-services work and the rear-services branch. In doing rear-services work, it is necessary first of all to fully understand what support capabilities there are and where the materiel and manpower can be obtained to give that support. Under the new conditions of the present war to defend the homeland, our ability to provide rear-services support is dependent principally on the support capabilities of the nat national economy, which is gradually being developed in the process of national construction, and on the great assistance of the fraternal socialist countries. Today, the task of organizing rear-services support for the armed forces must be based essentially on sources of material-technical support in the nation's rear area, and must be supplemented by means of other sources, including what is produced by the armed forces themselves and what is captured from the enemy.

The source of support for the nation's rear area is the state, which represents the people in providing support for the armed forces. It is the basic, permanent, most important source of support and supplies practically all types of materiel for daily life, facilities, equipment, materials, technical means, fuel, etc. Our state is also greatly assisted by the Soviet Union and the othe fraternal socialist nations. The various echelons must draft plans and establish relationships with the state organs and sectors, in accordance with the support responsibilities of each echelon. They must coordinate closely and promptly resolve all problems which arise in the implementation process, in order to meet all supply norms of the unit plans.

The support of the collective economic units (including the production, commercial, and service bases), as well as the direct support of the local people for the troops, are important parts of the nation's source of rear-area support. The exploitation and good utilization of those sources is essential in order to strengthen and supplement the permanent sources of support and overcome difficulties in the organization of rear-services support in the units.

The production of the armed forces is extremely important, especially in the present situation of our nation, which is experiencing economic difficulties but must maintain a strong, combat-ready standing army. The armed forces must engage in production in order to meet part of their material needs. No matter what the circumstances, in peacetime as well as in wartime all units, no matter what missions they are fulfilling, in the rear or at the front, must organize the production of foodstuffs, consumer goods, and the necessary rear-services materiel, add to materiel reserves, and create conditions for the coordination and stabilization of the rear-services support work.

Materiel captured from the enemy is also a notable source os support, and sometimes becomes an important means of on-the-spot supply during combat. We must have good organizational measures in order to fully collect and distribute that materiel and utilize it rationally and economically.

All of those sources of support are important, and have their strengths and uses. Each rear-services echelon and support branch must positively be concerned with creating sources of support, firmly grasp the capabilities and strengths of each source, and closely combine the various sources; fully develop the on-the-spot material-technical capabilities of the state sectors, collective economic bases, popular masses, and localities; receive and stockpile the support sources of the upper echelon; and organize production to create sources in the rear-services sector and in the armed forces, in order to take the initiative in solidly and permanently organize rear-services support.

2. Deploy forces and create a solid rear-services battlefield position.

To organize and deploy forces, and create a rear-services position in today's war to defend the homeland is to organize rear-services support in the various areas. In order to create area rear-services support positions we must combine the economy with national defense, combine the state sectors with the army's rear-services forces, the army's rear services with the people's rear services, and the central-level rear services with the local rear sercices; utilize the support sources and rear-services forces that have been created; and combine on-the-spot exploitation or stockpiling with the support sources and the rear-service forces that are sent from other areas. Only thereby can we enable all areas of the nation to be capable of assuring a high degree of independence, to be integrated with the neighboring areas, and to be prepared to aid one another when necessary and form a solid, integrated rear-services battlefield position in each area as well as nationwide.

By organizing rear-services support according to areas we will not only be capable of overcoming difficulties regarding complicated terrain, limited communications and transportation, and the fact that each operational area is easily cut off during war, but also capable of effectively coping with an enemy invading our country from many directions and develop the combined strength of people's war and the material-technical strength of the entire population, in order to support all operational modes of the armed forces. That will support prompt, continuous, and widespread fighting against the enemy attacking from the various directions, while preparing the battlefield with regard to rear services and assuring that the mobile forces of the various echelons enter the fighting rapidly and conveniently.

Organizing area support manifests the combination of positions, fronts, and echelons in a solid integrated position in each area of operations, each locality, and nationwide. In an area, to combine positions, fronts, and echelons is to combine all rear-services organizations and forces in that area and to integrate the rear-services bases of all echelons with all support forces of the army and the people in that area, and closely combine the support networks with one another by means of complete communications-transportation systems in the area.

The organization of rear-services support according to areas must be implemented at all echelons -- strategic, campaign, and tactical -- and it is necessary to closely combine the rear-services areas and rear-services support bases of each echelon, combine those of the upper echelons with those of the lower echelons, and create a solid integrated position at each echelon and among the echelons. The rear-services organizations and forces of each area of operations must be formed into all-round support networks, and closely combined with the networks of material-technical bases of the sectors in the localities.

The deployment of transportation forces and facilities must also be based on the communications-transportation networks in the areas in order to form integrated communications-transportation battlefield positions at each echelon and among the echelons.

The rear-services battlefield position must be solid and must be defended under all circumstances, but it must also be very mobile, be capable of being transformed very flexibly, and continually provide rear-services support for the armed forces under all circumstances.

In modern warfare, the rear-services work is a fierce contest against the enemy. The destruction of our rear-area bases and rear-services forces is always a strategic plot of the enemy. When invading our country, the Chinese reactionaries tried every insidious plot to destroy our rear-services bases and forces. At the front as well as in the rear we must do a good job of defending the rear-services organs and bases. Under all circumstances we must place the matter of maintaining secrecy and defending the rear-services organs and bases in the forefront. We must both strengthen our efforts to teach vigilance to the cadres, enlisted men, workers, and officials, so that they correctly implement the counter-espionage and secrecy-maintenance rules and regulations, while also maintaining close relationships with the localities and relying on the on-the-spot armed forces in order to grasp the political situation and participate in maintaining local order and security. Es Especially, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to organizing combat against the airplanes, spies, air landings infantry, and commandos, and counter disturbances in our interior, in order to protect the rear-services bases and forces under all circumstances.

3. Create rational rear-services support modes.

With regard to the rear-services support modes, it is necessary to correctly resolve the relationships between combining the economy with national defense, the state with the army, the upper-echelon with the lower-echelon, and the on-the-spot forces with the mobile forces. We must closely combine and develop to a high degree the capabilities of the sectors and forces, in order to organize the full, prompt, and most economical support for the construction and combat of the armed forces. Our country is now unified and is constructing socialism, and all production and economic construction and economic construction activities, as well as all rear-services activities, must be carried out according to plan. The armed forces are in the process of promoting professional, modern development, so all construction, combat, support, and other activities must be carried out according to unified plans, orders, statutes, and regulations. Therefore, the matter of creating modes for assuring that professional, unified rear services has become an urgent requirement in building up the rear services branch.

On-the-spot support is a mode for assuring basic rear services that appeared immediately after our people's armed forces were formed. On the basis of directly assisting the revolutionary masses, we must develop all material-technical capab capabilities in each area of operations of the troops, in order to carry ot all aspects of the support work. In the rear areas we have exploited and utilized the latent on--the-spot material-technical resources in order to accumulate and stockpile materiel on the spot and build on-the-spot rear-services bases, so that the armed forces may make a stand and operate on each battlefield and in each area. That was a successful experience of the rear-services work during the recent war to liberate and defend the nation.

Support facilities brought in from othe areas have also been a mode of basic rear-services support that has taken form in the process of developing the organization, and raising the operational level, of our armed forces. On the basis of the material-technical forces that were developed, exploited, accumulatated, and stockpiled in the rear area and in the rear area and in the systems of rear-services organizations of the various echelons during the recent war we successfully carried out the movement of materiel from distant rear areas to support the front, even during the course of the fighting. With the employment of that mode, the rear services were capable of giving increasingly solid, continuous support to armed forces which were operating on an increasingly greater scale, were becoming increasingly mobile, and were using increasingly modern technical equipment, especially in large-scale coordinated campaigns involving armed forces branches and combat arms.

Combining on-the-spot support with support brought in from other areas to form rear-services support based on self-sufficient areas is a basic rear-services support mode that is manifested specifically in the rear- services work by means of the concept of mastery and offensive, offensive and mastery of people's war in our country. It is being widely applied, at a time when people's war is developing more and more and when our armed forces have become large and strong and can rely on a rear area that has been solidly constructed and consolidated in each theater as well as nation-wide. It accomplishes the close combination of the on-the-spot rear services of people's war in all areas with the over-all strategic rear area of the nation, while also meeting the requirements of strengthening the capabilities of the on-the-spot rear-services forces, in combination with the capabilities of the material-technical forces sent by the upper echelon, in order to form a rear-services support structure based on self-sufficient areas. That is the most positive, solid, rapid, and timely organizational measure to create conditions for the armed forces to have a firm base of on-the-spot support and fight the enemy in all areas of operation, while preparing the battlefield with regard to rear services for the mobile main-force troops in the various theaters.

That mode of area rear-services support is universal in all theaters and areas of operation, but it must be applied flexibly. It is necessary to, depending on the specific situation in each area, in each period of time, and with regard to each type of materiel, determine what areas and what type of material, during which p period of time, is to be based primarily on on-the-spot resources or resources brought in from other areas. If that is to be accomplished, we must pay much at attention to, and do a truly good job of implementing, the promotion of production and the creation of solid on-the-spot sources of supply, so that they may be available and be capable of rapid mobilization. On that basis, all matters regarding the deployment of rear services material-technical bases and the support organization of each sector must be carried out on the basis of self-sufficient areas, so only that mode of support can fully develop its positive effect in war.

In order to do a good job of implementing those basic rear-services support modes, it is necessary to firmly grasp the principle of the upper echelon supporting the lower echelon and the upper and lower echelons working together, while also developing the responsibility of each echelon in organizing support and implementing unified standards and regulations throughout the army. On the basis of unified standards and regulations we must provide material support and have the upper echelon provide the most essential materiel while the units purchase or make some of what they need, and advance to providing complete material support with regard to all types of rear-services materiel.

4. Strengthen and rectify rear-services management.

Rear-services management is a very important part of military management and contributes greatly to maintaining and increasing the combat strength of the armed forces. Rear-services management must create conditions for the most rational, scientific use of all rear-services capabilities and forces, in order to meet as well as possible the construction, combat, and production requirements of the armed forces. Rear-services management is the science of organizing and using the rear-services forces and guiding the rear-services work in a professional manner, in accordance with the lines and policies of the party and state, in order to fulfill the rear-services mission with high productivity, good quality, and the greatest possible effectiveness, and with the least expense and most economical use of manpower and wealth, in both organizing support and producing support materiel. The strengthening and rectification of rear-services must be carried out in all branches -- the quartermaster, military medicine, cantonment, POL, transportation, and other sectors -- in all types of rear-services base-level units: warehouses, enterprises, hospitals, construction sites, military stations, truck units, etc., and in all aspects: plans, labor, materials, finance, technology, etc.

The strengthening and rectification of rear-services management includes many contents:

Rectifying the organization of rear-services support, stabilizing supply organization, ensuring the stipulated standards, organizing sources and creating a solid support status, organizing uninterrupted circulation and distribution, reducing intermediaries, and avoiding round-about routes.

Rectifying the organization of production, the creation of sources of support in the armed forces, the full utilization of the capacities of equipment, land, materiel, and manpower, raidly increasing production, lowering production costs, and improving product quality.

Improving the quality of rear-services planning, mastering the situation, the needs, and the capabilities, and not permitting the work to become passive or resolving problems in a patchwork manner.

Rectifying the statistical work, organizing monitoring, firmly grasping all situations, doing a good job of drafting plans and drafting and gradually completing the system of norms and standards to serve as a basis on which to gradually plan the rear-services work.

Creating scientific, professional management modes for all aspects of the rear-services work; gradually abandoning the unconditional request-and-receive support method, implementing the method of support based on standards, fixed quantities, and regulations, with calculations of effectiveness and tight control; gradually abandoning, and ultimately ablishing, the system of "administrative supply"; and implementing the system of "economic accounting," accompanied by the utilization of a system of economic levers in production.

Increasing consciousness and implementing the policy of strict economy in support as well as in production in order to create sources.

The tasks of creating sources, building a battlefield position, improving support modes, and strengthening management are closely interrelated, stimulate one another, and create a complete rear-services system. Therefore, at all echelons and in all aspects of the rear-services work it is necessary to do a good job of that work in order to create a combined strength for the rear services branch and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of service to the troops.

III

Building a Strong Rear- Services Organization

In building rear-services organizations it is necessary to fully understand the party's line toward building the people's armed forces. At the same time, it is necessary to firmly grasp the basic viewpoints regarding the rear-services work, on the basis of the rear-services branch's missions in the enterprise of defending the homeland.

The over-all direction is that it is necessary to positively advance the army's rear-services organization from the status of an organization serving troops who are fulfilling the mission of defending the homeland to one of a rear-services organization of a powerful revolutionary people's army which has an increasingly higher level of professionalism and modernity, and which is both prepared to fight to fight and build up the armed forces while doing production labor and economic development and fulfilling national and international missions. We must build a rear-services branch that is strong in all respects, along revolutionary, professional, modern lines, and in accordance with our party's viewpoints regarding combined strength and all-round quality. It must be strong politically, indeologically, organizationally, and with regard to material-technical capability, the science and art of commanding and managing rear services and technical facilities, and ability to organize and implement, on the part of everyone and of individual rear-services cadres, enlisted men, and personnel.

Central-level rear services (strategic rear services) must be developed into an organ capable of serving as an effective staff for the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense in the rear-services sphere; of guiding material support for the armed forces branches, combat arms, main-force units, and local units throughout the nation; of organizing and managing a complete rear-services system from top to bottom; and of directly organizing and guiding rear-services support for people's war fought by main-force units (principally mobile strategic main-force units), and giving effective support for local rear services, in order to provide material-technical support for local people's war. Central-level rear services must have strong forces; have skilled research, guidance, and executive organs; have a scientific, professional work style, have complete material-technical bases; have strong support capability; be deployed in strong positions and adhere closely to the theaters (strategic areas); have large campaign units capable of providing prompt, continuous support for the armed forces in wartime; and be capable of supporting the front lines of our forces in all operational areas.

Military Zone rear services (usually campaign-level rear services), the rear-services organization in a theater (strategic area), must have strong, complete organization, forces, and bases capable of providing rear-echelon rear-services support for campaigns commanded by the militaryareas, and capable of, along with the central-level rear services, supporting the large campaigns carried out by the main-force units.

The rear services of the armed forces branches and combat arms directly under the Ministry of National Defense must be built up so that they may be up to their function of serving as staffs for central-level rear services in organizing and commanding specialized rear-services support throughout the armed services The rear services of armed forces branches and combat arms must organize forces that are complete as regards the various aspects of specialized material-technical support and the other aspects of supporting the units under their control. Their organization is simpler, for they have the assistance of the general support organizations of the central level and the rear services of the military areas.

Division rear-services (ussually tactical rear services) must be strong enough to directly support the units fulfilling all combat missions, and must develop the strength of the cadres and enlisted men participating in the rear services work.

The provincial, municipal, district, and city rear services must be improved so that they can do a good job of guiding organizing support for the local armed forces and supporting the fulfillment of all local missions serving national defense and the front line, while doing a good job of fulfilling their staff function for the local party committees and governmental administration in mobilizing and organizing the entire population to do rear services work, creating people's rear services, and preparing on-the-spot rear services for the various kinds of troops operating in the locality.

In addition to building up the army's rear services and developing the role of the people's rear-services organization, consisting of forces which defend the material-technical bases of the organs, the base units of the state sectors (the production, circulation, and service sectors), and the collective economic organizations and broad popular forces in the localities which participate in providing rear-services support for the armed forces. The people's rear-services forces must be organized extensively and formed into tightly led organizations at the various echelons to, along with the army's rear services, form the powerful rear-services forces of people's war in our country. Within the sphere of locality, people's rear services must be combined with local military rear services to form local rear-services forces at each echelon. Therefore, in order to have a strong rear-services organization it is necessary to build truly widespread people's rear services organizations and greatly strengthen the local military rear-services organization. We must build and consolidate the people's rear-services organization at the base level (people's rear-services committees of the villages, wards, organs, enterprises, construction sites, state farms, state forests, etc.), and the rear-services councils (supply councils) at the district and provincial levels, in order to mobilize all local material-technical capabilities and forces to serve the war. We must a closely combine the people's rear-services and the local rear-services with the army's rear services in the support organization of the armed forces, while building and mobilizing the reserve forces in order to supplement the army in wartime Those are essential, pressing tasks which must be carried out very urgently in order to quickly form a complete support network in the nation and in each locality, in order to promptly meet all wartime needs.

In order to build strong rear-services organizations we must build a truly strong corps of rear-services cadres, enlisted men, and personnel.

The corps of rear-services cadres, enlisted men, and personnel are part of the corps of cadres and enlisted men of the People's Army, and must be developed in accordance with the standards regarding cadres and enlisted men in the People's Army. It must have sufficient numbers and high quality, so that it may meet the requirement of building rear-services organization at all echelons, have strong standing forces and strong reserve forces, have good political quality, and be capable of acting skilfully, in order to be appropriate to the responsibilities and missions of each sector, echelon, and person. Each sector and echelon has its own requirements, so we have here only presented some of the most general requirements regarding all cadres and enlisted men of the rear-services branch.

As people who directly provide material support for units defending the homeland, the cadres and enlisted men of the rear-services branch must above all be absolutely loyal to the homeland and the people, manifested in a concentrated way at present in in very strong determination and in great creativity in meeting all requirements of the construction of a national defense of all the people and people's war to defend the socialist homeland. They must have profound hatred of the enemy and determination to defeat all plots and schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are seeking to weaken and annex our country. They must have ardent socialist patriotism, a noble spirit of socialist collectivism, profound consciousness of strict organization and discipline, have consciousness of close cooperation, and have consciousness of uprightness, justice, and impartiality. Under all circumstances, no matter how difficult and arduous, rear-services cadres and enlisted men must have all-out love for their comrades, treasure the people, share each grain of rice and salt, correctly implement the systems and policies of the party and state, deliver all necessary materiel to the consumers, and not waste or squander even the slightest bit of public property.

The actualities of several decades of building our army's rear-services branch demonstrate that a meticulous process of steeling is required to produce a pure and virtuous cadre or enlisted man of the rear-services branch. Since they are people who provide direct material support under the circumstances of our country being poor and devastated by war, and being continually attacked by the enemy, difficulties are being encountered in the lives of the people in general and the families of the cadres and enlisted men in particular, to struggling victoriously against material seductions is a manifestation of revolutionary reason and sentiment. Loyalty to the homeland, to the party, and to the people is not manifested in strange ways but in loyalty to one's responsibilities and missions, and to the standards of comrades and fellow unit members. The sweat and tears of the people, the bloods and bones of our compatriots and comrades, the concern of the party and state, the international sentiment of our friends everywhere, etc., may be said to be a part of each kilogram of cargo. If rear-services cadres and enlisted men are able to fully understand the great moral value represented in the material value of that kilogram of cargo, then no shady thoughts can creep into their heads, and they will perform no negative act.

At the same time, the rear-services cadres and enlisted men, especially the cadres, must be fully qualified to meet the requirements of the present missions of our army's rear-services branch. They must fully understand the political, military, economic, and social lines of our party, fully grasp the military science and art of people's war to defend the homeland, and fully understand, and contribute to creating and developing, the science and art of organizing and commanding our rear services. They also must have knowledge of military science and art and much other knowledge in the social and natural science spheres, for only then can they meet the steadily developing requirements of our cadres and enlisted men. The cadres and enlisted men of the professional, modern people's army's of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are new people created by our regime, are steadily undergoing all-round development, have broad cultural knowledge, and have increasingly highe aesthetic needs in their lives and even in combat, training, and production activities. The material and moral requirements are combined intimately with one another and are increasingly demanding. They must ensure that our troops are gradually provided with sanitary food and drink, have ample living quarters, have warm and attractive clothing, and are organized and neat in the camps, on the road, on the practice fields, and even on the battlefield. That amounts to a science which sets new, very high requirements for the rear-services cadres and enlisted men in everything from research to organizing implementation. We cannot be satisfied with the previous and present organizational methods, but must advance. We must apply more and more scientific-technical accomplishments to the task of improving the troops' living conditions. It should not be thought that only political cadres need understand psychology, or that only management cadres need have knowledge of physiology. In rear-services support, in units with similar material bases and similar conditions of material support, because of different levels of knowledge their members may create different kinds of housing and messing, and therefore create different psychological attitudes (and psychology cannot be separated from physiology), which leads to different results with regard to service.

The above-mentioned matters regarding the moral qualities and abilities of rear-services cadres pose many problems regarding the training and cultivation of rear-services cadres. We must improve the quality of training and cultivation both in schools and in actual work, in order to build an increasingly stronger corps of rear-services cadres to serve as the hard core in building a strong rear-services organization.

In the new situation, the mission of the rear-services work is to support the armed forces in construction, combat, combat readiness, production, economic development, the fulfillment of international obligations, and preparations to defeat the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Those missions are extremely difficult and urgent.

We must improve productivity, quality, and effectiveness of all aspects of support and production to create sources of support; promote the construction of a comprehensively strong rear-services branch; and resolutely overcome all negative, backward manifestations in order to enable the rear-services work to advance rapidly and solidly. Those are very urgent objective requirements. An extremely important objective requirement for victoriously leading and guiding the rear-services work and building up the rear-services branch is strengthening the leadership of the party committees and develop the effectiveness of the command echelons. It is necessary to fully understand the political, economic, and military in the new phase; firmly grasp and creatively utilize the principal guidance thoughts and viewpoints of the party regarding the rear-services work; and firmly grasp and organize the good implementation of the basic matters of most decisive significance in organizing support and building up the rear-services sector. That is a practical way to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the day Uncle Ho signed an order establishing the rear-services branch, and to strictly carry out his precious instructions regarding our army and our rear-services cadres and enlisted men.

5616
CSO: 4209

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION BY NATIONAL DEFENSE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 31-38

[Article by Le Hien: "The National Defense Production Bases and the Task of Developing the Consumer Goods Industry"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Term) issued a resolution regarding the urgent situation and tasks, and a resolution regarding the direction and tasks of the development of the consumer goods industry and local industry. In those resolutions, the matter of developing the consumer goods industry occupies an extremely important position, and it has become an urgent economic task in the present situation.

In order to closely and urgently guide the implementation of that policy of the Party Central Committee, the national defense factories must firmly grasp, and do a good job of resolving, the following problems.

I. Clearly Recognize the Position of the Consumer Goods Industry and the Responsibility of the National Defense Factories Regarding the Development of the Consumer Goods Industry

The party's economic line confirmed the important role of the consumer goods industry in, along with agriculture, serving as a basis on which to give priority to the development of heavy industry and to carrying out socialist industrialization in our country in the initial phase of the period of transition from small-scale production to large scale socialist production. In the present situation, the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee once again stressed the profound economic and political significance of the consumer goods industry.

Developing the consumer goods industry is an extremely important and urgent task of all sectors and echelons, in the short range as well as in the long range and in peacetime as well as in wartime, in order to implement the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and the victorious implementation of the three general tasks in the new situation: stepping up production and stabilizing and maintaining the people's living conditions; strengthening national defense, security, and combat readiness, and defending the homeland; and accumulating capital and building the material-technical bases of socialism. The strong development of the consumer goods industry will contribute positively to the full utilization of social labor and promote the division of social labor, develop the sectors and trades and rapidly increase production for society, meet the needs in the lives of the people, and increase exports and capital accumulation for socialist industrialization. By means of processing, the consumer goods industry increases the utilization value and value of agricultural, forestry, and fishing products. If the consumer goods industry is developed, a source of rear-services supply for the people's armed forces will be ensured.

The direction for developing consumer goods production, as clearly indicated by the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the production of consumer goods must be based on the consumer goods policies, which for the present are:

-- The consumption of society must be based on domestic production, and we must oppose dependence on foreign consumer goods.

-- Attaining the goals of having enough to eat and warm clothing to wear, and extoling the spirit of frugality and simplicity.

-- Encouraging the use of goods produced in our country and in the localities, and produce good products for export.

With regard to all consumer needs of the people, no matter how minor, we cannot allow shortages to exist when there are conditions in our country for meeting those needs.

In order to implement those policies, it is necessary to comprehensively develop all of the principal sectors of the consumer goods industry, in order to create a complete structure. But during the next few years we must concentrate on developing the sectors with urgent needs, such as those processing foodstuffs, producing consumer goods from domestic raw materials (wood, paper, textiles, leather, soap, porcelain, glass, rattan and bamboo, rush mats, etc.), and producing the principal consumer goods (coffee, tea, rubber, raw silk, tobacco, pineapples, shrimp and squid, contracted-out textiles and ready-made clothing, artistic handicrafts, etc.).

The national defense forces consume rather great quantities of goods and also are very capable of contributing positively and directly to the development of the consumer goods industry to increase the output of goods for society and meet some of their own needs.

For many years now, a number of factories, enterprises, and production bases in the armed forces have produced a rather large assortment of goods essential to the lives of the troops and the people, and products serving industry and agriculture which require rater complicated technology, such as some types of vehicle and machinery spare parts, electric motors, lathes, cement equipment, machinery to process foodstuffs and vegetable essence and oil for export, etc. In 1978, factory No 17 produced a number of goods in rather large quantities: bicycle brakes and pedal housings, enamelware kerosene stoves, aluminum pots, and enameled steel bowls. In 1978, although it had only begun to trial-produce plastic sandals for the troops, factory No 76 produced tens of thousands of pairs. Factory No 31 within a 2 year period produced hundreds of plastic canes of the various types, and briefcases. A number of enterprises of Military Region B, although experincing difficulties regarding raw materials, during the first 6 months of 1979 was able to produce tens of tons of soap, Honda motorbicycle and bicycle tires, plastic, and tens of thousands of wooden crates for export, and also processed tens of tons of dried foodstuffs, the various kinds of fish sauce tapioca flour, corn, and industrial bran. The bases of the organs units, armed forces branches, combat arms, military regions, corps, provinces, and districts throughout the armed forces that produced ready-made clothing, wooden items, construction materials, pharmaceuticals, etc., contributed positively to providing consumer goods for the armed forces and the people.

Although the level of production is still low in comparison to the requirements and does not yet correspond to the latent capabilities of the national defense sector, it has increased the troops' supplies and alleviated the difficulties of the state.

The positive and direct participation of the national defense sector in the sphere of consumer goods production has become very important and urgent. Even though it is maintaining a high degree of combat readiness and is urgently engaged in construction and other work, the national defense sector still must do a good job of fulfilling its production missions. In addition to promoting the production of foodstuffs the sector must positively ensure that hte material-technical bases of the consumer goods industry develop and directly produce consumer goods, including those meeting food, clothing, and housing needs, household goods, and those having to do with travel, culture, education, public health, construction materials, and export. In order to attain that objective, during the next several years we must have policies and measures to immediately and rationally mobilize the entire sector, especially the factories, enterprises, and production bases, to develop the trades and essential goods for the troops and people.

Each rear-services and technical sector, as well as each unit and locality, must, depending on its combat-readiness mission, produce in order to serve national defense, and on the basis of its strong points determine and develop appropriate sectors, trades, and products.

II. Do a Good Job of Organizing Production and Organizing Production Management

The organization of consumer goods production must depend on each product and be based on the economic effectiveness and flexible application of the appropriate forms of production organization -- national defense, collective, or individual -- in order to produce many products for society. That production organization viewpoint of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee must be applied toward organizing consumer goods production in the national defense sector first of all and principally in order to fully utilize all production capabilities and develop to the highest degree the spirit of initiative and creativity of the masses and of the existing production units and bases. If it is necessary to construct new bases, it is necessary to calculate the capital and raw materials that will be supplied, after the capabilities of the existing bases have been fully developed.

Therefore, the technical and rear-services branches, the organs and units, and the localities must investigate and very tightly grasp the present production capabilities of each specific sector and production unit, in order to determine appropriate forms of production organization and plans for producing consumer goods. Not only the large industrial factories with modern technology, but even the national defense machinery repair units and stations of the general departments, armed forces branches, combat arms, corps, military areas, provinces, districts, divisions, and regiments are capable of making certain contributions to the production of consumer goods. The production organization forms that are selected need not be fixed, but may change according to the special characteristics of the sectors and trades and level of economic-technical development, in order to serve production as effectively as possible. It is essential that each production plan that is drafted be appropriate to the all-round capabilities of each production unit and be in agreement with the production directions and objectives of the state and of the Ministry of National Defense.

The national defense industrial factories and enterprises must have plans to fully utilize the surplus capacities of their machinery, equipment, and waste materials, and local raw materials, to produce consumer goods, after they have fulfilled their national defense production plans.

The enterprises, factories, and production bases which specialize in the production of consumer goods for national defense must be closely guided and must urgently implement the current resolution of the party central committee regarding the production of consumer goods, with a new spirit and with better ability and effectiveness than in the past. We must strengthen the management work and the scientific-technical work in order to raise the level of specialization of the sectors and trades, with the objective of producing many goods with good quality and low production costs.

In developing consumer goods production we must oppose "closed circuits" in the national defense sector and in individual units. We must expand division of labor and cooperation among the enterprises and factories in the sector and between national defense on the one hand and the economic and cultural sectors, and the localities, on the other hand, in order to overcome difficulties and develop the strengths of the organizational network of national defense industrial production and of the national network of industrial production organization, and attain high economic effectiveness.

Fuffillment of unified plans, from the rears-services and technical sectors to the base-level production units. We must resolutely oppose arbitrary working methods, the drafting of plans without realistic bases, doing the easy and neglecting the difficult, working in the "drifting along with the current" manner, having enthusiasm but achieving nothing, or wasting manpower and wealth. We must, on the bais of making inventories and firmly grasping all of our labor, materials, and equipment, as well as all sources of supply of the state and the localities, in order to draft good utilization plans, absolutely develop all production capabilities, increase labor productivity, and develop production.

Plans for the production of consumer goods by national defense industry must manifest the relationships between national defense and the economy, and between the specific interests of the army and the general interests of the state. The consumer goods production plans of each national defense industry factory and enterprise must be closely combined with the plans to produce military goods to form a unified, complete system of plans, and the economic-technical factors must be ensured. If the national defense factories, enterprises, and production bases specializing in the production of consumer goods take on the production of consumer good for the economic and cultural sectors and the localities, they must be included in the units' over-all plans.

In order to facilitate the drafting and implementation of production plans and attain good economic effectiveness the production bases must have a strong sense of self-reliance and correctly exercise their right to take the initiative in production and commerce, and their right of financial autonomy, as stipulated by the state and the Ministry of National Defense. Furthermore, they must strengthen their sense of responsibility in guiding and assisting the production bases, so that they may be able to fully develop their production capabilities and their initiative and creativity in production.

A matter of no less importance with regard to the management of consumer goods production is that in addition to rapidly increasing quantity it is also necessary to continually improve product quality, for that is a matter of important economic and political significance. There must be production management policies and measures to ensure that consumer goods production fulfills both the quantitative and qualitative requirements, is not done carelessly, and does not waste raw materials or create bad habits in production and management.

III. Strictly Carry Out the Party's Economic Policies and Positively Research Science and Technology and Apply Them to Production

In the production of consumer goods, economic policies play a very important role. Therefore, we must strictly and creatively carry out the stipulations of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee regarding the amendment and improvement of the current policies, above all the good resolution of four important policies: the raw materials policy, the export stimulation policy, the policy toward local industry production, and artisan industry and handicrafts production, and the distribution and circulation policy. Those are effective economic policies which are intended to enable consumer goods production to take off in the right direction.

Therefore, although the characteristics, conditions, circumstances, and requirements differ, the national defense sector must very closely and urgently guide the implementation of those Central Committee policies and create favorable conditions for the factories, enterprises, and production bases so that the entire army can promote production.

The investment policy must be extremely economical and rational. It must resolutely concentrate the capital of the state and the Ministry of National Defense on the key sectors, trades, and installations with demanding, complicated technical requirements. It must also seek all ways to mobilize the existing capital of the entire sector and the bases in the production of ordinary goods, and fully utilize improved and simple technology. It must correctly combine vertical investment with horizontal investment. In the immediate future, emphasis must be on vertical investment in order to reequip and expand the existing production bases, and complete and balance the production lines, in order to fully utilize the capacities of the existing equipment.

In order to develop the consumer goods industry, a matter of decisive importance at present is the creation of sources of raw materials and fuel. The over-all, most practical and effective, direction for resolving that problem is to mobilize forces to promote agricultural, forestry, and fishing production in the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Pleum of the Party Central Committee. In addition to stepping up production to produce raw materials and fuel, it is also necessary to absolutely attain the slogan of economy in the use of raw materials and fuel. All of the production bases must seek ways to recover and fully utilize all sources of waste materials and waste products in the production, circulation, and consumption process. That is a mojor problem which must be fully understood, and there must be many policies and measures to resolve it. Attention must be paid to organizing transportation, storage, and the avoidance of damage and losses. Materials must be tightly managed, in accordance with norms. We must improve product design and apply advanced techniques in order to economize on materials in all production units. We must produce by using a vaviety of raw materials, and not allow raw materials to stagnate. Al units must pay attention to creatively and effectively applying the principle of subsituting raw materials when quality requirements permit, such as substituting inexpensive raw materials in place of expensive raw materials and substituting domestic raw materials for imported raw materials.

During the past several years, a number of enterprises, factories, and production bases in the armed forces have performed that task well, so they have continued to produce even though they encountered difficulties and shortages regarding raw materials. In 1978, factory No 31 used more than 80 tons of waste plastic, worth more than 2 million dong, in production. Every year tens of tons of scrap aluminum are used to make military and civilian cooking pots and equipment for communal messhalls, valued at more than .5 million dong. The aluminum alloy bicycle brakes produced by factory No 17 are also produced from scrap matal. Factory No 76 used 10,000 kilograms of surplus plastic reinforcing material of the various types in production. Within the first six months of 1979, factory Q165 used to produce components for various state products waste materials worth 52,000 dong. The wounded soldiers' screw enterprise of the Capital Military Region uses steel shavings left over after screws were turned to produce 200,000 bicycle brake calipers, 10,000 small electric fan shafts, etc.

In order to attain high productivity, good quality and low production costs in producing consumer goods, we must pay special attention to training and cultivating the technical workers and cadres, so that they become people with high consciousness of socialism, high technical levels, and good vocational skills. That is also a mojor policy which must be strictly implemented in the process of guiding and organizing production management. With regard to the national defense industry factories and enterprises, before and during the process of shifting over to the production of consumer goods it is necessary to ensure that when the technical cadres and workers are assigned the production of a product they are given technical training. With regard to the technical cadres and workers of the national defense factories, enterprises, and production bases specializing in the production of consumer goods, it is most important that they be given continuous training, in order to increase their level of specialization in consumer goods technology.

The training programs, times, and methods should not be fixed, but carried out flexibly, in accordance with the characteristics and vocational level of each individual, on the specific circumstances of the material-technical bases, and on each place's instructional capability. We must especially stress guidance of the schools and training courses which train production team leaders and master workers to serve as the hard core of the technical workers and personnel.

Distribution, circulation, and management are important economic policies which directly affect the development of production, the increasing of labor productivity, and the improvement of workers' living conditions. On the basis of the policies promulgated by the state, the competent organs must immediately study and implement policies to encourage the factories, enterprises, and production bases to utilize their surplus capacity to produce consumer goods; salary and bonus policies to increase productivity, improve techniques, rationalize production; policies to provide hardship allowances and medical care for workers and servicemen engaged directly in production, etc.

Attention must be paid to scientific-technical research and to technical equipment. Under the present circumstances, we must make applied research the principal direction, in combination with basic research, and ensure that scientific-technical research adheres closely to the production line, while also entering deeply into resolving the difficulties in production and developing the latent capabilities of the national defense sector and enabling consumer goods production to undergo new developmental steps. If that is to be accomplished there must be effective plans, policies, and measures to rapidly apply the results of scientific-technical research to production, in order to create new domestic sources of raw materials; rationally and economically use raw materials and waste materials; improve products, produce more new products, and improve product quality; and provide new equipment and do a good job of utilizing the existing equipment capabilities, combining the primitive with the modern and mechanized labor with manual labor. In order to ensure that applied scientific-technical research achieves good results it is necessary to strengthen technical management, consolidate the scientific-technical research and management organs, create additional material-technical bases for research, and rationally utilize scientific-technical cadres, while also promoting the movement to develop initiatives to rationalize production and improve techniques.

That is a difficult, complicated task, but for many years now a number of factories and enterprises producing national defense goods have performed it well, so the quality of consumer goods they produce has clearly improved. In 1977, 20 percent of the aluminum pots produced by factory No 17 were Category II, but in 1978 only 8 to 10 percent were Category II. In 1977, 15 percent of the kerosene stoves were Category II, but in 1978 only 10 percent were Category II. In 1977, 1 percent of the enamelware were rejected, but in 1978 only .2 percent were rejected. In 1978, at the army's large wooden items enterprise 82.7 percent of the camp furniture was Category A and .3 percent was Category C, but during the first 6 months it surpassed the plan by 2 percent; 88 percent of the products were Category A and there were no Category C products. Factory Q165, which for the first time produced steel pipe-connecting sleeves. They met the technical standards, and were one-seventh as expensive as imported ones.

Developing the consumer goods industry is an extremely important and urgent economic task. Although there are limitations, the developmental capabilities are still very great. Under the light of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee; the national defense sector is resolved to struggle to create a strong transformation, promote the production of consumer goods, meet the needs of life and exports, strengthen combat and combat-readiness capabilities, and contribute positively to the enterprise of defending the homeland and successfully building socialism.

5616
CSO: 4209

IMPORTANCE OF INSPECTION WORK STRESSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 25-30, 38

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "The Inspection Work and the Art of Leadership and Command"]

[Text] Inspection is a very important aspect of leadership and command, and of the art of leadership and command.

"Without inspection there can be no leadership." (1) Leadership and command must do more than set forth policies and plans that must be implemented. As Uncle Ho admonished, "In order to lead it is necessary to carry out three tasks: Setting-forth correct lines and policies, doing a good job of executing policies; and continually, promptly, and fully inspecting the execution of lines and policies."(2) Thus inspections combine with the other factors to form the all-round contents of leadership and command.

Due to the special characteristics of our army's missions, many activities of the troops, especially their combat readiness and combat activities, are related to the sacrifices of the soldiers and people, and to the enterprise of defending and building the homeland. Therefore, one of the very important requirements of the army's leadership and command before decisions -- especially combat decisions -- are made, is correct evaluation of the situation. Inspection is the best, most effective way to most correctly evaluate the situation. It may be said that inspection is the final, concluding step in the preparatory phase. If it is said that "Meticulous preparation amounts to half of what is required to win victory," the inspection work clearly plays a very great role. It not only stimulates the best fulfillment of the preparatory process and concludes the preparatory phase, but is a very important condition in opening the way to victory and ensuring certain victory.

By means of inspections the cadres in charge can review all of the organization and implementation measures they have taken and reevaluate the capabilities of the forces for which they are responsible, as well as the qualities and talents of the cadres and enlisted men in the unit. Only by means of inspections can we determine which measures are correct and promptly discover which measures are inappropriate and must be corrected immediately. Inspections also enable the leadership echelons and command cadres to reexamine the policies they have adopted and the resolutions, instructions and orders that have been promulgated.

Stalin affirmed that "Leadership does not mean writing resolutions and issuing directives. Leadership means inspecting the execution directives, not only inspecting the execution of directives but also inspecting the directives them selves... in order to find out whether those directives are correct or incorrect."(3) Stalin also stressed that "We may say with certainty that 90 percent of our deficiencies and shortcomings result from failure to do a good job of inspecting the work that is done."(4)

With regard to the party building, inspections are not only an important factor in contributing to the construction of all-round strong party organizations but also constitute one of the basic contents of the party building work itself. Inspections serve to encourage and teach party members and cadres to fulfill their responsibilities toward the party and state, and to set a good example for the people. Therefore, they contribute to strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally.

Thus thanks to inspections leadership and command may quickly determine what is correct and good, promptly uncover what is incorrect and bad and, most important, stimulate the positive and progressive and restrict the negative and backward. And therefore inspections are an effective means, a very sharp tool of leadership and command. Furthermore, inspections very clearly manifest the qualities and abilities of leadership and command.

Inspections must concentrate on the most important problems and stimulate the fulfillment of the principal missions.

As is true with regard to many other tasks, the inspection work in our army must be comprehensive, and must review -- and contribute to furthering -- all activities of the unit and the party organization. But the effectiveness of the inspection work lies in knowing how to concentrate on the most basic, most essential problems, and in stimulating the troops to fulfill the most important, key missions of each unit in each period of time.

First of all, it is necessary to concentrate on inspecting the implementation of the lines, stands, and policies of the party. For example, after the party has clearly determined the new strategic objectives of our country's revolution and the new operational objectives of our army and people, the inspection work in the army must immediately enter deeply into those matters in order to examine, evaluate, analyze, and reach conclusions about the correct and incorrect consciousness, viewpoints, and thoughts of our cadres and enlisted men. Only thereby can we promptly have policies, plans, and measures for continuing to cultivate and educate, so that the entire army can achieve unanimity, clearly distinguish between friend and foe, maintain vigilance, and be determined to victoriously fulfill their combat missions. Whenever the party sets forth one of the immediate urgent objectives of our army and people we must resolutely struggle to overcome the negative aspects in the economic and social activities, and the inspection work in the army must immediately oriented toward that task in order to ensure that our entire army carries it out strictly and absolutely, and enable each unit to resolutely overcome the negative, backward phenomena and positively participate in the common struggle against negativism in society. Or, in order to develop the socialist collective mastership right the army's inspection work must protect and develop the collective mastership right of cadres, enlisted men, and the people, prevent all violations of their collective mastership right, and especially must resolutely and absolutely bring an end to bureaucratic and militaristic acts, violations of discipline regarding civilian proselytizing, etc.

In addition to inspecting the implementation of the party's lines and policies, the army's inspection work absolutely must concentrate on the execution of the mission of maintaining combat readiness and fighting to defend the fatherland. That is the most important political mission of our armed forces, both in the short range and the long range. Today, when our nation is facing a new, very dangerous enemy and our people are facing a peril which directly threatens the independence of the homeland, and at a time when our country is at peace but is threatened with the outbreak of war at any time, our entire army must continually maintain a high degree of combat readiness. With regard to the present mission of defending the homeland there are also very new, comprehensive, and complicated problems. The inspection work must make themost positive, sharpest implement used to victoriously carry out that important mission of the entire army.

In addition to inspecting the status of combat readiness it is necessary to continually inspect the building up and training of the army, in order to increase its combat strength. That is one of the army's central tasks during the period before war breaks out and also is one of the important measures for increasing its combat strength even in the course of fighting. That is also one of the objectives of the campaign to "develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the armed forces at the present time. Inspections of the fulfillment of the mission of increasing the army's combat strength must always be based on the party's basic guidelines regarding the building up of the army.

Today, when our army has undergone important development regarding weapons and technical equipment in the process of modernization, the inspection work must promptly and effectively serve that entire process. All of our weapons and equipment are the priceless property of the revolution, the effort and sacrifice of the people -- our people and those of the fraternal socialist countries -- and a very important element of combat strength and a very basic condition for ensuring victory for the great undertaking of defending our country in the immediate future and in the long range. Therefore, the inspection work must contribute effectively to ensuring complete supplying, tight management, careful maintenance, and utilization that is in correct accordance with capacities and functions, and preventing losses, damage, or down-rading. Inspections must also pay attention to quantity and quality, to what is being used and what is stockpiles, to the minimum conditions regarding storage and the systems and regulations regarding management and maintenance, etc.

At present, the execution of orders has become a very strict requirement for the entire army. The inspection work must contribute positively to bringing about a strong transformation in the execution of orders and to raising our army's professionalism to a new, higher level.

The inspection work must also develop its role in furthering the fulfillment of the production labor and economic construction mission, for that has always been a very important political mission of the army. In inspecting the fulfillment of the production labor mission it is necessary not only to examine the policies and implementation plans, but also to evaluate labor productivity and economic effectiveness. Especially, it is necessary to inspect the task of carrying out the production labor and combat readiness missions, and ensuring high productivity in production labor, while still maintaining a high degree of combat readiness.

Each unit must carry out its inspection work on the basis of its principal missions and tasks and its degree of concentration on them.

With regard to the party building work of the army's party organization, today the inspection work must concentrate on the very basic, very urgent requirements of contributing positively to improving the quality of the corps of party members, promoting party development, improving the leadership ability of the party chapters and party committees, increasing the command and management responsibilities of the various echelons, and building comprehensively strong and truly pure party base organizations.

The inspection work must contribute worthily to doing a truly good job of issuing party membership cards, for that is an important task with profound significance which directly serves the requirement of consolidating and building the party in many respects, educating the party members in order to increase their consciousness of the party, their spirit of revolutionary endeavor, and consciousness of organization, discipline, and internal unity, while also furthering the carrying out of the campaign to build a strong and pure party, improving the quality of party member management, and preventing the enemy and bad elements from sneaking into the party. In inspecting of the issuing of party cards, it is necessary first of all to do a truly good job of examining the qualifications of party members and reach conclusions as to whether each party member is qualified or unqualified to be a party member. That may bw said to be one of the most important matters, one of decisive significance, in the task of issuing party membership cards. It must be based on the requirements regarding the qualifications of party members, such as those stipulated in the Party Statutes and in Directive 192 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee regarding the improvement of party member quality and the expulsion of unqualified people from the party. The inspection work must e enter deeply into problems which have the nature of being principles, and ensure the correct observance of principles, such as the principle of only issuing party membership cards to people who are fully qualified to be party members the principle of investigating all party members and reaching comclusions regarding party member qualifications in the party chapters, and the principle that only the party chapters and party committees have the right to reach conclusions and make decisions regarding qualifications. Only thereby can the inspection work contribute as positively as possible to achieving good results in issuing party membership cards, contribute to improving the quality of party members, consolidate the base-level party organization, and facilitate the victorious fulfillment of all missions.

The inspection work must also enter deeply into enforcing discipline and disposing of discipline cases, in order to maintain strict party discipline, ensure unity of thought and action in the party, and ensure the party's purity of organization and

and combat strength. An extremely important mission of the task of inspecting party discipline in the army party organization is ensuring that the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state, and the orders of the army are always observed fully and absolutely.

Knowing how to concentrate on the most basic problems when carrying out the inspection work in a concentrated, definitive way, and how to use the inspection work as a lever with which to further the fulfillment of the unit's principal missions, is a manifestation of the quality and skill of leadership and command

Inspections are a direct responsibility of the leadership echelons and the command cadres.

Inspections are not the concern only of the inspection organs or the inspection cadres, but are above all a direct responsibility and a permanent task of leadership and command. Therefore, the objective of inspections is to stimulate the victorious fulfillment of all missions of the unit and the building of strong party organizations and units. Thus inspections are always tied in with leadership and command and are a very effective leadership and command method of the party committees and the cadres in charge. Most of the contents of the inspection work a very important matters which are relevant to stands and policies, or are matters of principle or regulations concerning which only the party committees or the cadres in charge are authorized to reach conclusions and make decisions. Other requirements of the inspection work are to clearly distinguish between the correct and the incorrect, clearly determine the good points and the deficiencies, and promptly adopt correct policies to develop the strengths and overcome the weaknesses. Therefore, only the party committees or the cadres in charge are qualified and authorized to make final decisions. As we have often observed, the objects of inspection are not only individuals but also collectives, not only party members but also party committees, and not only enlisted men but also cadres, including middle-level and high-level cadres. Therefore, only if the party committees or the cadres in charge give direct guidance can the inspection work be strong and achieve results.

However, not every inspection must be carried out directly by the party committees and the cadres in charge. The important matter is that the party committees and the cadres in charge must know how to examine and analyze the nature and requirements of each matter that must be investigated in order to adopt correct policies, correctly utilize forces, know how to mobilize the forces that are essential and can be mobilized, and determine correct missions, distinguishing between the ones they can inspect directly and those that must be carried out by the inspection forces, under their direction and in accordance with the positions and authority of each person and organization There are some things which must be inspected directly by the party committees, such as inspecting the execution of party lines and policies, inspecting the fulfillment of missions and tasks within the leadership responsibility of the party organizations which were assigned by the upper echelons, were set forth by party organization congresses at the relevant echelons, or advocated by the party committees themselves. There are some tasks which are directly carried out by the inspection organs, such as inspections of the observance of Party Statutes, party discipline, state laws, or military discipline, or the fulfillment of other tasks assigned by the party committees and the cadres in charge. But no matter what is being inspected, no matter where or by what forces, it is necessary for the party committees and the cadres in charge to adopt policies, draft detailed plans, and have tight organization. It may be affirmed that with regard to the inspection work, in all instances the questions of whether or not strength is developed and whether or not there is good quality and effectiveness depend largely on the levels and capabilities of the party committees and the cadres in charge of units.

The effect of inspections is manifested not only in the inspections and in the inspection teams, but also in knowing how to combine the inspection method with the leadership and command methods. Therefore, every problem and event that must be inspected, as well as the good points and deficiencies, are usually caused by many factors, not by any one factor, and those factors are usually related to many components Furthermore, the task of developing or overcoming them must pass through many phases. The causative factors may be related to knowledge, viewpoints, or thoughts; some are concerned with levels and ability; some are caused by a lack of material conditions; and some are even caused by incorrect, inappropriate policies. Each factor may be resolved by a certain measure, or sometimes by many measures. Therefore, in order to affirm and develop the good points and overcome the deficiencies it is necessary to overcome the deficiencies. The most important matter is that we must uncover, and reach correct conclusions about, the good points and deficiencies, but it is even more important that we know how to apply many measures and resolve many problems in many different phases, and know how to combine those measures with one another in order to develop the good points and overcome the deficiencies urgently and definitively. For example, when inspecting the status of combat readiness we must of course inspect both combat morale and combat skills, both the level of combat readiness and fighting strength, and both combat facilities and facilities for supporting combat. But the decisive matter is that by means of inspections it is necessary to discover which elements are weakest in order mobilize the necessary forces and apply the necessary measures to develop the correct aspects and promptly overcome the aspects which are still weak and deficient.

Clearly, inspection must be closely tied in with the other aspects of leadership and command. Therefore, the inspection method must be combined with the other leadership and command measures. If that is to be achieved, the party committees and cadres in charge must always know how to closely combine the inspection work with all other work, so that to have a work plan is to have an inspection plan. And once there is an inspection plan there must be a plan to exploit the results of the inspection. They must also know how to combine regular inspections with ad hoc inspections during key periods, and know how to combine all-round inspections with inspections of each aspect, with regard to the key problems, the weakest and most difficult aspects, and the most important objectives.

Utimately, the results and effectiveness of inspection are dependent on the qualities and ability of the inspectors. By "inspectors" we do not mean only the inspection cadres but also the party committees, and party members, the cadres and organs, and the enlisted men and personnel who participate directly in the inspection work. Since the most essential aspect of control is promptly distinguishing between the correct and the incorrect and the good and the bad, and pointing out the strong points that must be developed and the weak points that must be overcome. Therefore, people and forces carry out inspections must meet certain standards regarding moral character and ability. Comrade Le Duan, Secretary General of the

Party, said of inspection that "Only with knowledge can we distinguish between the correct and the incorrect, and only if we are pure can we truly be objective and not partial." He also stressed that "Only if the mirror is bright will the reflection be strong." (5) Therefore, people who carry out inspections must first be "Inspected," and must inspect themselves with regard to their moral character and ability.

FOOTNOTE

(1) Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fourth Party Congress.

(2) President Ho's Instructions at the First All-North Inspection Conference, 19 April 1955.

(3) Stalin, "Complete Works," Vol. 11,Su That Publishing House, p.68.

(4) Stalin, "Problems of Leninism," p.725.

(5) Le Duan, "Some Problems of the Party's Inspection Work," p.19.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ARMORED CORPS TECHNICAL PERSONNEL URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 39-46

[Article by Senior Colonel Trinh Hoang Dinh: "Building Up the Corps of Technical Troops and Personnel of the Armored Combat Arm"]

[Text] That is an important and urgent task of the combat arm which is intended to rapidly improve its ability to use, repair, maintainm manage, and master weapons and equipment; limit the breaking down, loss, and damage of equipment and weapons; and ensure combat-readiness and victorious combat. In the long run, it is one of the foremost tasks in building up the combat arm technically and enabling people to master technology, in order to enable the combat arm to attain an increasingly higher degree of professionalism and modernity, so that it can be worthy of being, along with the infantry, the principal assault force on the battlefield.

Recently, due to the combat requirements and the continual renewal of equipment and weapons, as well as the rapid increase in the organizational system and the bases providing material-technical support for the combat arm's development and combat, the corps of technical troops and personnel have undergone new development. The Units, schools, supply depots, stations, and workshops of the combat arm, the tank and armored vehicle units, and the repair workshops are using and training a large force of technical troops and personnel consisting of all components, and meeting the needs of the strong development of the combat arm, while also paying attention to upgrading and improving the vocational skills of the older comrades and enabling the technical troops and personnel to undergo new development quantitatively and qualitatively.

The technical troops and personnel of the combat arms include many different components. Some components specialize in utilization, while others specialize in the repair, management, or maintenance of equipment and weapons. Each component has a different position, role, and mission, and has its own important nature. But all three components directly use, repair, maintain, and store the weapons and technical equipment of the combat arm. The questions of whether storage is good, whether weapons and equipment are durable, and whether they prove effective in combat are determined principally by the corps of technical troops and personnel. Those three components are closely interrelated and affect one another in a complete system: only if there is good storage can there be good utilization, only if there is good utilization will there be less damage and will less time be spent making repairs, and only if good repairs are made can there be good utilization. The corps of technical troops and personnel is also a rice source of supplementation for the corps of technical cadres. Therefore, the combat arm regards the training, cultivation, and development of the corps of technical troops and personnel as an extremely important part of the development of the combat arm in general and its technical development in particular. It is not only an urgent task in the rapid creation of a corps of military technical personnel to meet the immediate requirements of combat and development, but is also an important task in the long-range development of the combat arm. That task will serve to enable the troops to master certain trades, sot hat after they have fulfilled their military obligations they can serve the national economic sectors and contribute to the construction of socialism.

Building up the combat arm's corps of technical troops and personnel is not an entirely new subject. During the years of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, and especially since we began preparations to oppose the Chinese army, the combat arm, due to the requirements of the combat and development miss missions, has advanced the development of the corps of technical troops and personnel to a new level. By means of study in schools and concentrated courses, and by on-the-job training in the units, stations, workshops, enterprises, and factories, has been able to train thousands of military technical personnel in the use, repair, management, and maintenance of equipment and weapons. However, the quantity and quality of training has not yet corresponded to the increasingly great renovation of the material-technical bases, or met the increasingly great requirements of the combat arm's combat and development missions.

The various echelons throughout the combat arm are endeavoring to overcome difficulties in order to enable the training of technical troops and personnel to occupy an important position in the combat arm's over-all training and development in accordance with a unified and professional program. That is a task with many difficulties and complications which must undergo a strong transformation with regard to consciousness, and at the same time there must be correct and practical directions and measures for organizing implementation.

It is necessary to fully understand the missions of the army and the combat requirements and missions of the combat arm, and on that basis build a corps of technical troops and personnel which has sufficient numbers, high quality, and balance, and which represents all the sectors and trades. We must correctly resolve the relationships between quality and quantity, and between development and consolidation.

The matter of the quality of the corps of technical troops and personnel is based on the position, role, and combat missions of the combat arm in war to defend the homeland. The armored troops and the infantry constitute the army's principal assault force. In combat the armored troops supported by the infantry and other combat arms, can play the principal assault role in campaigns and battles. They are being developed into a strong combat arm along the lines of professionalization and modernization so that they can, along with the people's armed forces, fulfill the key missions in combat readiness and combat to defend the homeland. The responsibilities of the combat arm in consolidating national defense, in building a professional and modern revolutionary people's army, and in fighting to defend the socialist homeland are very great and difficult. In order to do a good job of fulfilling those responsibilities, the combat arm must be strong under all circumstances of war, and must develop to a high degree its assault force, firepower, and mobility, in order to win victory in the very first battles and on the battlefields assigned to it. A combat arm is strong because of many combined factors, including a strong fighting spirit, good organization of command and leadership, a rational and complete organizational structure, good tactical and technical ability, and material-technical bases, equipment, and weapons that are modern, appropriate, and continually improving. There must also be a corps of technical troops and p personnel that is numerically sufficient and of good quality. A corps of high-quality technical troops and personnel is one of the permanent factors which determine the quality of the task of supporting the combat arm technically, with regard to use, repair, management, and maintenance of equipment and weapons in training as well as in combat-readiness and combat.

The technical troops and personnel of the armored combat arm must first of all be people who are fully qualified politically and have good revolutionary morals. It must be ensured that when tanks, armored vehicles, and modern technical equipment and facilities are delivered the people using them are reliable That standard must receive attention, from the selection of personnel throughout the process of training, utilization, upgrading, and promoting. We must be determined to prevent people who do not fully meet political standards and who are deficient with regard to virtue to serve as military technical personnel. On the basis of selecting people who fully meet the political-ideological, educational, and physical standards, we must emphasize training and cultivation to comprehensively improve the quality of the technical personnel, including revolutionary virtue, professional ability, consciousness, and the capability to master modern weapons and equipment.

With regard to politics and ideology, they must love the trades and work assigned them, be prepared to accept missions in all units and places, have a strong fighting will, not fear sacrifice or hardship, have a brave and urgent workstyle in combat, be diligent, meticulous, and accurate in using, repairing, and maintaining weapons and equipment, have strong consciousness of organization and discipline, and have a civilized, wholesome way of life.

With regard to ability, they must have the stipulated educational level and continually strive to fulfill the missions and trades that are assigned, while also studying to improve their scientific-technical knowledge. The technical troops and personnel specializing in operation, such as tank and armored vehicle drivers, tank commanders, gunners, communications, military engineers, etc., in addition to studying to raise their technical and vocational levels, so that they can fulfill their responsibilities, they must study related scientific-technical subjects. the comrades doing repair work must, in addition to studying to master their trades, study technical combat operations, detachment tactics, and general scientific-technical subjects directly relevant to their trades, such as machinery manufacture, welding, plumbing, blacksmithing, electricity, etc. The comrades engaged in the management, maintenance, and storage of weapons and equipment must study in order to know the capacities and use of each type, and know good storage and maintenance methods and how to counter humidity, rust, mildew, and fires. They must also study foreign languages so that they can be capable of assimilating the scientific-technical knowledge of other countries.

With regard to health, they must toughen themselves so that they can meet the requirements of training and labor, work urgently, and endure tense, continuous combat.

With regard to orders, they must study in order to carry out the orders of the army, and all orders, regulations, and stipulations regarding the technical work.

Before beginning to use equipment and facilities, all technical troops and personnel must undergo a period of basic training, in observance of the principle that equipment should be provided only after the people have been trained and equipment should only be issued to people who can use it expertly. That training period must be based on the requirements of each components, and on whether it is given during wartime or peacetime.

The tank and armored car drivers, and the various kinds of repairmen, must study for the necessary period of time. In training, we must firmly grasp the slogan of basic, systematic, all-round, and unified training. When new technical troops and personnel are assigned to the units, the various echelons must have plans to have the old people supervise the new people, and also have plans to ensure that they continually improve, in both theory and practice. At regular intervals we must provide supplementary training in order to upgrade tradesmen, drivers, and gunners in according with unified training objectives and programs.

Ensuring a sufficient number of technical troops and personnel is a pressing need at the present time, and is also a permanent requirement to maintain and develop the corps of technical troops and personnel, so that it can be complete, solid, balanced, and uniform. Only if there exists the necessary number of technical troops and personnel can there be a basis for creating a corps of technical troops and personnel that is strong qualitatively. The quantity of technical troops and personnel is important not only because of the requirement of troop replacement in peacetime and the supplementation of technical forces in wartime, but also because of the collective, coordinated, and cooperative nature of combat organization and the various kinds of crew weapons, and the increasingly modern nature of the combat arm. In order to always have sufficient numbers of technical troops and personnel, so that no matter what the circumstances they can promptly meet the requirements of maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously, as well as fulfilling the mission of continuous development and training. We must know how to take the initiative in providing those numbers, from many sources, in many forms, and with many positive measures.

Clearly realizing the importance of quantity in the process of building up the corps of technical troops and personned. during the past several years the combat arm has overcome all difficulties in order to set up additional professional training schools and classes, which have trained thousands of technical troops and personnel to supplement the units and form new units. Some classes have been held in schools for technical officers and personnel, some classes have been organized by brigades and regiments, and some classes have been held at the repair staions and workshops. Some classes and campaigns have been organized by the combat arm, but many have been organized by the tank-armored vehicle units in the corps and military regions, with the combat arm providing assistance with regard to the curricula and materials. During periods of strong development with regard to the organization of combat forces and weapons and equipment, in order to meet the requirements of combat-readiness and large-scale combat within very brief periods of time, the combat arm has asked the upper echelon to provide it with technical troops and personnel from the other combat arms who have technical skills required by the armored forces, such as tracked vehicle and buldozer drivers, tractor drivers, amphibious vehicle drivers, truck drivery, motor mechanics, etc., so that they could rapidly become technical personnel of the armored combat arm by attending short-term supplementary training and retraining courses. In addition to training new classes it is necessary to educate, cultivate, use, and retain experienced cadres to serve as the hard core. But it is first of all necessary to firmly grasp the situation, have tight organization and plans during troop recruitment campaigns, and ensure that there are people to replace them, and when people are promoted to the ranks of cadres they must be replaced and we should leave open no positions that affect combat readiness. Therefore, although the sources for supplementing the army's economic-technical branches are limited, the combat arm must continually develop, and at times must undergo unplanned development but still supply sufficient numbers of technical troops and personnel.

Since the combat arm is now concentrating on promoting the process of modernization with regard to equipment and weapons, and is developing strongly with regard to the organization of combat forces, the role of the combat arm in coordinated arms combat by the armed forces branches and combat arms in war to defend the homeland has become very important, so the numerial requirement for technical troops and personnel cannot be restricted, as if the combat arm were still in the liberation war period.

Furthermore, the combat arm, as well as the entire army, has many capabilities to increase the rate at which the combat arm undergoes new development. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the corps of technical personnel even more. But the numerical expansion of the military technical personnel must be based on the immediate technical support requirements and depend on plans to develop the organization, equipment, and weapons of the combat arm. There must be training plans of a scientific nature that are based on an overall plan which takes into consideration both quantity and quality. We should not, merely because of the requirement of having sufficient technical personnel, increase their numbers hastily and arbitrarily, in an unscientific manner, or lower the recruitment and training standards and conditions. For it is not necessarily true that if there are many technical personnel technical support will be good; if there are large numbers but the necessary quality standards are not met, then the larger the numbers the weaker we will be -- the technical workers and the technical support work will not be strengthened, but may be weakened. Therefore, although the matter of the quantity of technical troops and personnel has become an urgent requirement, and although we must add a large number of technical troops and personnel in a very brief period of time, we still must pay much attention to correctly resolving the relationships between quantity and quality and between development and consolidation, so that in all situations we can maintain the all-round strength of the corps of technical personnel.

After training in schools and concentrated courses, we must pay all-out attention to improving skills on the job.

During the past several years, in addition to strictly carrying out the basic professional training program the combat arm has established additional methods of supplementing the corps of technical troops and personnel, in accordance with the immediate requirements, and has overcome the weaknesses and deficiencies of each category and each individual. That is an indispensable task after the basic training program has been completed, and is intended to ensure that the corps of technical troops and personnel is capable of giving technical support in the coordinated combat of the combat arm as well as in coordination between the armored combat arm and the other armed forces branches and combat arms. In addition to advanced technical and vocational training, the combat arm has also paid attention to drafting and implementing regulations and rules regarding the use, management, maintenance and repair of weapons and equipment, to serve as a legal basis on which the military technical troops and personnel can fulfill their responsibilities. Therefore, although it must continue to be supplemented in many regards, essentially the combat arm's corps of technical personnel is capable of playing the role of the hard-core force in directly using, maintaining, and repairing vehicles, guns, and equipment in order to serve the combat arm's development, training, combat-readiness, and combat missions.

With regard to technical and vocational supplementation, the technical sector and the units throughout the combat arm have, on the basis of evaluating the weaknesses and deficiencies of each category and each technician, drafted supplementation plans and contents that are appropriate for each category. The technical troops and personnel using the equipment and weapons in tanks and armored vehicles have continually taken advanced training in order to achieve expertise in driving vehicles, firing weapons, using radios, etc., at the various technical levels. The technical troops and personnel engaged principally in repair work receive advanced technical training so that everyone can firmly grasp the technical capabilities of the combat arm's existing equipment and weapons and be skilled in repairing vehicles, guns, etc. The technical troops and personnel specializing in maintenance and management not only receive technical training but are trained with regard to the regulations, rules, and statutes regarding the maintenance and management of equipment and weapons. In addition to basic professional training and continual, yearly supplemental training, the combat arm has also organized step-increase examinations and raised levels, after everyone has received concentrated supplementary training and reviews with regard to both theory and practice.

In order to ensure that the training and supplementation of technical troops and personnel attain high quality, the combat arm has implemented the slogan of all-round, balanced, complete training, in many forms and with many practical methods, for all categories and groups of personnel, old and new. We must do a good job of implementing the training method of advancing from theoretical knowledge to the expert use on the part of all types of technical troops and personnel. Everyone, depending on his functions and occupations, must have the ability to accurately and compentently handle the basic technical and professional problems, to create a solid basis on which everyone can gradually meet the requirement of flexible and creative application in practice. The goal of technical support is the defeat of the enemy, so it is essential that we also pay attention to tactical training, especially for the troops and personnel who directly use the equipment.

In tactical training we cannot pay attention only to tactical aspects and use the results of tactics to evaluate coordination capabilities, but must also stress enabling everyone to be conscious of coordinating even when studying technical matters and the functions of the tank and armored vehicle crew members. That is a principal content which is regarded as the focal point of all training courses and supplementation of technical troops and personnel. At the same time, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to the techniques of using, maintaining, and repairing radios in order to ensure uninterrupted communications under all circumstances. In order to achieve good coordination, it is necessary to, on the basis of the skills of each person, develop all abilities of all crew members, in order to create combined strength for each vehicle and unit. Therefore, in addition to training so that all crew members can master their techniques, skills, functions, and tasks, the combat arm has also closely guided the implementation of the training slogan, "skilled in one's job and able to do the jobs of the other crewmen," in order to coordinate in combat, assist one another, and replace one another when necessary.

In addition to improving the contents and curricula, the combat arm has also paid special attention to the training methods. There must be improvement in both technical training and the tactical subjects, along the lines of scientific training methods. Theoretical training must be accompanied by practice, with practice receiving the principal emphasis, and we must overcome the old-style patchwork, arbitrary, vague theoretical training which pays scant attention to practice. In technical and vocational training, in each class and study cycle the cadres and instructors must create conditions for the students, drivers, gunners, and mechanics to train under difficult, complicated circumstances that are similar to those of actual combat, so that all elements participating in training can apply what they have learned in practice. The troops and personnel specializing in utilization must do a good job of using equipment and weapons, and maneuver and retrive vehicles on complicated terrain. Those specializing in repair and maintenance must be expert in using vehicles and weapons in the field, and know how to overcome difficulties and solve technical and materiel problems in order to ensure that the units fulfill their combat and training missions.

In order to do a good job of guiding technical and vocational training and supplementation, and showing concern for the material well-being of the troops, the combat arm has paid attention to and has done a good job of carrying out, political education, and has created consciousness of organization, discipline, and good work styles. No matter what missions they are fulfilling, everyone must have a spirit of loving their trades, respecting their vehicles and weapons, and always care for, maintain, and use over a long period of time, the equipment and weapons assigned by the leadership echelon for their use, repair, management, or maintenance. No matter what the circumstances, in training and combat both the old and the new technical troops must strictly enforce the technical regulations, rules, and statutes, and fulfill the technical support missions that are assigned.

All technical personnel categories and individuals must, after being trained, be used in the trade they studied. People who are not used in their specialties should receive further training so that they can have the technical and vocational skills to fulfill the missions assigned. Correct utilization is manifested not only in rational assignments, but also in upgrading and promoting in correct accordance with the standards, regulations, and policies. Every year the combat arm organizes supplementary training to upgrade the technical personnel, and drafts plans to recruit fully qualified people to become technical cadres Only thereby can the combat arm develop all capabilities of the corps of technical troops and personnel, and meet its increasingly greater development requirements.

5616
CSO: 4209

IMPORTANCE OF READY RESERVES STRESSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 60-65

[Article by Colonel Thong Son: "Building, Training, and Managing Ready Reserve Forces"]

[Text] Building ready reserve forces is a great strategic task which both responds to the urgent immediate situation and is appropriate to the long-range requirements of developing and defending the homeland.

Based on our experiences in defeating the U.S. in the past and our recent defeat of the Chinese aggressor army, to ensure the fulfillment of both missions -- defending the homeland and successfully building socialism -- our state has adopted the policy of developing ready reserve forces, in order to prepare for our army a powerfulreserve force that is prepared to cope with all war circumstances and is sufficiently strong to defeat the enemy.

To fulfill military obligations in the form of reserve mobilization is to prepare for the regular army a strong reserve force, develop along professional, modern lines, and meet the requirement of coordinated combat by armed forces branches and combat arms on the various scales of war.

If we are to carry out the viewpoint of combining the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy, our army must build both strong standing forces and strong reserve forces, in order to both prepare for war and create for the nation an army with strong political consciousness, consciousness of strict organization and discipline, and advanced cultural, scientific, and technical knowledge, in order to strongly defend and successfully build the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The ready reserve forces are to be drawn from all young men capable of fulfilling immediate combat missions and of developing until they can meet the requirements of modern people's war to defend the homeland in the long range. But the largest and principal force is still the youths who are employed by the state or are in relatively concentrated collective organizations which are easily managed and can be rapidly mobilized, such as students in Level-II general education schools, middle-level vocational schools, or colleges, and the cadres, workers, and personnel of state organs and enterprises.

The ready reserve forces must be developed along professional, uniform lines, to provide large supplementary forces for a professional, modern army. Therefore, the recruitment standards must be as strict as those for recruitment by the regular army. If there are no strict standards, or if recruitment is not carefully organized, then deficient people or bad elements may slip through and weaken the armed forces, or there will be sufficient numbers during the training phase but when it is necessary to mobilize and use the reserve forces there will not be enough people, which will cause great waste for the state and the collectives.

The training period of the ready reserve forces depends on the unified stipulations of the state, and is sufficient to ensure annual training in accordance with the (shortened) program for training new troops and with the necessary training regarding the armored combat arm. After the second cycle of concentrated training, the college students with two or more years of college and the cadres and workers of the organs and enterprises must take training that is suitable to their vocations and to the requirement of training officers for the branches and combat arms of a modern army.

The development and training of ready reserve forces must always be unified with the policy of building up the corps of state cadres, workers, and personnel. The results of annual training must be to consolidate the results of previous training and continually meet the new needs and standards. With regard to such technical combat arms as artillery, combat engineers, communications, reconnaissance, etc., only if there is training in many phases and continual consolidating can quality be assured. The direction for training ready reserve forces, in addition to the requirements regarding tactics, military technical subjects, and orders, includes always making the requirement of creating new socialist people and succeeding generations one of the objectives of training people who have the abilities and moral qualities of warriors who defend the homeland and are good citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

After a period of concentrated training, the organizational structure of the ready reserve forces must be continually consolidated in each base, to ensure that in ordinary times they serve as the nuclei of the mass armed forces and when war breaks out they can be rapidly mobilized into the army and fight immediately. The reserve forces must also be assigned more or less permanently to the reserve forces and be assigned clear leadership and command responsibilities. There must be plans for periodic training and maneuvers with the reserve troops, for only then can they fulfill their missions in the future.

The development of the ready reserves is a mission of the entire party, the entire population, and the entire army. The managing organs and the military units are principally responsible for organizing, developing, training, and managing.

The army's reserve forces include cadres, workers, and personnel who are employed by state organs and enterprises or who are permanently assigned to the schools and relatively concentrated bases in the localities. Therefore, development, training, and management are responsibilities of all echelons, sectors, and local bases, not merely the responsibility of the military organs which have been assigned organization, development, and training tasks.

The building and training of ready reserve forces along professional, modern lines and on a large scale is a very meticulous, persistent, long-range task. Furthermore, the concentrated training periods of the army units are very brief, so the training results during those periods can only be the preconditions for future steps. If the concentrated training periods are not closely combined with continual consolidation and review at the local level, in accordance with a strict system, the results of the concentrated building and training period cannot be developed. In fact, if organization and training are difficult, the molding and management of people are even more difficult, especially with regard to the ready reserve forces, which are continually changing. We must bring people into organizations and by means of organization and the study and activity systems consolidate the strength of the organization and develop and mold people. Only if very great efforts are made can those tasks be accomplished. The ready reserve cadres and enlisted men themselves often believe that completing concentrated training means that they have escaped from the compulsions of army discipline. But if the bases and localities only pay attention to production and other work, and do not supervise and admonish, or create conditions for the men to review, and especially if they do not resolutely maintain a military way of life the ready reserve forces will gradually decline with regard to quantity and quality, and when there is a mobilization the army will encounter difficulties.

The military units assigned training missions for a few months cannot do everything required to improve and maintain the quality of the reserve forces. At best, they can only build a foundation. Therefore, the principal, permanent responsibility for training belongs to the local military organs and to the organs, enterprises, and schools which directly manage that force.

The ready reserve forces are built up and trained along professional lines. After returning from undergoing concentrated training, they must participate in maintainingsocial order and security, and are responsible for joining the other forces in defending the negative phenomena in economic and social management. Those forces must always be prepared to fight and to work with the local armed forces in smashing all counterrevolutionary activities and preventing disturbances by bad elements in the localities. Clearly, the bases and localities must maintain tight leadership and command of those forces. That will also help prevent negative phenomena from arising among the ready reserve cadres and enlisted men caused by bad influence of negative phenomena in their families and in society. The tight management of those forces has an important significance in consolidating the organizations, building the new man, and promoting all aspects of work and production at the base level. If we continually do a good job of building and training, from one cyle to another, and exercise tight management, the bases and localities will always have strong armed forces which not only maintain a high degree of combat readiness but also help repulse the negative phenomena in society.

In order to build up the ready reserves, the state must adopt a number of specific policies to create favorable conditions so that the men can study contentedly and fulfill their missions. The goal of building ready reserve forces is to serve the requirements of national defense and large-scale combat, so it is essential that we steel the cadres andmen by means of the army's orders, regulations, and rules. But the ready reserve cadres and men have dual roles: they become regular troops in wartime and in peacetime, after undergoing concentrated training, return to their organs, enterprises, or schools to work, produce, and study as usual. If, at present, we do not certain forms to combine organizations, laws, and policies in management, it will be difficult to maintain continual combat strength. Furthermore, it is necessary to pay attention to the rear area and to their families, especially when they are undertaking concentrated training. There must be explicit regulations and policies to stimulate the positive aspects and limit and overcome the negative aspects, while encouraging the men to do a good job of building up the army and defending the homeland.

Since our country is still poor, it cannot meet all of the requirements that are set, so the responsible organs must study and resolve the immediate problems, in a manner appropriate to the specific capabilities and conditions of the localities, and they should not wait for the state to resolve them.

Paying attention to developing good people and continually building strong organizations, combined with the necessary policies, will encourage youths to fulfill their military obligations in that form.

We must study the formation of training teams for the ready reserves, and select skilled cadres and specialized technical personnel for those teams.

The ready reserve forces have two clear functions: training during ordinary times and fighting during wartime.

To achieve good development and training, first of all there must be a corps of skilled cadres, and at the same time there must be a force of skilled technical cadres. Since the reserve forces include many components and categories, and train in accordance with many programs and at many different times, many complicated problems must be resolved. Furthermore, those teams are not merely training teams but are also combat command and leadership organizations organized in that form. The requirement during the training period, should war break out, is to immediately change over to combat readiness and combat. Therefore, the ready reserve teams must be complete and relatively strong, not only in order to achieve high quality and good results in training but also to ensure combat-readiness and victorious combat under all circumstances. A corps of experienced leadership and command cadres and a professional, expert technical force are very important conditions for ensuring that the training bases fulfill their missions.

If organization is not strong and stable, the quality of unit development and training will not be high and bad thoughts may easily arise. In the process of building and training ready reserve forces, the regular and reserve cadres and men live together, and after a brief period of time are separated and live separately. Therefore, unanimity with reard to thoughts, sentiments, work styles, and many other matters, cannot be achieved immediately, so that everyone can go all-out to build a strong unit. With regard to that matter, the responsibility of the cadre teams is very great. Those comrades must take the initiative in positively building, consolidating, and developing the relationships between ready reserve cadres and men and regular cadres and men, in order to unify the unit into a single bloc and achieve a high degree of unanimity regarding objectives and missions, in order to achieve good training and combat-readiness.

The cadres in those teams must clearly understand the special characteristics of the various categories and missions, so that they can take the initiative in all situations.

Ready reserve training covers many subjects in a brief period of time. Furthermore, the ready reserve cadres and men often have the attitude that they are on temporary duty, are reluctant to study urgently, are reluctant to accept discipline and undergo hardships. A rather large number of them, especially workers and officials who receive salaries and are accustomed to a free, comfortable way of live at home or in the organs and enterprises, and some who still work after regular hours, easily become discontented, do not thoroughly understand their missions, and fear being far from home, enduring hardships, and leading continually disrupted lives. That affects lolidarity, unanimity, and confidence in one another, and the results and quality of work, study, and training. We must confirm responsibilities from the beginning, so that the cadres and men in the training teams can have correct viewpoints and thoughts, have a strong sense of political responsibility, have good methods and styles, and truly take the initiative in all regards, in order to create solidarity throughout the unit and do a good job of fulfilling the missions that are assigned.

Recently the actual experiences of the ready reserve training units of the Capital Military Zone have demonstrated that youths living under our regime -- especially the youths in Hanoi -- have relatively good moral and material conditions, have broad academic knowledge and understanding, and have a way of life that is different from that in many places, so there are requirements which cannot be met because the army is undergoing a vast expansion. Some youths who do not clearly understand their obligations easily become negative. If they don't clearly understand the characteristics of the various categories and the nature of the missions, cadres may have incorrect attitudes. Furthermore, we must enable the cadres, workers, and officials, as well as the high school and college students in the capital, to clearly realize their roles, honor, and responsibility, so that they can exert themselves, train well, be prepared to enter the army and fight to defend the homeland, and be worthy of their herioic country and its heroic capital.

The mission of building, training, and managing the ready reserves demands that the ideological work be very active, positive, effective, and sharp. We must pay attention to developing the good aspects, but must resolutely struggle against distortions. Organization must be very tight, strict, and specific. First of all, we must do a good job of educating and developing the corps of cadres, resolutely organize everyone, regulate all activities of the units in accordance with orders, and continually tie in the ideological work with the organization work to create a solid base of support on which to further all aspects of the work.

5616
CSO: 4209

DECISION ON REASSIGNED, DEMOBILIZED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Article: "Supplementing Policy on Reassigned and Demobilized Military Personnel"]

[Text] To create favorable conditions for military personnel, after having fulfilled their task and moved out of the army, to further develop the fine nature of the revolutionary soldiers, on 1 September 1980 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 281/CP, which consists of the following articles:

Article 1 - The following military personnel who may not have served in the army for full 5 years, as they are transferred out of the army, are to get the same benefits after their reassignment or demobilization as those who have served for full 5 years in the army, as it is mentioned in items A and B in Decision No 178-CP of 20 July 1974 of the Council of Ministers:

- Female military personnel having served in the army for 3 consecutive years or more.

- Wounded military personnel having been classified as disabled.

- Military personnel having lost 31-59 percent of their working capacity because of combat or an international task in border areas and islands.

Article 2 - Military personnel having fulfilled their task in the army and having returned to their localities no longer than 6 months (from the date the army unit signed a decision to allow their demobilization or discharge from the army) who are recruited into a state organ or enterprise or are accepted through admission tests by concentrated training schools will benefit from the policy as military personnel being transferred straight from army units to organs, enterprises or schools and will stop receiving demobilization allowances (if any).

Article 3 - Point 2 in item C of Decision No 178-CP of 20 July 1974* is now abolished.

---

* Point 2, item C of Decision No 178-CP of 20 July 1974 states: "Noncommissioned officers and combatants operating on battlefields A, B and C who were wounded and classified as disabled, or operating on battlefields B and C who had a chronic disease, will receive the same benefits, although they may not have served in the army for 5 years, after their reassignment or demobilization as those who have served for more than 5 years in the army as mentioned in items A and B above" (footnote by NHAN DAN).

5598
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CORRUPTION IN, INAPPROPRIATE USE OF GASOLINE DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7, 9 Oct 80

/Article by Hong Khanh and Thong Nong: "Where Does the Gasoline Go?"7

/7 Oct 80, p 27

/Text7 Gasoline is the "grain" of industry. Each year, with the help of the fraternal countries, our country has had to reserve a large amount of money in order to import gasoline to support production and life. The cost of 1 ton of this fuel is, by the time it reaches the Port of Haiphong from abroad, almost equal to that of 1 ton of rice. And yet, gasoline inspection, management and use is very loose and this leads to much waste.

Inappropriate Allocations

The yearly gasoline allocation norms for each unit are based on the planned production and business enterprise tasks and the depreciation norms of the various types of machines, tools and materials. The allocation principle is to concentrate rationally on the urgent economic tasks and reduce distribtuion for nonproduction needs. But in reality, when formulating gasoline allocation norms, many units often make estimates; they take the amount used the previous year and then increase this by 20 to 30 percent. They greatly "expand" the budget figures so that things will be "perfect" after their budgets are "cut" by higher echelons. Such unscientific and deceitful ways of calculating things lead to a disruption of the distribution plans and, at times, they cause artificial tensions. In 1979, the Van Dien Dry Cell Battery Factory used only 27,263 kilograms of gasoline and 76,599 kilograms of diesel fuel but it formulated norms and was allocated 38,024 kilograms of gasoline, an increase of more than 30 percent, and 192,664 kilograms of diesel fule, an increase of almost 150 percent. At the same time, the amount of lubricating oil used for machine and tool lubrication and maintenance was only 60 percent of the amount needed. The Viet Tri Power Plant requested 100 tons of diesel fuel but in reality it did not need that type of fuel. A district in Ben Tre Province requested gasoline for tractors to plow 77,000 hectares but, in reality, the tractors were capable of plowing only one-half that area. During the 1979/1980 winter-spring production season, in plowing and irrigating the fields, Ninh Hai District in Thuan Hai Province used 600 liters of gasoline and 500 liters of diesel fuel to plant each hectare of onions and it used 700 liters of gasoline and 550 liters of diesel fuel to plant each hectare of garlic. But the district's export onion and garlic purchasing station formulated allocation norms of 900 liters of gasoline and 770 liters of diesel fuel for each hectare of onions and 1,000 liters of gasoline and 800 liters of diesel fuel for each hectare of garlic. The total amount of gasoline received in excess of the amount needed was 59,000 liters. The amount of products purchased fulfilled only 30 percent of the planned quotas.

The principle that has been put forth is that gasoline will be allocated only if there is equipment. But the Flour Mill Construction Board in Hanoi, for example, which does not have containers, vehicles, construction equipment, means of transportation and so on has still requested 50 tons of gasoline and 150 tons of diesel fuel. This unit has used gasoline allocation records and hired contracting units with construction equipment or let other units borrow them. The result is that the fuel distribution norms have been ruined. Since the contractors wanted work, they often set slightly "lower" hiring rates while those hiring the contractors found ways to increase the quotas. When what had been accomplished was calculated, /īt was found that7 only 90,000 cubic meters of earth and rock had been leveled and emplaced and both sides filed reports doubling the statistics.

In Ho Chi MInh City, in 1980, the Building Service has transportation needs of 4.8 million ton-kilometers. The special-use means of transportation of the service can ensure the transportation of only 2.8 million ton-kilometers. To transport the remaining amount, means of transportation must be rented from the Communications and Transportation Service. But both have formulated gasoline allocation norms. Actually, the only thing necessary is to balance the amount of gasoline for fulfilling all the city's transportation tasks.

Since the units prepare budgets this way and the approving agencies do not inspect things, many times things are done to save face and things are divided in a "grasping" manner. In similar circumstances, one locality will be allocated too little and, after inspections are made, it will have to be supplied hundreds of additional tons while, at the same time, another locality will be allocated almost 50 percent more than it really needs.

Arbitrary Distribution

The management and distribution of gasoline has been entrusted to the General Gasoline and Oil Corporation subordinate to the Ministry of Supply. But this unit only receives it at the port, stores it and, based on the planned norms, distributes it to the ministries, localities and a number of large production installations. Almost 60 percent of the gasoline is supplied directly to the production installations by the ministries and localities. The General Gasoline and Oil Corporation regards its task completed when it has supplied the customer units with the approved amounts. How this gasoline is used after that and whether it is used in accord with the goals and objectives or not is not the direct responsibility of the General Corporation.

The direc tor of a large construction corporation in Hanoi said, in reviewing the unit's work for the year, that "of the 220 'doors' that must be 'knocked' on in order to obtain materials, fuel, grain, capital and so on, the gasoline 'door' must be 'knocked' on the most, provided that there are allocation norms." Because there are no regulations that bind the supply agencies to the users, in many cases the gasoline is not used in accord with the ojectives, goals and norms. One province has arbitrarily stipulated that each provincial party committee member will be supplied 200 liters of gasoline per month regardless of whether or not they have a compact car or motorcycle. This totalled 127,000 liters for the entire year, which is equal to approximately 5 percent of the gasoline used to satisfy the agricultural needs of that province. A number of lower echelon cadres also use gasoline in order to grant favors. In some places, the chairmen and village public security forces have ordered gasoline to be distributed. In 2½ months of the first quarter of 1980, the Ben Tre Materials Supply Corporation made 92 sales outside the plans, sales including 125,414 liters of gasoline. Personnel of the corporation's planning office have openly approved two gasoline sales to customers.

Directive No 124-TTg of 3 May 1972 stipulated that the various echelons cannot stockpile gasoline. Any unit that needs to stockpile gasoline must obtain the consent of the managing ministries, the Ministry of Supply and the General Gasoline and Oil Corporation and it can stockpile only 5 to 10 percent of the planned norm. But the flow of gasoline to the production and business enterprise points is often diverted or obstruc ted. When it reaches the provinces, the provinces keep some; when it reaches the districts, the districts keep some, and when it reaches the villages, even the villages keep some and so by the time it reaches the pumping and tractor stations and so on, little is left. During the last 6 months of last year, Haiphong City distributed gasoline to the leading sector units and to the subordinate units but it kept 44.4 percent of the gasoline and 26 percent of the diesel fuel allocated to these units. After these sectors and units received the gasoline and diesel fuel, they in turn reserved some; for example, the Public Health Service distributed almost 90 percent of the gasoline and 70 percent of the diesel fuel to the primary installations, the Communications and Transportation Service distributed 63 percent of the gasoline and 83 percent of the fiesel fuel allocated to the primary installations. As for the city of Hanoi, one year, because of reserving much, only on 20 November did it provide additional supplies to the primary installations and this created difficulties for the lower echelons in carrying out the planned tasks. Now, the rainy season is almost over but Y Yen District in Ha Nam Ninh Province has still not received 33 tons of diesel fuel, which is equal to 8 percent of the gasoline needs based on the 1980 allocation norms, the main reason being that, since the first quarter, the Provincial Tractor Branch has held back gasoline as "reserves."

A number of places have distributed gasoline by private letter using the words "warm greetings" instead of having a seal or documentary proof. Thus, when taking inventory at the beginning of 1980, the storehouse records of the Supply Corporation in a province showed 1,115 tons but, in reality, there were only 606 tons; more than 500 tons, or more than 10 percent of the gasoline needed to support agriculture in the province, were missing. In 1979, this corporation distributed gasoline free to cadres and workers for private use; this gasoline was valued at more than 52,000 dong. One responsible cadre in the corporation distributed 24 bills of sale following the "warm greetings" path; in this, some invoices for which no money was collected concerned 6,000 liters of diesel fuel. The amount of gasoline lost and wasted was several times the amount saved by the provincial marine products and agricultural sectors. In 1979, the Cao Lanh and Hong Ngu district supply stations in Dong Thap Province skimped on the amount of gasoline in the planned norms and took this 637,000 liters of gasoline and 49,000 liters of diesel fuel and sold it on the outside.

/9 Oct 80, p 2/

/Text/ Not In Accord With the Quotas

GAsoline evaporates easily, it is highly flammable and it changes volume depending on the temperature. It is a special type of material that cannot be stored with other types of goods. Because of this, it is easy to inspect and store. The state has set use quotas for the various types of vehicles, machines, tools and materials belonging to the different sectors. Some people say that it is difficult to fulfill these quotas. The reasons are: the plans for picking up materials and goods say one place but when the vehicles go to pick up the goods, they must go somewhere else to get them or return empty handed; the roads are full of chuckholes and many bridges are damaged; the vehicles and machines lack spare parts; the fields are uneven and muddy and so on. But this is correct to only a degree. There are many places with similar circumstances and the same difficulties where the units have still managed to satisfactorily fulfill the quotas. The Dong Anh Agricultural Machine Station in Hanoi plowed a hectare using 1 kilogram less gosoline than stipulated by the quotas. Long An Province has regularly fulfilled the waste quotas for the tools used in plowing and loosening the soil and irrigating and draining the rice, peanuts and tobacco. Truck transport enterprises 6 and 18 and so on and many drivers such as Nguyen Van Ngu, Pham Quang Hung, Doan Phuc and others have, in using gasoline for 1,000 ton-kilometers, frequently used 10 to 15 kilograms of gasoline less as compared with the state quotas. They have been able to do this because of constantly improving their concept of mastery and clearly realizing that the quotas are the basis for implementing the economic accounting system and improving enterprise management. Thus, the units and individuals mentioned above have given attention to using gasoline in accord with the planned quotas and strengthening inspections and management and they have striven to apply the technical advances and satisfactorily coordinate the existing manual and mechanical measuring tools.

At the same time, many units and individuals have used gasoline very wastefully. They have gotten into a situation in which the quotas they have set are much higher than those set by the state and yet they have still failed to fulfill the quotas.

Disregarding state regulations, many people have arbitrarily established procedures for using compact cars and even enterprise and corporation directors have used compact cars to get to and from work each day. One construction corporation in southern Vietnam has 20 to 30 compact cars coming and going.

The use of gasoline in ways that are not in accord with the goals and objectives is rather widespread. People are in the habit of taking and they are not concerned about whether this gasoline brings economic results. Because of this, many units cannot inspect the gasoline consumption quotas for each task. The Bac Thai Gasoline Corporation inspected 15 customer units in 1979; very few places opened their monthly combined export-import and storehouse records. The import-export details could not be analyzed and only the cards of the storehouse custodians were used as a basis. The use of gasloine that is not in accord with the goals has led to a lose of balance in carrying out the plans. During the first 3 months of this year, in transporting goods, Nghia Binh Province fulfilled only 17 percent of the state plans; at the same time, it completely fulfilled the passenger transport plans (most of the passengers were merchants). Cai Be transport unit 3, which is subordinate to the Tien Giang Provincial Transport Corporation, transported only one-half the amount of state goods as private goods.

In the transport plans, the places have all made plans to use rudimentary means of transportation on the short routes. But when they have gasoline and there are means of transportation, many places use these means of transportation in unplanned ways. Many agricultural cooperatives have used the gasoline allocated for plowing and drought control, for transporting bricks, tiles, lime and sand and for building houses for cooperative members. Based on the calculations of Ho Chi Minh City, in 1980, in transporting lumber alone, if the use of the existing means of river transport and rudimentary means of transportation is strengthened, there will be a reduction in the use of gasoline of almost 200 tons. At the Ninh Binh, Vong Bi, Thai Nguyen and other thermoelectric power plants, if the dry coal storage areas are maintained, if the coal crushers are serviced and used well and, at the same time, if the coal industry strives to supply coal with adequate heat value in accord with the contracts, it will be possible to conserve a notable amount of gasoline.

There are a rather large number of empty vehicles operating on the roads. At the same time, the bus depots, goods storage areas and ports lack means of transportation and, therefore, passenger and goods pile up. In many units, the numbers of loaded and unloaded transport vehicles out on the road are almost equal.

The collection of used oil in accord with the quotas has not been carried on thoroughly. Each year, if only 20 to 25 percent is recovered in accord with state quotas (the power transformer stations can recover 60 to 70 percent) and then remade, there will be approximately 4,000 /more/ tons of primary-product lubricating oil. But the units with a good lubricating oil recovery rate, such as the Ha Bac Bridges and Roads Corporation, have recovered only 3.1 percent. Some places use the used oil to oil the brick and tile molds or they throw it away.

Used As an Exchange Material

The state has stipulated that the units in the managing ministries have the right to regulate the gasoline among themselves but there must be imput from these ministries. Among the ministries and localities, to regulate things among them, the matter must be thoroughly reviewed by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply. This stipulation shows that gasoline is to be managed according to the plans. But, at present, in many provinces, many people openly sell cans and bottles of gasoline right in front of the gasoline distribution stations.

Also, special use is made of gasoline as an exchange material and to create conditions to pressure others. The Port of Ha Bac agreed to work for wages but it forced the passengers to pay in gasoline, accumulating a total of almost 13 tons.

Many people have asked: "Why, since gasoline is a strategic type of good that must be purchased from abroad with foreign currency, is the gasoline not managed tightly? As for those who exceed the grain and capital standards or who use grain or capital for the wrong purposes, the grain, banking and financial sectors have the right to stop this, make deductions or force them to pay compensation. Why can people use gasoline like this without being forced to pay compensation or having deductions made? Should the production and business enterprise units have to have additional gasoline consumption quotas for each product unit? At present, few places adequately calculate gasoline wastage per product unit and few places compare gasoline wastage with the work results and yet this valuable type of fuel is allocated based on the needs of the users.

Our country presently has a great shortage of gasoline and we must conserve each drop. The time has come when we must stipulate a clear policy: Gasoline is a strategic material uniformly managed by the state; private individuals are absolutely prohibited from selling, speculating in or hoarding gasoline.

According to Premier's Decision No 82-TTg, the gasoline supply elements subordinate to the combined materials corporation have been abolished. The General Gasoline and Oil Corporation will manage things uniformly, from receiving and transporting the gasoline to supplying it to the units. Seventeen provinces and municipalities have implemented this decision. The initial results have been rather good. Less gasoline has been diverted or held back, it has gone directly to the proper people and units in accord with the targets, transportation costs have declined and things are more convenient for the consumers.

But this is only one step forward in supplying gasoline. As for whether or not the gasoline is used effectively after it reaches the primary installations, this requires more specific policies. Using economic, administrative and educational measures, we must strive to put a stop to gasoline "bleeding" and vigorously conserve this very important type of material.

11943
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SHORTCOMINGS IN POLITICAL TRAINING OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTOR'S REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 80 pp 17-23 and 52

[Article by Nguyen Hoang: "Several Thoughts on Improving the Teaching of Political Theory Within the Party"]

[Text] Part One: The Requirements of the Political Task in the New Stage and the Objectives of Improving the Teaching of Political Theory Within the Party

I.

As a part of party building, the teaching of political theory as well as ideological activities, in general, must be based on the requirements of the political task and contribute to the successful performance of this task. In contrast to the other branches on the ideological front, with its function of providing us with basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the basic viewpoints of the party, the teaching of political theory is not only designed to meet the requirements of the immediate political task, but also to prepare for the tasks of many subsequent years. Therefore, before evaluating the situation and determining the objectives in the improvement of this work, it is necessary to clarify the requirements of the new stage of the revolution with regard to the teaching of political theory within the party.

1. Since the day that the South was liberated, socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country have been carried out in a comprehensive manner and on a nationwide scale. And, during the 1980's, our party must successfully carry out the basic tasks of the period of transition in accordance with the line of the 4th Party Congress, the essence of which is building the system of collective ownership of the working people and carrying out socialist industrialization.

This is a great leap forward, one which demands that our party correctly resolve a host of brand new problems and not only improve its general line, but, more pressingly, also resolve problems related to its positions, policies and organization of implementation within each specific area of work. To achieve the above, our party must acquire new understanding, new abilities and a new level of organization. As the resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out: "The task of making our country a prosperous and strong socialist country and the struggle to successfully implement the various congress resolutions face our party with extremely large responsibilities and require that it be stronger. Our party, all cadres and party members, must not only develop increasingly high ethics, qualities and understanding, especially with regard to theory and methodology, the laws of the economy and the laws of class struggle when the party is in political power, but must also develop new capabilities in the field of organizing the socialist revolution, a field in which our party presently has many shortcomings." The teaching of political theory must be improved to help meet this demand, especially with regard to theory and methodology.

2. The reactionary authorities in China have become the immediate enemy of our people and a dangerous threat to the revolution of the people of the world. Although they have suffered a heavy defeat, they have not abandoned their scheme to commit aggression and hostile acts against our people. The struggle against the Chinese reactionaries, the immediate enemy of our people, a struggle which is closely linked to the struggle against imperialism, our basic enemy, must be continued on a long-term basis. Therefore, in conjunction with the task of accelerating socialist transformation and socialist construction, we must continue to carry out a no less fundamental and pressing task, namely, strengthening the national defense system and always being ready to fight in defense of the fatherland and fulfill our international obligation.

In this struggle, we must not only defeat every scheme of aggression and sabotage, but must also fight each of their reactionary theories, thereby helping to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and overcoming every harmful influence of Maoism upon some of our cadres, party members and people.

The teaching of political theory must be coordinated with the other branches on the ideological front in order to give cadres and party members a clear understanding of the reactionary nature and insidious schemes of the new enemy as well as a clear understanding of our line and position regarding them and build the determination of our cadres and party members to defeat each of their hostile actions. On the other hand, we must improve the command of political theory on the part of cadres and party members so that they are able to expose the anti-Marxist nature of the Maoists masquerading as socialists, strengthen the solidarity and oneness of mind of the entire party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party and consciously overcome the influences of Maoism in their own understanding, viewpoints and work methods.

3. In the one-half century of struggle, many generations of party members have succeeded one another within our party; some party members belong to the generation of the 1930's, some party members matured in the August Revolution and the resistance against the French colonialists, some belonged to the generation that has grown up in socialist construction and the resistance against the United States for national salvation and a new generation of party members has been forming during the past several years. This marks the inevitable passage from persons who have fought for many years and are now old to young persons. This transfer is occurring within the corps of leadership cadres now and the next 5 to 10 years will see profound changes within the structure of the corps of party members. How to insure that this transfer is carried out smoothly and well has become one of the foremost concerns in party building. In the teaching of political theory, it is now even more necessary

to look ahead to these changes in order to promptly improve both the contents and mode of education with a view toward keeping pace with the changes in the structure of the corps and helping to create a strata of strong, dependable persons to be the worthy inheritors of the strata that preceded them.

Intensifying the teaching of political theory and meeting the requirements of the political task in the new stage also mean making ideological and political preparations for the shift from one generation to the next within the party, We can and must create a new generation of party members who fully possess the character of a communist as described by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto." We also can and must create the next corps of leadership cadres, who must symbolize the political line of the party and possess the qualities and abilities required by the tasks assigned to them.

4. As a part of the international communist movement, our party, ever since the day it was established, has closely linked the revolutionary undertaking of the working class and people of Vietnam to the common undertaking of the people's of the three countries on the Indochina peninsula, to the construction and protection of socialism by the USSR and the fraternal countries and to the revolutionary movement of the working class and people of the countries struggling for national independence, democracy and socialism. We have made positive contributions to the revolutionary undertaking of the peoples of the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea and to the common undertaking of the world revolution; at the same time, we have received help in many ways from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and received the widespread support of progressive forces in the world.

In the coming years, in keeping with the strategy of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, with the communist and worker parties, we will not only continue to receive international assistance, but must also move forward to make a more positive contribution to the effort to resolve the common problems of the world revolution and be worthy of the position of the nation of Vietnam, of the Vietnam Communist Party.

In the field of political theory, we must promptly incorporate the latest achievements of the world with regard to the development of theory as well as practical application and the lessons and experiences that have been summarized in order to enrich our teaching of political theory. On the other hand, we must also take the initiative and participate in the effort to resolve the common problems now being faced within the international communist movement. This task demands that we raise the question of building a corps of cadre theorists who are highly qualified, who are not only able to summarize the diverse experiences of the Vietnamese revolution, but who also have the ability needed to participate in the effort to resolve the common theoretical problems of the world revolution.

5. On the basis of the above mentioned requirements, the questions faced in the teaching of political theory to cadres and party members in the 1980's can be summarized as follows:

a) Providing advanced training in order to improve the command of political theory on the part of cadres and party members, raising it to the level of their new tasks;

b) Helping to prepare for the change from one generation to the next among party members, the key to which is training the next corps of cadres (primarily the leadership cadres on the various levels) and raising the qualifications of party members (primarily by teaching the stratum of new party members);

c) Building a corps of cadres who are Marxist-Leninist theorists, are scientists capable of participating in research to help to resolve the theoretical questions of our country's revolution and the world revolution.

In the teaching of political theory, attention must be given to all three areas: raising the command of political theory (which includes Marxist-Leninist theory and the lines and viewpoints of the party), improving the ability to engage in practical activities (primarily the ability to concretize lines and organize and guide the implementation of these lines) and cultivating the qualities of communism, with the most important aspect at this time being helping every cadre and party member to acquire an increasingly deep understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and the lines and viewpoints of the party and acquire the ability to apply this knowledge to resolve practical problems. The cultivation of revolutionary qualities and the ability to organize and guide implementation must also rest on this basis. Because, a poor command of theory is fertile ground for opportunism of all shades. From the point of view of practical activities, a poor command of theory also leads to empiricism, to the inability to analyze and summarize experiences. In an address delivered at the ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, Le Duan pointed out: "The task of building the party politically and ideologically at this time is to give the organizations of the party and all cadres and party members a deep understanding of the line of the party and the ability to concretize this line in the form of correct plans and measures. To achieve this objective, the party must intensify its teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and its line and policies to cadres and party members. We must harshly criticize and overcome erroneous viewpoints that are contrary to the line of the party; we must combat the influence of bourgeois thinking and the remnants of feudal thinking, with particular importance attached to struggling to abolish the thinking, psychology and habits of the small-scale producer. We must constantly cultivate the stand of the working class and communist ideals so that every cadre and party member is always a frontline soldier in the socialist revolution, especially in the transformation and construction of the economy, and always fully complies with the policies of the party and state."

II.

1. Teaching politics and ideology to cadres and party members is the constant task of the party organizations, a task that is carried out through many forms of study and training: in the activities of the party, in the revolutionary movement of the masses, in schools and classes (formal and on-the-job), through the books and newspapers of the party and through the other means of information and culture. In coordination with the other branches on the ideological front, the teaching of political theory (also called training and study) over the past several years has made noteworthy contributions to raising the command of political theory, improving the communist qualities and improving the ability to engage in practical activities of cadres and party members:

a) By keeping closely abreast of the political task of the party and through the various phases of political activities, through long-term and short-term classes, both formal and on-the-job, the teaching of political theory has taught cadres and party members many times about the lines and viewpoints of the party and about general issues as well as specific fields of work.

In substance, the teaching of the lines and viewpoints of the party is the teaching of the revolutionary way of thinking and acting, consequently, even though our ability to present various questions is still seriously limited, the teaching of the lines and viewpoints of the party many times has laid a firm political basis, established unity of thought and action throughout the party and helped to raise the political qualities and work ability of cadres and party members.

b) We have gradually expanded the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and closely linked it to the teaching of the lines of the party, thereby raising the level of consciousness of cadres and party members with regard to understanding and complying with the lines and policies of the party.

Due to the harsh nature of the struggle, both during the period of illegal activities as well as doing the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, only a small component of cadres and party members have been able to study theory. As of 1960, only 1,500 of the 4,000 middle level and high level leadership cadres of the party had studied theory in a relatively systematic fashion. Today (if we include the persons who have nearly completed their 1979 programs on the various levels), about 1 million cadres and party members are studying under the various basic programs, some 360,000 of whom (about one-fourth the total number of party members) have studied Marxist-Leninist theory on two levels: relatively systematic and general.

c) The persons to whom political theory is taught are all cadres and party members. However, in training guidelines, efforts have been concentrated first on training leadership cadres (present and future) and teaching new party members.

As a result, the number of leadership cadres who have completed their study under basic theoretical programs is higher than the number of other cadres and party members (65 percent of high level and middle level leadership cadres, 30 to 40 percent of district level leadership cadres and 27.5 percent of basic level leadership cadres).

d) In the process of moving forward to meet the requirements of the political task, the teaching of political theory itself has undergone new stages of development:

--Once based partially on textbooks and foreign specialists, we have established political theory programs on four levels (the basic level, the elementary level, the middle level and the upper level) and compiled and distributed textbooks for all four programs.

--We have established a corps of specialized instructors and on-the-job instructors to undertake the teaching duties on the four existing program levels; some of these instructors have taught specialists and research students programs.

--We have established a system of formal party schools extending from the central to the district levels; at the same time, we have gradually developed the system of on-the-job schools and classes within the various sectors and levels and at many basic units.

--We have issued a system of standards, regulations and policies designed to gradually put the study of theory on a regular basis.

This new work is only in the initial stage and there are many things that must be examined, revised and improved upon; however, the jobs that have been performed mark a new stage of development in the teaching of political theory and have laid the necessary foundations for future stages of development.

2. However, the results that have been achieved still fall far short of meeting the requirements of the political task in the new stage. This is evident in two areas: the scale and the quality of training.

Examined from the point of view of the scale of training, we have not met the requirement of studying theory within the party and the command of political theory on the part of many cadres and party members has been improved slowly. The training of the next corps of leadership cadres still lacks planning and has not been carried out in a positive manner; the promotion of cadres (or the election to party committee echelons) before they have been sent for training is still a widespread phenomenon. There is a shortage of research cadres and instructors of theory and these persons are weak in their own command of theory.

On the other hand, in educational work, although cadres and party members have been provided with new knowledge of theory, lines and the organization and implementation of lines, this knowledge has stopped at principles, viewpoints and general knowledge and not been properly applied to help resolve practical problems. For this reason, although their understanding of political theory has been raised, changes in the forging of communist qualities and work skills have not been very marked. This is one of the reasons why there has not been a strong impact upon the movement even though many persons are studying; why there is a high level of unanimity concerning the line but many deviations when it comes to concretizing and complying with this line; and why the political qualities of the mass of cadres and party members are, general speaking, good but very serious negative phenomena still exist and are being corrected slowly.

Thus, in the areas of knowledge, ability and qualities, the preparing of cadres and party members for the new stage has not been carried out well. An important reason for this situation is the many shortcomings still to be found in the teaching of political theory, so many that the teaching of political theory does not fulfill its task.

a) The teaching of political theory is still based on the resuirements of the immediate political task and the standardization requirements of resolution 23, which stipulate the minimum program to be studied by each type cadre and party member. However, in the organization of implementation, the teaching of political theory is marked by major shortcomings, namely, the failure to formulate planning and plans for the elementary and advanced training of cadres and the failure to closely link the teaching of party members to the requirements of building the party and strengthening the other organizations within the dictatorship of the proletariat system during each period of time. The result has been that education has not kept pace with the requirements of the political task, educational activities are still decentralized and both their quality and effectiveness are low.

b) As regards the forms and methods of education, although it has been proposed that we make coordinated use of many educational measures, in actuality, these measures are generally taken separately and not directed toward a common objective. There is a tendency to conduct classes and only attach importance to formal schools and classes without taking positive steps to create the conditions needed to expand on-the-job study, especially for cadres studying under the middle level and high level programs. This is not only a shortcoming regarding understanding, but primarily a shortcoming in the organization of implementation.

c) The subjects being taught (in political activities and at schools and classes) are still simple in nature and the volume of knowledge being provided does not meet proposed training objectives. Compared to the cirricula supplied by the fraternal parties, our cirricula do not reflect the latest achievements of the world (in existing subjects) and completely lack a number of necessary subjects for leadership cadres. This is not to mention that our cirricula are not truly effective because they stop at general principles and viewpoints, do not deeply delve into theoretical problems raised by everyday life and do not truly improve the work skills of cadres and party members.

The methods of teaching are still dry and monotonous, depend heavily upon explanations and do not encourage independent thinking or democratic discussion among students; both teaching and learning heavily emphasize theory and books without attaching importance to examining and resolving the burning questions being faced in the work and the thinking of the student. As a result, the student might learn some new knowledge, but is not able to use it as a scientific method for analyzing, evaluating and resolving concrete problems in his practical activities.

d) The corps of instructors is still insufficient in size and quality. Compared to the staff that has been approved, the number of professional instructors in the faculties directly subordinate to the central level numbers only slightly more than one-half (nearly 700/1,200) and slightly more than one-third at the provincial party schools (nearly 800/2,000). The knowledge of many instructors is limited, usually only one level higher than the program they are teaching; sometimes, cadres must instruct other persons in the program they themselves just completed. Because there is a shortage of instructors, many schools and classes are opened, activities are decentralized and there is a lack of a division of labor and cooperation, instructors must teach many lessons and they do not have the time needed to research the actual situation, conduct scientific research and prepare their lessons.

The activities of the corps of on-the-job instructors appointed by the various party committee echelons are irregular. Although these instructors have the advantage of having a grasp of practice, few have received training in theory and their profession, consequently, the quality of their instruction is also limited.

e) The system of formal and on-the-job party schools that has been constructed is closely linked to the guidance provided by the various party committee echelons; however, there are certain matters that must be re-examined in planning and the division of management echelons. A clear line has not been drawn between the subject matter taught in the political theory classes of the party school system and the state school system, consequently, many cadres and party members must restudy the same program. The mode of operation of party schools is also dry and monotonous; formal schools only hold formal classes and have no interesting, on-the-job branches of study. Within the on-the-job party schools, organization, subject matter and mode of operation are patterned after the formal party schools. The technical equipment used in instruction is still rudimentary (instruction is usually nothing more than verbal instruction). In this area, there is still a rather large gap between party schools and the schools of the state.

III.

The 4th Congress of the Party set forth the task regarding ideological work within the party as "giving cadres and party members a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the party congress, basically raising their political level and tapping their spirit of self-awareness in their activities." And, the guideline for improving ideological work is "more thoroughly implementing the principle of theory combined with practice, insuring that subject matter is both fully scientific and militant and molding a scientific, independent and creative style of thinking on the part of the student."

In keeping with the task and guidelines set forth by the congress regarding the improvement of the teaching of political theory and on the basis of the requirements of the political task in the 1980's and the present situation surrounding educational work, it is possible to set forth the elements involved in the improvement of the teaching of political theory as follows:

1) In order to put the teaching of political theory under planning and plans, it is necessary to clearly establish the educational requirements regarding each type cadre, party member and Youth Union member and, on this basis, formulate plans for the training of cadres and the teaching of party members that are closely linked to the 5-year economic, cultural and social development plans (as well as to the various party congresses).

2) In order to improve the contents and methods of education, it is necessary to establish a new system of political theory educational programs to replace the system of programs that was established in 1972 and is still in use. On the basis of this new system of programs, we must compile new textbooks.

As regards educational methods, we must review the educational experiences of our party, investigate the experiences of the fraternal countries and gradually build the profession of teaching, instructing and studying political theory within the party.

3) The corps of specialized and on-the-job instructors must be organized along specialized lines and receive regular training so that they are able to meet the requirements of learning political theory within the party and in society.

4) We must consolidate the system of formal party schools placed under the direct leadership of the various party committee echelons so that these schools truly become educational tools and organizational tools of the party. We must expand the system of on-the-job schools and classes and coordinate the use of other measures in order to intensify the teaching of political theory in all sectors, on all levels and at each basic unit; we must strengthen the material bases and provide the means needed for the educational work of the party.

5) We must improve the management of the teaching of political theory within the party and throughout society in the following areas: the organizational structure, the mode of management, the formulation of regulations and policies, instruction and learning. The objectives of this improvement are to insure unified management by the party in the teaching of political theory, put the study of political theory on a regular basis, gradually modernize it and begin using diplomas and scientific titles such as those used in the other fields of study.

(To be continued)

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MORE ECONOMIC INCENTIVES, FEWER SUBSIDIES URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTOR'S REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 80 pp 1-16

[Article: "Understanding the Basic Viewpoints of the Party With Regard To Examining and Resolving Problems in Distribution and Circulation"]

[Text] Distribution and circulation play a very important role. Marx very correctly stated: production determines distribution, circulation and consumption, the production system determines the distribution system and the level of production determines the level of distribution and consumption. At the same time, distribution, circulation and consumption have a reciprocal effect upon production, either stimulating or restricting its development. In view of the facts that we are advancing directly from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, experienced many years of war and now still face the threat of war, our economic situation is one involving many difficulties. Therefore, in order to stabilize distribution and circulation, we must always firmly adhere to the principle of developing production with increasingly high productivity and returns. Without a very good plan for building the structure of the economy and developing production there can be no material basis for good distribution and circulation; conversely, without a correct mode of distribution and a correct circulation system, it is impossible to stimulate production, impossible to develop the potentials of production, impossible to formulate positive plans and implement plan norms well and impossible to competently contribute to the formation of the industrial-agricultural structure. For this reason, the problem of distribution and circulation has become a pressing problem that must be resolved.

Distribution and circulation are of a very highly integrated nature and reflect the basic economic relationships and the important political relationships of society. The relationship between industry and agriculture, the relationship between the central level and the local level, the relationships among all the people, the collective and the individual, the policy of the party regarding manual workers, farmers and intellectuals, the policy regarding the city and the countrysides and so forth are concretely expressed in the distribution and circulation policy. The struggle over "who defeats whom" which exists between the two ways of life is also most clearly evident in the field of distribution and circulation. As a result, whether the distribution and circulation problem is resolved well or not, it not only has an impact upon production, but also influences the implementation of the lines and policies of the party and the superior nature of our system.

The improvement of distribution and circulation involves an arduous, complex revolutionary struggle, one that demands that a variety of measures be taken in a systematic manner based on a scientific set of procedures. It also involves matters related to the interests of millions of persons, especially manual workers and farmers, and demands that many sectors on all echelons work together and that a high degree of unanimity is achieved from within the party and the corps of state cadres to the people.

Therefore, thoroughly understanding the basic viewpoints of the party with regard to improving circulation and distribution is a matter of foremost importance.

The objectives of the improvement of distribution and circulation in the years to come are:

1. Stimulating production, primarily agricultural production and providing incentiv for higher labor productivity and higher economic returns so that manual workers and farmers develop production with peace of mind and enthusiasm and produce much wealth for society;

2. Stabilizing the financial system, the circulation of money and the market, strengthening the state's control over the sources of commodities and strengthening and developing the socialist economic segment;

3. Efficiently distributing the social product and national income on a society-wide scale and maintaining and gradually improving the standard of living of the workers within the state and collective sectors, primarily manual workers, cadres and the people in areas ravaged by the war and serious natural disasters.

To insure that the above mentioned objectives are met, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the basic viewpoints of the party with regard to resolving the various problems regarding distribution and circulation with a view toward achieving true unanimity in thought and action, creating correct public opinion and developing powerful activist forces, thereby insuring the good implementation of the party's positions and policies regarding distribution and circulation.

1. We Must Place and Resolve the Problems of Distribution and Circulation Within the Framework of the Entire National Economy, the Political-Economic-Social System and the Overall Situation Surrounding Our People's Revolutionary Undertaking

a) We must firmly grasp and apply the viewpoint concerning the unity between politics and the economy and correctly establish the various relationships between the economy and the other areas of activity; we must be fully aware of the position of the economy as the foundation and the decisive role it plays, primarily in production; at the same time, we must realize the very large impact of the situation and of political, cultural and social activities upon the economy. In our country at this time, these various areas of activity overlap and intermix with one another.

As Lenin said, politics occupies the leading position (has priority) over the economy, but politics is the vivid expression of the economy and the economy, most directly distribution and circulation, becomes the political matter of foremost importance.

The economy must be placed against the background of the entire political-economic-social system in order to:

--Accurately establish the objectives, tasks and comprehensive measures of the entire national economy;

--Mobilize the combined strength of our system for practical action;

--Develop upon the impact of the achievements recorded in each area in order to create an overall impact, a combined strength for mobilizing the entire party and all the people to struggle with renewed revolutionary spirit to overcome every difficulty and shortcoming and successfully fulfill the objectives and tasks that have been set forth.

b) We must correct the viewpoint of raising and resolving economic problems in an isolated, onesided manner as well as the opposite viewpoint, namely, that of raising and resolving political, cultural and social questions in a manner not closely linked to or based upon the economy as a result of which we fail to fully realize the nature of the situation, fail to correctly determine the problems that exist, fail to correctly evaluate advantages and difficulties, fail to see causes and solutions and, in actuality, waste tremendous forces that could be mobilized and weaken ourselves.

The purpose of placing the economy within the framework of society as a whole is to see solutions more clearly and correctly, not to dilute problems and decentralize our forces, but to concentrate our efforts on resolving problems related to the economy, which is the foundation of society. The correct solution of socio-political questions must also be based on the foundation of the economy and socio-political forces must, when mobilized in economic activities, comply with the various economic laws, become economic forces, have an impact upon the development of production and strengthen the position of the socialist economy.

c) In the overall situation surrounding our country's revolution at this time, the implementation of the positions and policies regarding distribution and circulation is a part of the struggle between the two ways of life that is taking place in our country in the initial stage of the period of transition, a stage in which the economy still consists of many different segments and is in the process of advancing from small-scale production directly to large-scale socialist production.

The basic spirit of our party's positions and policies concerning circulation and distribution at this time is:

--Constantly strengthening and developing the socialist economy and maintaining and strongly developing the dominant role played by it vis-a-vis the other segments of the economy;

--Improving the management capabilities of the state in order to make correct use of and closely inspect the various segments of the economy, thereby insuring the full utilization of every capability that lies in the equipment, the sources of capital, the technical skills and the business finances of every force and every person for the sake of the interests of building socialism;

--Developing upon revolutionary, positive, wholesome factors within our economy and society;

--Resolutely sweeping away reactionary, hostile factors and powers;

--Abolishing the bad, blocking and repulsing the negative, transforming the backward and the outmoded.

In this spirit, the struggle to resolve the problems related to distribution and circulation is truly a revolutionary struggle, one that demands that we firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat and uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people.

--It is necessary to harshly punish illegal bourgeois business powers who support hostile elements and create disruptions within the economy and social life;

--We must resolutely punish speculators, smugglers, thieves, hoodlums and gangsters as well as elements within the corps of cadres and manual workers who degenerate and become deviant and support speculators, smugglers, thieves and so forth.

In this struggle, the most important issue, the issue of most decisive significance is the need to build the socialist economy well, to develop and strengthen it so that it is pure and wholesome and displays both its superiority and strength. We must further develop the management role, function and capability of the dictatorship of the proletariat state.

--It is necessary to carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and private capitalist industry and commerce in a correct manner and reorganize small producers and small merchants to insure that the state eliminates all bourgeois powers and establishes direct economic relations with farmers, handicraftsmen, artisans and the small merchants who have business licenses. As regards persons still earning their living privately, the state will permit them to produce and do business and assist them in their production and business; at the same time, the state must tightly manage and inspect them, not tolerate anything illegal and not permit them to earn excessively high, unreasonable incomes, including law abiding laborers.

d) This revolutionary struggle demands that every organization of the party, every agency of the state, army and public security sector, every echelon of the mass organizations and every revolutionary cadre always firmly adheres to the viewpoint of the whole, that is, to the viewpoint that the economy consists of the entire national economy, tries to see the common objectives and requirements of the entire economy and implements a system that closely links the interests of society, the collective and each laborer as one.

We must combat the mentality of partialism, localism and decentralization, combat superficial, narrowminded points of view and combat the practice of jealously guarding one's unit, sector or locality, even competing against one another and taking everything possible from the state, thereby creating loopholes to be used and exacerbated by decadent elements.

2. It Is Necessary To Raise and Resolve Problems Related to Distribution and Circulation Against the Background of the Reciprocal Relationship and Impact Among Production, Distribution, Circulation and Consumption

a) According to the concept of Marx and Engels, production, distribution, circulation (trade) and consumption are the parts of the reproduction process, are the divisions within a unified bloc in which production is the basis and determines distribution, circulation and consumption; conversely, distribution, circulation and consumption, in turn, have the effect of stimulating or restricting the development of production. Marx considered "this to be the case with every organic entity."

In a process of reproduction, distribution and circulation are the same as the stages following production and are totally dependent upon production. However, if distribution and circulation are viewed in a process of continuous and repeated reproduction, the question becomes totally dfferent. According to Marx: before the distribution of products, there are the 1) distribution of production tools and 2) the distribution of members of society by type of production, which encompasses the process of production and determines the structure of production. As regards circulation, which is considered "the means for producing the product," Marx also considered it to be "an act of production." Thus, according to Marx, if distribution and circulation are considered to be the distribution and circulation of the products that have been produced, in general, they are the stages that follow production and are dependent upon production; however, if they are considered to be the distribution and circulation of the instruments of production, they are the prerequisites, the premises to production, are part of production and determine the structure of production.

With this in mind, we further emphasize the viewpoint: production is the foundation and, to resolve distribution and circulation problems, it is necessary to develop production. However, the prerequisite to developing production, in addition to the factors of production itself, is to resolve the problems related to distribution and circulation well. Only by distributing and circulating the instruments of production well (through investments in capital construction, through the supply organization and so forth) is it possible to change the structure of the economy and heighten the returns from production. Only by distributing and circulating consumer goods well is it possible to ensure the replenishment of energies expended in labor, stimulate the desire to work and provide incentive for the redistribution of labor. To desire to develop production and only talk about production itself is to not understand the reciprocal and decisive relationship and impact between production and distribution-circulation; as a result of this misunderstanding, production not only fails to develop as desired, but might also decline. Here, we must have an even deeper understanding of the words of Marx: "To examine production without giving attention to the distribution encompassed within production is clearly an empty abstraction."

In the work of establishing and improving policies and regulations governing management, distribution and circulation, it is necessary to correctly apply the reciprocal relationship between production and distribution-circulation. Distribution and circulation policies and regulations and the extent of distribution must be based on the form and level of development of production. At the same time, correct distribution and circulation must be used to create the conditions for and stimulate the development of production with increasingly high productivity and returns.

b) Correctly realizing the position of distribution and circulation and correctly applying the reciprocal relationship between production and distribution-circulation are very complex economic matters in terms of theory as well as practice, especially under the conditions of our country, which is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and still has many different economic segments; meanwhile, the knowledge that our cadres have concerning this matter is very small and frequently onesided, consequently, they do not employ it to stimulate production and support everyday life. We have not made good use of the various tools of distribution and circulation, have allowed many shortcomings to develop with the result that the state does not control commodities and money and have not maintained the unity of the three interests, thereby creating additional difficulties for production and everyday life, causing imbalance within the economy and creating the conditions for the negative factors within society to develop.

On the basis of this correct viewpoint and in view of the present situation, we must firmly rely upon the foundation, that is, must develop production and produce efficiently, not simply produce products at any cost. This is the basis for developing sources of commodities with which to improve the standard of living, developing sources of revenue and developing material bases to regulate the circulation of money; and, it is also the basis for improving the field of distribution and circulation. It is even more necessary that the improvement of distribution and circulation be directed toward the basic, long-range as well as immediate objective of supporting and stimulating production as stated in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum; the highest standard for evaluating the correctness of policies is whether or not they develop production, raise labor productivity and improve the standard of living.

On the other hand, however, we cannot wait until production has developed before resolving the problems of distribution and circulation, rather, we must take the initiative and gradually improve distribution and circulation.

In a number of areas, distribution and circulation are of decisive significance; they open the way for and stimulate the development of production, stabilize and improve the standard of living, efficiently regulate the distribution of national income and create a new balance for the national economy to develop smoothly.

3. Resolving Distribution and Circulation Problems by Making Use of the Combined Strength of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and Upholding the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People, Using the Alliance of Workers and Farmers as the Nucleus of This Effort.

a) As the main tool in the leadership of the party and the right of collective ownership of the working people, our dictatorship of the proletariat state manages the entire national economy by means of the combined strength of politics, the economy, the law, the national defense system, the culture, society, the strength of the people, the strength of the party and the strength of the mass organizations.

To manage the national economy, the state must:

--Control the sources of materials, which consist of: the primary instruments of production, the strategic materials and a large quantity of consumer goods (agricultural and industrial products), especially essential consumer goods;

--Control adequate financial resources for socialist construction, the development of the economy and culture and the strengthening of the national defense system;

--Control production, distribution and circulation, control the market and control the flow of money.

What the state controls cannot, of course, simply be based on subjective desires, rather, it must be based on the entire strength of the system, on the level of development of production forces and production relations and on the management capabilities of the corps of cadres. Doing good work within the field of distribution and circulation is an extremely important prerequisite to the state managing the national economy well.

We do not maintain that the state's management of the entire national economy means that the state must manage and control every activity, every economic product, from the largest to the smallest. Nor do we advocate that the state control more than it can and must control because this would only lead to restrictive, crude measures and a sweeping supply system and, in actuality, still result in no control by the state.

However, whatever is of strategic importance today and tomorrow, whatever is of key importance in production and whatever is essential in the daily lives of the people absolutely must be controlled by our state and to prevent the state from controlling what it can control is both a mistake and dangerous (state control and management do not mean that everything is centralized on the central level; we have three basic elements of collective ownership: the entire country, the locality and the installation).

b) Problems related to distribution and circulation must be resolved on the basis of tapping the strength of the system of collective ownership of the working people, the nucleus of which is the alliance of workers and farmers. To accomplish this, we must coordinate the basic and long-range interests of both the working class and the class of farmers and must rely upon the extremely large strength arising from the alliance between these two classes.

To strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers economically through distribution and circulation, we must resolve a host of very important issues related to the national economy, such as distributing national income to the capital accumulation fund and the consumption fund; distributing capital for capital construction to the various sectors of the national economy and between the two basic sectors (industry and agriculture) with a view toward building the industrial-agricultural economic structure; caring for the daily lives of these two classes and maintaining an appropriate ratio between their incomes; helping agriculture and the class of farmers by supplying instruments of production, providing loans, selling consumer goods and so forth while gaining the voluntary participation of farmers in the collective way of life in order to constantly develop production and advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production; implementing suitable tax, purchasing and price policies in order to centralize an appropriate number of sources of agricultural products and provide capital for socialist industrialization, etc.

As Lenin said: "We must align ourselves with the peasantry, with ordinary working farmers and must proceed very slowly, much more slowly than we previously thought; however, we must proceed in such a way that all peasants truly move forward with us. And, the time will come when this movement will advance rapidly, more rapidly than we now think possible"(the Political Report at the 11th Congress of the Russian Communist Party(b)). To accomplish this, we must take practical actions that truly benefit farmers and persuade and gain the participation of farmers by means of suitable forms of organization, stages of development and methods of working.

An important part of the economic substance of this alliance is the result of trade, in the forms of value and commodities, through commodity-money relations and through the market. Therefore, we must always have a firm grasp of the essence of the issue, that is, establishing, strengthening and developing the socialist collective ownership role of the two basic classes of society, workers and farmers, with the working class playing the leading role. A correct policy is one that strengthens this leadership role not only by means of propaganda and political education, but also by means of economic activities. Distribution and circulation have the practical effect of helping farmers to develop production, improve their daily lives, become true masters in politics, the economy, society and so forth. Only in this way do farmers feel assured, produce with enthusiasm, eagerly contribute to the state, voluntarily and actively embark on the course of earning a living collectively and join the working class in building the modern industrial-agricultural economic structure.

c) We must combat the viewpoint of socializing society in a bureaucratic, narrowminded, subjective and perfunctory manner, the primary manifestations of which are:

--As regards the policy toward state-operated enterprises and cooperatives, placing heavy emphasis upon increasing both their number and form so that we bring very many state-operated enterprises and cooperatives into existence, "the more the better," without giving attention to their substance, giving light attention to economic returns and ignoring quality;

--With regard to the policy concerning private and individual production, placing heavy emphasis upon "wiping them out" and "strangling them" so that they are eliminated very rapidly,"the quicker, the better";

--With regard to measures, placing heavy emphasis upon bureaucratic, crude and purely administrative measures and upon a sweeping supply system.

The tragic consequences of this viewpoint are:

--As regards the socialist economy, although the intent is to support and strengthen it, it is actually deprived of the ability to display its superior nature, its prestige is diminished and it is restricted and hampered, not allowed to burst forth and develop in the correct direction;

--As regards the private and individual economy, its capabilities are not used nor are they tightly managed, consequently, it is forced to be deceptive and engage in illegal activities;

--As regards socialist economic life, in general, production declines and stagnates, distribution is unfair and circulation is impeded by a "stream of prohibitions." With this method of operating, both the state and the working people encounter difficulties while dishonest merchants are allowed to operate freely, thereby posing obstacles to production, creating difficulties in everyday life and causing concerns among society.

We must also criticize the unprincipled viewpoint, the main characteristics of which are:

--A desire to limit and stop the development of the socialist economy (without distinguishing between whether this development is proper or hasty and perfunctory); maintaining that primarily the private and individual economy should "burst forth" in "appropriate" development and maintaining that this is the only way to develop production and reduce tight market supply;

--With regard to measures, placing too much emphasis upon the market device, reducing the role played by administrative measures, giving light attention to inventory and control or narrowing the scope and reducing the level of management and control to the point where they no longer insure efficient administrative management by the state.

A number of comrades, misunderstanding the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, have allowed private commerce to "burst forth" more than production, thereby causing production to be even more disrupted, causing distribution and circulation to be more disorganized, causing small-scale production to develop while ignoring large-scale production, causing private production to weaken state-operated and collective production, etc.

4. The Resolution of Problems Related to Distribution and Circulation Must Be Closely Linked to the Continuation of Socialist Transformation, the Close Coordination of Transformation with Construction and the Reorganization of Social Production

a) Coordinating transformation with construction is a basic viewpoint of the party, one established at the 4th Congress, one that guides all economic activities, most directly distribution and circulation.

From the point of view of the transformation of production relations, socialist transformation itself encompasses distribution and circulation: the redistribution of the instruments of production (to whom do they belong?), the distribution of national income and the social product (the interests of which class is the use of national income to serve, who controls goods, who controls money, the interests of which class is the use of money and goods to serve and, as a result, with which principles must distribution comply?) and the organization of the circulation of goods (who is the master of the market?).

In our country, transformation must be closely linked to construction because the objective of transformation is to build the socialist economy and, in order to carry out transformation well, we must accelerate construction in order to strengthen the position of socialism in terms of both production forces and production relations.

The viewpoint of coordinating transformation with construction must be fully implemented in the effort to resolve problems related to distribution and circulation. We must transform non-socialist distribution and circulation relations in coordination with building socialist distribution and circulation relations in order to limit and eventually abolish capitalist exploitation, regulate illegitimate income, sever the economic ties between the bourgeoisie and farmers, handicraftsmen and artisans, prevent and eliminate speculation and smuggling and broaden socialist commerce. Doing this will create favorable conditions for transformation and construction.

In the socialist revolution, the alliance of workers and farmers, the most important element of which is their economic alliance, is a principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the condition determining victory. This alliance is most evident in the field of distribution and circulation: in the trade of products between agriculture and industry, in the state's financial and technical assistance to agriculture, in the contribution by farmers of accumulated capital for industrialization, in the improvement of the standard of living of workers and farmers and so forth, consequently, only by carrying out both transformation and construction well in the field of distribution and circulation is it possible to strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers, which is the firm guarantee of victory in the entire undertaking of carrying out transformation and building socialism.

The line and major policies of our party concerning socialist transformation are correct.

Within agriculture, gaining the participation of farmers in the collective way of life in the South and perfecting the new production relations in the North are a strategic task and major job of our party and state. This task involves an arduous, complex struggle between the two ways of life of advancing to socialism or experiencing spontaneous capitalist development, between earning a living collectively and earning a living privately, a struggle that will have a profound impact upon the interests and habits of private ownership and completely change the method of earning a living and the lifestyle of every person.

We never maintain that the objective of agricultural cooperativization is solely to facilitate the collection of taxes and the purchasing of agricultural products.

However, we do recognize that if we do not organize farmers in the collective way of life, the impact of the habits of small-scale production, the relationships of the commodity economy to bourgeoisie in commerce and small merchants, the reaction by the various strata of exploiters and the attempts at sabotage by the various types of reactionaries will surely cause us to encounter numerous difficulties in all areas of work, especially in purchasing activities in the rural areas of the South, thereby affecting the economic situation of the entire country.

As regards private, capitalist industry, socialist transformation must be carried out through suitable forms of state capitalism, the most highly developed form being the joint public-private enterprise (it is not the only form, however, and should not be misunderstood to be a state-operated enterprise in substance).

Lenin said that we must know how to use and transform the capitalists, even learn from them in order to win victory over them on the economic front. The course to be followed and the form to be employed are state capitalism, which is capitalism closely linked to the socialist state, a type of capitalism on which we can set limits; it is more progressive than the economy of small-scale, decentralized, disorganized producers who seek to evade control by the state; it is an intermediary step to socialism. We have the government, have economic forces; what we lack is "skill" in management, in business, in commerce.

The process of the socialist trassformation of private capitalism is, at the same time, the process of reorganizing production and circulation and readjusting the distribution of income, especially the income of those capitalists who refuse to be transformed and are opposing our distribution policy, engaging in acts of speculation, smuggling and the undermining of prices, competing in the purchasing of goods and so forth.

As regards the artisan and handicraft sector and the various services needed by society, we must reorganize them by sector under the management of the state and apply suitable forms of transformation and production based on the characteristics of each sector and trade.

To improve distribution and circulation along the lines of socialism, we must intensify the transformation of commerce. It is necessary to immediately abolish capitalist commerce, build and develop socialist commerce, gradually shift unnecessary merchants to production and narrow the scope of the private market, which is now too broad and unwholesome. Those merchants who are allowed to continue to do business must be closely managed and inspected and the management of the market must be strengthened.

The transformation of agriculture, the transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce and the transformation of the artisan and handicraft sectors are closely linked to and have an impact upon one another. They are also closely linked to and have a reciprocal impact upon the construction and development of the state-operated economy. This is the concrete manifestation of the processess of socialist transformation and socialist construction in each element of the unified reproduction process, which includes both distribution and circulation. Our party has pointed out:

--The ultimate objective of transformation is also the objective of distribution and circulation, namely, to develop production and insure that the state controls the majority of the sources of goods, thereby helping to improve the living standard of the people.

--The basic elements of transformation are also closely linked to distribution and circulation, that is, changing the system of the private ownership of the instruments of production and the products that are produced is closely linked to reorganizing production, reorganizing distribution and circulation, closely coordinating transformation with construction and simultaneously carrying out the transformation of the private and individual economy by expanding the position of the socialist economy and displaying its superior nature in the field of production as well as in distribution and circulation.

--In transformation, we must fully respect the principles of transformation, fully prepare the conditions and premises required, adopt specific, correct policies (primarily policies on distribution and circulation) regarding the various strata and in order to deal with each type problem and employ suitable forms, measures and stages for each area.

b) We must continue and correctly accelerate socialist transformation, must combat the practices of carrying out transformation under pressure or orders, carrying it out in a simple, impetuous manner, in a hasty, form for form's sake manner, separating transformation from construction and separating production relations from production forces, which lead to the results of a decline in production, obstacles to circulation, a reduction in the volume of products and a lack of eagerness and enthusiasm on the part of laborers for production. We have learned profound lessons in the countryside as well as the cities. These lessons must have the effect of helping us to realize what must be continued in order to develop upon the achievements that have been recorded and rectify mistakes and shortcomings.

At the same time, we must combat the attitude of hestitating, wavering and postponing the transformation of agriculture and the attitude of laxity toward commerce.

As regards the transformation of agriculture, the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum set forth the guideline of carrying out transformation in a positive and steady manner; at present, we must emphasize "steady." Steady does not mean stopping and not carrying out transformation or remaining at the level of work exchange teams, which, in substance, would mean the postponement of cooperativization; nor does it mean disbanding the organizations which the party has worked so hard to build, even though they are still weak. Steady means actively working in the correct manner, correcting mistakes that have been made and never working in a sloppy, hasty manner.

In commerce, we have lacked appropriate economic measures in the recent past and have been lax in the administrative management necessary for the private sector. The state is very inept at collecting taxes and controlling the sources of goods through purchases, many materials are stolen or lost, the free market is encroaching upon the organized market and both speculation and smuggling are on the rise.

Both of the deviations mentioned above (orders and pressure as well as laxity) are occurring. Mistakes, wherever they are found, must be rectified, must be made into things that are correct; we must firmly adhere to that which is correct, not be unsteady or unstable, not shift from one deviation to another and cause ourselves to bear the negative consequences of both types of deviations.

5. The Improvement of Distribution and Circulation Muat Be Carried Out Within the Framework of Improving the Entire System of Economic Management, Shifting from the Administrative-Supply Style to the Socialist Mode of Business, Using Planning as the Primary Basis, Correctly Applying Commodity-Monetary Relations and Correctly Coordinating the Three Types of Measures (Economic, Administrative and Educational)

a) During the period of transition to socialism and throughout the entire stage of socialism, distribution and circulation are primarily manifested in the form of commodity-money relations. However, these commodity-money relations do not have a spontaneous impact, rather, they have an organized, planned impact. This is something that no one in our country (and the other socialist countries) can doubt or oppose. The problem lies in how and to what extent these relations should be applied under the present conditions of our country. This issue is usually referred to as the "plan and market" issue.

We would like to make a number of statements in the nature of viewpoints:

1. We must widely apply commodity-money relations both within and outside the plan (for this reason, we say that they must be applied in management and planning); applying commodity-money relations within the plan is the principal, most important element, is the factor that brings the most improvements to the mode of management and the greatest effectiveness in production and business.

2. The primary elements involved in applying commodity-money relations within the plan are:

--Closely linking centralized planning from the central level in terms of the primary objectives, tasks and balances of the plan with cost accounting, that is, establishing the right of financial independence of the installations and economic units and broadening the planning initiative of the installations and economic units with regard to production within their plans, over and above their plans and outside their plans (assigned by the upper level). In our country, this is something that must be done gradually, must be done through a process.

--On all planning levels, it is necessary to unify the material resources plan and the value plan, unify the production, technical, supply, marketing and financial plans in one system, strengthen qualitative norms, attach importance to economic returns, heighten the role played by profits, enterprise funds, the various types of bonuses and so forth so that the enterprise collective and the worker concern themselves with the results of production and business.

--On all planning levels, it is necessary to closely link the plan to the policies governing the various economic levers as soon as the plan is being formulated; levers should not be merely employed as a measure designed to insure implementation of the plan once it has been formulated.

On all planning levels, it is necessary to use suitable methods and forms of planning in order to closely link production to distribution and circulation, heighten the role and impact of the economic contract, strengthen the role of understanding consumer needs and the needs of the market and heightening the impact of distribution and circulation upon production.

It must be realized that our centralized planning on the central level has the shortcoming of being heavily administrative (bureaucratic) and characterized by subsidies in the areas of specific norms while being very rudimentary and deficient in the area of basic, long-range matters, matters which the centralized planning of the national economy must resolve. Our system of planning echelons, which is marked by bureaucracy and subsidization as well as loopholes, causes the actual impact of the plan to be very poor.

Therefore, the problem is not simply that of narrowing the scope of planning, but bringing planning up to date so that it is flexible, correct and reasonable and has both a practical impact and effect.

3. As regards production, distribution, circulation and consumption outside the plan, the state applies the commodity-money relations to determine suitable economic management policies (to serve as the foundation for administrative and educational measures) and coordinates the three types of measures in order to provide incentive for earning a living legitimately, developing production in accordance with the law and, at the same time, preventing disruptive activities.

Setting rates of taxation, establishing the obligation to sell products to the state at stipulated prices, making it mandatory to open accounts at the bank and be under the cash management of the state, making it mandatory to publicly post prices and so forth, all of these are involved in applying commodity-money relations in the management of the private and individual economy with a view toward providing incentive for them to operate in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan. These elements are implemented through a variety of forms and measures, such as laws of the state, management and inspection activities of the financial, banking, price and commerce agencies, the mobilization and education activities of the mass organizations, the impact of public opinion and, when necessary, intervention by the agencies of the dictatorship of the proletariat: the public security sector, the courts, etc.

b) We must know how to use the three types of measures, economic, administrative and educational, of which correct economic measures that accurately reflect the requirements of the economic laws are the foundation, the basis for insuring high effectiveness in the use of administrative measures and a good impact by educational measures.

We place emphasis upon taking inventories, performing control work and practicing cost accounting, but not inventories and control work of a bureaucratic, perfunctory, crude manner, rather, inventories and control work that go to the heart of the matter and are based on correct economic solutions.

By correctly coordinating the three types of measures, the state insures that the entire economy develops within the orb of socialism and in the direction of the state plan and laws; the state primarily causes the state-operated economy and the cooperative economy to develop in the correct direction. On this basis, the state controls goods, controls money and brings distribution and circulation within the orb of socialism.

c) We must take determined steps to abolish the bureaucratic, subsidization style of management, a style that shows disregard for economic laws and economic returns, gives light attention to the use of commodity-money relations, places heavy emphasis upon management and planning on the basis of material resources, on only developing vertical, administrative relations, thereby strangling horizontal, economic relations and so forth.

The malady of bureaucratic subsidization has reduced the zeal and ability of many cadres, caused the administrative apparatus to constantly grow, nurtured laziness, irresponsibility and a lack of discipline and restricted the display of the abilities and talents of many good cadres.

At the same time, we must harshly criticize the viewpoint of wanting to reduce the role played by planning, to simply narrow the scope of planning.

In substance, this viewpoint is the denial of the central role played by the plan within the management system and places the market above the plan so that it controls the economy. Placing heavy emphasis upon cost accounting, that is, upon the financial independence of installations and economic units while giving light attention to centralized planning from the central level is the same as advocating "self-government." This viewpoint demands that the state-operated enterprises practice sweeping commercial cost accounting (not commercial cost accounting with strict limits, conditions and control by the state as stipulated by the government); demands the purchasing of grain and agricultural products primarily at negotiated prices (based totally upon the market, upon the law of value); and demands the excessive expansion of the unorganized market, the market outside the plan.

If, as Lenin criticized, the measures of using orders and exerting pressure in order to abolish the market are "stupid and suicidal," the measure of "unleashing" the market device is a no less "suicidal" action.

6. Redistributing National Income on a Society-Wide Scale in Accordance with the Three Strategic Tasks and on the Basis of Correctly Coordinating the Three Types of Interests and Implementing the Principle of Distribution in Accordance with Labor

a) Our socialist construction is characterized by two factors not found in the other countries:

First, we are building the economy in a country that experienced several decades of war and still faces the threat of war, thereby making it necessary for our people to constantly maintain combat readiness.

Secondly, we are advancing from a system of small-scale production, which has no heavy machine industry, to large-scale socialist production; however, we must immediately carry out the two basic tasks of satisfying the daily needs of the people and accumulating capital in order to build the material-technical bases of socialism.

In addition, our international task is very weighty.

The need to accumulate capital for industrialization, the need to improve the standard of living, the needs of the national defense system and our international obligations are very large, but our capabilities are limited. This is an extremely sharp contradiction which we must resolve by closely linking two factors, that is, making every effort to accelerate production and resolving the distribution problem well: we must again raise the question of distribution on a society-wide scale and must rebalance our capabilities with needs that cannot be met and the desire to consume more than we have. On the basis of mobilizing every capability that can be mobilized, we must establish a correct distribution policy with a view toward carrying out the three strategic tasks set forth in the resolution of the 5th Party Plenum.

To accomplish this, it is clear that we must readjust the tools of distribution (financial activities, credit, prices, wages, social welfare and so forth).

b) We must firmly adhere to the central task throughout the period of transition, namely, socialist industrialization. To achieve socialist industrialization, we must accumulate capital. At present, because productivity and the returns from production are low, national income is not providing the accumulated capital needed for expanded reproduction. In the next several years, we must do everything possible to overcome this situation. National income must meet every consumer need and begin to accumulate capital from within the economy.

The sources of accumulated capital for socialist industrialization and the sources of capital needed to carry out the three strategic tasks mentioned above can only be found in making full use of our labor, natural resources and existing material-technical bases, in working in a diligent, disciplined and productive manner, in waging a difficult struggle and pursuing a policy of strict frugality (in production and construction, in administration and national defense, even in everyday life).

Capital for expanded reproduction at this time, especially for large-scale industry, must come through cooperation with the socialist countries within CEMA. For this reason, accumulated capital must be used in a highly effective manner before we can increase the rate of development of production, repay our debts and earn a profit. We cannot tolerate the present waste of investment capital and the uneconomical use of this capital. Utmost importance must be attached to acquiring and effectively using capital from foreign countries (through cooperation, credit, exports and so forth); however, we must not develop the thinking of relying upon these countries, rather, we must rely upon the development of domestic sources of capital, that is, accumulated capital must come primarily from within the national economy.

c) Stabilizing and gradually improving the standard of living of the people is a very pressing task.

Because the level of production is still low and labor productivity is also low, our people are still encountering numerous difficulties in their everyday lives. The most serious difficulties are being faced in the daily lives of law abiding persons (manual workers and cadres) and the farmers in a number of areas ravaged by continuous natural disasters and areas in which fighting has occurred.

We are in a vicious circle: productivity is low, the level of production and the level of purchasing activities are low and difficulties are being eccountered in everyday life. The problem we face is that of reducing these difficulties, stabilizing and then gradually improving the standard of living. The contradiction between the level of production and the need to improve the standard of living arises as soon as the matter is raised because, generally speaking, we are not producing enough food to support the present standard of living. This matter cannot be resolved in some general, theoretical fashion but only resolved on the basis of analyzing in detail both needs and realistic capabilities during each period of time.

Although the people, in general, are encountering difficulties in their everyday lives, in terms of the impact upon production and society, the most serious and pressing problems are found in the daily lives of manual workers, cadres and laborers who earn their living legitimately. Until we are able to improve the standard of living of all the people, we must look for every way to reduce the difficulties and improve the lives of these persons in order to create initial incentives (combined with educational measures) for raising labor productivity and lay the basis for continuing to improve the standard of living.

d) The funds spent on consumption absolutely must come from within the scope and capabilities of the economy. Among these capabilities (which will change as we move forward) is that of reformulating the policy regarding distribution for consumption. We must make use of all tools of distribution (prices, wages, bonuses, taxes, social welfare and so forth) to insure close coordination among the three types of interests (of society, of the collective and of the individual worker), thoroughly implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and protect the interests of manual workers, farmers and other legitimate laborers.

It must be understood that only by establishing a correct relationship among the three types of interests can the economy develop. The distribution policy must fully embody this principle. If we emphasize only one relationship, we will fail to develop upon and even impede the basic moving force behind our society, namely the system of collective ownership of the working people.

Our distribution policies fail to coordinate the three types of interests and reduce the enthusiasm of manual workers, collective farmers and laborers who earn a legitimate living for productive labor. Therefore, using the various tools of distribution to regulate the incomes of the various strata of the people, especially regulate the incomes of speculators and smugglers and the excessively high income resulting from activities on the "free" market must be considered a very important measure in protecting the interests of those who earn their livings legitimately and in guiding and providing incentive for productive labor in accordance with the guidelines of the plans and policies of the state, thereby helping to overcome the negative phenomena that exist now.

In view of the fact that the consumption fund is still very limited, expenditures on welfare must be very reasonable and effective in order to increase the funds for distribution in accordance with labor with a view toward providing strong incentive for productive labor and work. To accomplish this, we must abolish the present policy of sweeping subsidies; on the other hand, we must reduce the construction of non-production projects, determinedly suspend the construction of projects that do not yield practical benefits, reduce the administrative and professional apparata and costs in order to provide more persons for production and reduce the consumer goods fund for these apparata in order to increase the quantity of goods for distribution to workers.

e) At present, our country constantly faces the threat of a war unleashed by the Beijing reactionary authorities. We must constantly concern ourselves with strengthening the national defense system. The need for national defense expenditures reduces our ability to accumulate capital and improve the standard of living and demand that our people endure shortages and make sacrifices; therefore, it is even more necessary to make highly efficient use of accumulated capital, the consumption fund and the national defense fund.

7. We Must Expand the Business of Socialist Commerce, Improve the Management of the Market and Become Skilled in the New Method of Doing Business

a) When there is a system of commodity production and distribution in accordance with labor in the form of wages and the manday, the circulation of commodities and market activities are inevitable. Organizing the circulation of goods under the conditions of an economy in which many segments still exist and there is an imbalance between supply and demand is a complex problem. If the circulation of goods is not organized well, it will become chaotic.

Both theory and practice have shown, and our party has thoroughly implemented Lenin's thinking, that we must not destroy commerce but know how to use it to restore and develop production, to align with the class of farmers, to use the hands of the capitalists and small producers, to successfully carry out the struggle over "who defeats whom" and to build socialism. Our party has adopted the line of carrying out the transformation of commerce and building a unified socialist market, a line which reflects the structure of our country's market during the period of transition:

--The organized market (or socialist market) consists of state-operated commerce and collective commerce and has the tasks of purchasing and supplying goods in accordance with the state plan and at stable state prices or doing business outside the state plan at negotiated prices.

--The unorganized market or the "free" market: here, it is necessary to make the following distinctions:

--The rural market style free market is a place where producers (cooperatives, farmers, artisans and handicraftsmen) trade, buy or sell commodities to consumers; this market has existed for a long time as part of the unified socialist market;

--The free market in which merchants operate exists as long as private production exists (small owners, capitalists and private individuals). This market is only reduced in size and abolished gradually on the momentum of the victory of socialist transformation and the development of the system of large-scale socialist production.

--Within the free market, there are still "black markets" which engage in the following illegal activities: speculation and smuggling. These "black markets" must be eradicated, the sooner the better.

We advocate the expansion of the organized market because it is an important component of socialist transformation and socialist construction; at the same time, we recognize the existence, within a specific scope, of the unorganized market. All tendencies to rapidly abolish the "free" market or, conversely, to allow it to grow are harmful to the development and management of the socialist economy.

b) The socialist state must manage the entire social market and, instead of allowing the "free" market to grow, must control, lead and transform it by means of economic, administrative and educational measures (epxanding the business of socialist commerce, collecting taxes, requiring business licenses, prohibiting merchants from doing business in goods controlled exclusively by the state, punishing speculators, smugglers and so forth). Economic measures must become the basis for managing the market. However, we will also be unable to manage the market if we rely solely upon economic measures. Conversely, if we apply administrative measures but do not coordinate them with economic and educational measures, we will not only fail to achieve the desired results, but also cause many other economic and social disruptions. Among the various economic measures, we must attach importance to expanding socialist commerce and revamping tax procedures.

c) Expanding socialist commerce is both a part of the construction of the socialist economy and a measure of decisive significance in transforming and managing the "free" market. It is also a way to establish the economic alliance of workers and farmers. Lenin considered trade to be the form of economic alliance most readily acceptable by farmers. If we do not expand socialist commerce and, as a result, do not establish an economic alliance with farmers, we will have abandoned the position of socialist commerce to the bourgeoisie and the factors of spontaneous capitalist development. Therefore, socialist commerce cannot withdraw to the scope of doing business in products that are under the exclusive management of the state and are distributed in accordance with the plan, rather, it must expand its activities in all three areas: purchases, wholesale sales and retail sales, especially purchases to control the sources of goods by means of both modes, supplying products and socialist business both in and outside the plan, and at both types of prices, directed prices and negotiated prices (or business guarantee prices). Here, it is necessary to review the profound teaching of Lenin: communists must learn how to do business (in the new, civilized way), learn from capitalists and from ordinary merchants; we must begin with the ABC's, not be the least bit arrogant over the achievements of the past, recognize that we lack education, knowledge and skill, pay the "tuition fee" in order to study, in order to learn how to operate and meet the challenge, pass the "test" of the people and life in a successful manner. This teaching of Lenin is totally applicable to our circumstances at this time because it offers a way by which we can gain the participation of farmers in the economic field (most importantly in the purchasing of agricultural products) so that we can win victory over the bourgeoisie, especially bourgeois merchants, manage the market, expand and consolidate the position of socialism and, in the end, resolve the question of "who defeats whom."

Revamping tax procedures is a way to combat the underpayment of taxes, increase the sources of capital for the state and regulate the incomes of the various strata of the people as well as effective measure for guiding, inspecting and managing the free market. Giving light attention to this work will cause significant harm to the economy and everyday life.

d) In the recent past, we have displayed weaknesses in both directions. At some places and times, we have applied crude administrative measures to abolish the "free" market. As a result, we have impeded circulation and had a negative impact upon production and everyday life. The most widespread shortcoming has been for socialist commerce to draw back, be passive and lax in the face of the "free" market. We have not properly coordinated the three types of measures in order to manage the market and centralize the sources of goods in the hands of the state. Economic measures have been inappropriate, rigid and restrictive; administrative measures have been weak, rightist, lax and so forth. As a result of these shortcomings, poor results have been achieved in the effort to control the sources of goods through purchases; commodities and supplies are lost and stolen and disappear by many different paths; the "free" market has encroached upon the organized market and speculation and smuggling are spreading; the socialist market is showing a tendency to be shrinking; state-operated commerce is restricted to the narrow scope of supplying products under ration coupons and has not expanded its business activities, consequently, it is not providing good support and the struggle against the "free" market has been almost entirely neglected.

Thus, which tendency must we combat the most? Which tendency is most dangerous?

This is perhaps a suitable time to recall a very interesting statement made by Stalin when someone asked of him: which deviation is more dangerous? Stalin replied in general: the most dangerous deviation is to stop struggling. At present, both tendencies are seen in our country at one time or another, on one echelon or another, on the part of one person or another. Every tendency, be it "leftist" or "rightist," can become serious and have a harmful effect if we do not promptly criticize and overcome it, thereby giving it an opportunity to develop.

7809
CSO: 4209

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES MUST ALSO PRODUCE CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "National Defense Enterprises To Produce Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The main tasks of national defense enterprises are to produce and repair in the service of national defense and to ensure that the armed forces are technically fit for combat readiness and victory. In fulfilling very properly that paramount task, defense enterprises also must--and facts amply show that they can--turn out industrial goods for consumption and export, thus actively contributing to socialist construction.

In recent days many defense enterprises, wisely linking production of economic goods to defense production, have exceeded the latter's norms, and at the same time they have produced economic goods for domestic use and export. They have provided not just the usual consumer goods prized by the armed forces and the people, but also high-technology articles, directly serving a number of major branches of industrial production across the country. This has come about because cadres and workers clearly understand their commitment and because the enterprises have made orderly estimates, have fully and rationally availed themselves of labor capability and of technical equipment in each factory and shop, and have thriftily but fully used raw materials and scrap, expanding social material wealth while concretely improving the living conditions of enterprises and individual laborers. This is also an aspect of the policy of associating economy with national defense--to simultaneously produce for defense, domestic consumption, and export, in contributing to the present task of building and defending the nation.

In national defense enterprises there are, in general, plenty of discarded materials, ranging from wood, cloth, and plastics to metals. These wastes can and must be fully used to produce commodities catering to the needs of the armed forces and the people. Moreover, in producing economic goods, defense enterprises must thoroughly cash in on a stronger point: a quite high technical level as shown by mechanical equipment and craftmanship, and a capability and tradition of ensuring product quality. Proper handling of that advantage will enable any enterprise to produce appropriate economic goods--not just usual ones assembled with available scraps but, when discarded materials are short, and in cooperation with friendly enterprises, localities, and organs, stable articles with higher quality and in greater quantity, in accordance with the state plan.

As with production for combat and combat readiness, the production in national defense enterprises of goods for the economy does require mandatory planning, with concrete norms and clear-cut policies and guidelines. In this manner, a negative impact on the fulfillment of the main task can be avoided, as well as the inclination to focus incorrectly and inordinately on consumer goods and on short-term and local interests, to the detriment of existing common laws and regulations and of the task of defense production.

9213
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

LIST OF 18 RECOMMENDED WINTER SUBSIDIARY CROPS PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Engineer Hong Thanh: "Our Winter Crop Plants"]

[Text] Grain Crops

1. Potato: Has become a main crop in the northern delta; yields more than 10 tons per hectare; its growth time is 95-100 days.

Sowing and planting time: In the delta, midland, and low-lying warm mountainous areas, from early October through early November. In the 4th Region, it is planted in November.

2. Sweet potato: There are many sweet potato crops in a year. Sweet potatoes have a relatively stable yield, do not require much expense on cuttings, and do not require high-intensive farming techniques as do potatoes.

Winter sweet potatoes are planted in September-October and harvested in February-March of the following year. The Hoang Long, Chiem Dau, Institute I...are short-term, high-yielding varieties quite suitable for winter planting.

3. Winter corn: Includes short-term varieties of corn, with growth period varying from 90 to 105 days. Sowing and planting time: In the delta, midland, and low-lying warm mountainous areas, sowing takes place from 10 through 20 September, or early October at the latest. In the 4th Region, sowing time spans from late September through 15 October. Winter corn is not grown in higher mountainous areas.

Winter Beans

Strong development of winter beans through crop rotation, crop mixing, and crop overlapping--that is, to plant an additional crop overlapping a preceding and a subsequent one--will bring about high economic efficiency and will appropriately contribute to soil enrichment. We have quite a few winter bean varieties.

1. Winter soybean: A valuable food crop providing a source of high protein content for man and animal husbandry, it is planted from 20 September through 10 October.

2. French kidney bean: Yellow pod, small as well as big seeds of black color; or green pod with brown kidney-shaped seeds. Sowed in September, October, and November, and harvested in January, February, and March.

3. Brown bean: Small, light brown seeds. Large-scale planting of that fairly high-yielding variety can yield 25-30 quintals of pods per hectare and 35-40 quintals of stems.

4. White bush bean: White seeds; unripe pods can be harvested; stalks can be used to prepare soup. Grown for its seeds. Mixed planting with corn is very good. Growth time varies between 100-110 days. It can yield 5-8 quintals of seeds per hectare.

5. Yunnan bean: Seeds of cafe-au-lait color; a climbing plant; early sowing in September and October. The main crop is sowed in January-February. Growth time is 120 days. Many crops a year.

6. Garden pea: Fond of relatively low temperatures. Sowing time takes place in November; growth time is 100 days. Both pod and stalk are edible.

Winter Vegetable Crops

1. Tomato: Highly nutritious food. Yield averages 15-18 tons per hectare. We have created well-known tomato-growing areas in Hanoi, Ha Bac, Hai Phong, Hai Hung, and Ha Nam Ninh. Tomatoes are also a valuable crop for export. Winter tomatoes are sowed on 15 September, and transplanted on 15 October.

2. Mustard: There are many varieties of mustard, fit for planting in many places. Growth time varies from 40-50 days to 3-4 months. Yield averages 15-30 tons per hectare. Sowed from September through October; transplanted from October through November.

3. Cabbage: An imported tropical vegetable, it has long been grown in the northern part of our country. Cabbage is a main winter vegetable crop. It yields 30-40 tons per hectare. Sowing time takes place from August through October; transplanting time spans from December through January.

4. Turnip-cabbage: It is widely grown during the winter season. There are many varieties of turnip-cabbage, with big or small corms. The variety showing a small stem, a round but rather flat corm, and a thin peel, has a medium growth time, high yield, and good quality. With proper intensive farming, turnip cabbage can yield 18-20 tons of corms per hectare. Winter turnip-cabbage is sowed from September through October, transplanted from October through December, and harvested from December through February.

5. Cauliflower: It comes from the warm and humid Mediterranean coast. Its unblooming flower serves as food for man. Yields an average 9-10 tons per hectare. Winter cauliflower is sowed from October through November and transplanted from November through December.

6. Cucumber: A high-yielding vegetable averaging 10-18 tons per hectare, cucumber is grown in many localities for export purposes. In recent years, besides our own

varieties we have also grown a number of high-yielding varieties from Japan. Cucumbers are sowed from September through December.

7. Watermelon: A good export crop, watermelon is planted from 10 September through 20 September.

8. Onion: A cold-climate vegetable, it is grown for its corms averaging 200-300 gr. Many places in our country have produced corms weighing 1 kg. It has high yield: from 20-30 tons per hectare. Onion planting: sowing from October through November; soil requires preparation; furrows must be 20 cm in height and 1.4 m in width. Shoots 40-60 days old are ready for replanting; there must be a 15 x 20 cm interval between replanted shoots.

In recent years, a number of localities have grown onions for export, achieving a high economic value.

9. Garlic: Both leaves and corms are edible. Growth time approximates 100 days. Garlic is also a valuable export crop. In addition, it is used in medicine to prevent flu.

Winter garlic is planted from 20 September through 10 October.

9213
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

THANH HOA PLANS BIG WINTER CROPS FOLLOWING FLOOD DAMAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Article: "Thanh Hoa Overcomes Aftermath of Flood, Grows Crops in Biggest Winter Season"]

[Text] Typhoon No 6 with strong winds and heavy rains caused serious damages in Thanh Hoa Province's agricultural production and affected the people's everyday life. Fifty thousand hectares of the tenth-month rice were flooded, with 26,800 hectares suffering from total losses. With the spirit of doing things on their own initiative and solidarity and mutual help, the party members and people of Thanh Hoa are bravely overcoming the aftermath of the flood and quickly stabilizing production and other activities. The principal and urgent task of the province is to concentrate manpower on saving the rice crop, protecting and taking good care of rice and subsidiary food crops and stepping up winter production. It has been mobilizing all labor forces and means (both manual and mechanized) to drain water, to fight the flood, to save the rice crop and to quickly restore the power supply network for flood control work. It succeeded in saving 30,000 hectares of the tenth-month rice from being flooded. Some tenth-month rice areas were infested by rice army worms [Spodoptera mauritia] and army worms [Cirphis unipuncta]. Cadres were sent from districts to assist production installations and more tools (insecticide spray containers) were provided for the prevention and control of the harmful insects. The winter season this year would be a big one to compensate for the losses in the tenth-month rice crop season; efforts would be made to grow crops in from 50,000 to 60,000 hectares, an increase of from 18,000 to 28,000 hectares over 1979, with attention being paid to extending the areas of sweet potato, corn and potato and launching a widespread movement to produce sweet potato cuttings -- by now there are 6,500 hectares of land producing potato cuttings. Efforts are being made to have by 20 October 7,000 hectares of potato cuttings, to ensure the cultivation of from 27,000 to 30,000 hectares of sweet potato, or 10,000 hectares more than the 1979 winter crop season. More than 30 cadres went to assist the production installations in learning the technique of producing cuttings. For the newly-used areas, the province was selling 2 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer for every quintal of cuttings. A cooperative member's family was paid 10-12 man-days for every quintal of cuttings it sold to the cooperative. State farms have supplied the cooperatives with 700 tons of sweet potato cuttings.

About the projected cultivation of 6,000 hectares of potato, 500 tons of cuttings have been purchased and transported to the production installations. In addition, the province intends to grow 7,000 hectares of winter corn; the remaining areas are for vegetables and leguminous plants. The crop seeds corporation in the province has imported 1.5 tons of vegetable seeds and 32 tons of short-term corn seeds.

The villages that were not affected by the flood have launched a movement to contribute vegetable, squash and winter melon seeds.

With 430 tractors being used in soil preparation, wherever harvesting has been done soil is prepared for growing winter crops; collectives, laborers and families of cooperative members are working together under contract with economic and technical norms to be fulfilled.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN CULTIVATION OF TENTH-MONTH RICE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The North Harvests 36,400 Hectares of Early Tenth-Month Rice, 3.2 Percent of Cultivated Area, and Grows Over 33,000 Hectares of Winter Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops; the South Basically Fulfills Its Tenth-Month Rice-Growing Plan and Harvests 452,000 Hectares of Summer and Autumn Rice, With Considerable Yield Obtained in Some Localities"]

[Excerpt] In addition to applying fertilizer and preventing and controlling harmful insects and diseases for their rice crop, particularly the plants that had been transplanted late, the agricultural cooperatives in the northern provinces and municipalities are concentrating their manpower on quickly and neatly harvesting the early rice that has ripened and preparing the soil for growing winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops. According to the General Department of Statistics, as of 5 October, the North has harvested more than 36,400 hectares of tenth-month and upland rice, or 3.2 percent of the cultivated area, and has grown more than 33,570 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, including over 4,000 hectares of corn, 19,000 sweet potato, 9,500 vegetables of various kinds, 100 potato and 660 soybean. Generally speaking, the pace of growing the winter crops has been slow as compared with schedule requirements because of rains and wet soil that prevented any planting.

This year although many localities had actively made relatively early preparations for winter crop production by getting seeds, capital, materials, vehicles and machines as they were striving to reach high cultivated areas, yields and volumes of production in order to compensate for the damages caused by natural calamities to their tenth-month rice crop, the rains in early October which made the soil wet did slow down the pace of their work. According to cultivation schedule the deadline for growing corn and sweet potato is 15 October in the delta provinces and 25 October in the Zone 4 provinces, but so far the cultivation of the two crops has been only 10-16 percent of the projected cultivated area. Taking advantage of the sunny weather, the localities that have a lot of land on river banks, particularly along the banks of Red and Thai Binh Rivers, are concentrating manpower and draft power on preparing the soil wherever water has receded for cultivation of corn and sweet potato and trying to reach the projected cultivated area. About the potato crop, this winter crop season the provinces plan to grow 135,000 hectares, but all localities generally are short of cuttings. According to reports from the provinces that have large areas for winter cultivation, such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu and Haiphong, there are only nearly 80,000 tons of potato cuttings now. In a number of localities the quality of germinating tubers is not so good as many of them are rotten and infested by plant lice. If the cooperatives do not strengthen their control of harmful insects and plant lice to protect the tubers to be used to produce cuttings, they will not be able to reach the level of area as projected.

As of 5 October, the southern provinces and municipalities (Quang Nam-Da Nang and all provinces south of here) have basically fulfilled the plan for cultivation of nearly 2 million hectares of the tenth-month rice, well ahead of this same time last year. This year the weather has been favorable, with the supply of water being sufficient lately, and generally speaking the rice and subsidiary food crops in the south have been growing nicely. Right in the beginning of the crop season, as farmers cleaned up the fields well, had experience in preventing and controlling green leafhoppers and extended the cultivated areas by growing new rice varieties, the areas infested by green leafhoppers sharply decreased as compared with previous crops.

The southern provinces and municipalities have also harvested 452,000 hectares of summer and autumn rice, or 73 percent of the total cultivated areas of such crops. An Giang, Cuu Long, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces have completed the harvest of the crops. On the basis of the harvested areas, Thuan Hai obtained 33.3 quintals per hectare, Minh Hai 29 quintals, An Giang 26 quintals, Kien Giang and Long An 24 quintals. The provinces are concentrating manpower on quickly and neatly harvesting the summer and autumn rice crops and preparing for the winter-spring crop season.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FIVE-YEAR GRAIN QUOTAS SET FOR NORTHERN DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article: "Results of Mobilizing Grain in 1980 Fifth-Month and Spring Season in Northern Provinces; Steady Grain Obligation Quotas for 5 Years Assigned to Districts"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, almost all northern provinces and municipalities have assigned to districts the steady grain quotas they calculated for them to meet in the next 5 years. Hai Hung and Hanoi assigned the official quotas to the agricultural cooperatives before the harvest of the fifth-month and spring rice crop. Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa and Hoang Lien Son have completed the calculations and set the quotas for their agricultural cooperatives. Other provinces are making calculations so as to assign steady obligation quotas before the harvest of the tenth-month rice crop. In the localities where steady quotas were assigned, farmers have been feeling assured and the cooperatives have fulfilled the grain obligation quickly and neatly.

As of 30 September, throughout the north the grain taken into state storehouses amounted to 89.4 percent of the preliminary harvest of the fifth-month and spring crop and equaled to 50.1 percent of the total amount to be mobilized in the entire year of 1980. Collection of agricultural taxes amounted to 49.1 percent of the figures set for the entire year; purchases according to two-way economic contracts amounted to 57.4 percent and purchases at agreed prices 25.4 percent of the delivery quotas planned for the entire year; collection of debt payments was poor (only over 6 percent of the debts to be collected). Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Hanoi, Cao Bang and Son La surpassed the level of preliminary purchases of the fifth-month and spring crop obligation quotas by 7-25 percent. In the north, 88 districts and cities and 2,130 cooperatives surpassed such levels; 15 cooperatives fulfilled their obligation for the entire year of 1980.

Hai Hung Province reached 113 percent of the level of preliminary purchases of the fifth-month and spring rice (the obligation share amounted to 110.7 percent of the assigned quotas); the average amounts mobilized were 586 kilograms of paddy per hectare and 46 kilograms per capita. Cam Binh and Tu Loc Districts mobilized 849 and 673 kilograms of paddy per hectare. Binh Minh, Tan Viet, Lai Cach, Cam Dinh, Cao An, Kim Giang and Thai Hoa Cooperatives (in Cam Binh District), Dang Le Cooperative (in Kim Thi District), etc. contributed an average of from 1,300 to 1,564 kilograms of paddy per hectare.

Some districts which had high per capita contributions (50-62 kilograms) and contributions per hectare (688-888 kilograms) were Dong Hung and Kien Xuong (in Thai Binh Province), Hai Hau and Nghia Hung (in Ha Nam Ninh Province), etc.

The coordination among the sectors that supplied materials and goods and purchased grain was not so tight yet; 16 of 19 provinces and municipalities did not sell as much grain as they received materials, and 3 provinces purchased large quantities while receiving not enough materials for their own consumption. The way of exchanging nitrate fertilizer for farmers' paddy, which was purchased at agreed prices, was not yet widely applied. The putting of grain into storehouses was done quickly and neatly in many provinces, which was suitable for the expanded purchasing network. In most cases the paddy that was put into storehouses did comply with the standard for quality.

5598
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76867

24 November 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2230

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76867

24 November 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2230

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Illegal Emigrants Caught, Imprisoned
(NHAN DAN, 1 Oct 80) 1

Hoang Minh Thao on the Significance of Nguyen Trai
(Hoang Minh Thao; NHAN DAN, 1 Oct 80) 2

Vo Nguyen Giap Discusses Nguyen Trai
(Vo Nguyen Giap; 7, 8 Oct 80) 7

Briefs
Reactionaries Captured in Kontum 30

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs
Senegal Delegation 31
GDR Trade Delegation 31
Youth Delegation in CSSR 31
Italy-Vietnam Committee Delegation 32
Kampuchean Provincial Delegation 32
Lao, Kampuchean Delegations 32
Pumps for Kampuchea 32
Nigerian National Day 33

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Success of New Economic Zone Viewed
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Nov 80) 34

Briefs
Hau Giang Economic Development 35
Dac Lac People Settlement 35
Lam Dong New Economic Zone 35
Overfulfillment of Food Plan 35
Spare Parts Enterprise 36
Hanoi Export Food Factory 36

[III - ASIA - 110]

AGRICULTURE

Growth of State Farms in South Outlined
(NHAN DAN, 1 Oct 80) 37

Thanh Hoa Province Strives To Overcome Calamities
(Nguyen Dinh Luong; Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Nov 80) 39

Briefs

Hai Hung Crops 41
Song Be Forestry Development 41
Long An Grain Collection 41
Tien Giang Grain Collection 41
Kien Giang Summer-Fall Rice 41
Hau Giang Grain Collection 42
Dong Nai Summer-Fall Rice 42
Long An 10th-Month Rice 42
Cuu Long 10th-Month Rice 42
Kein Giang Grain Collection 42
Lang Son Winter-Spring Crops 42
Long An Winter-Spring Rice 42
Kien Giang Grain Collection 43
An Giang Grain Collection 43
Ha Nam Ninh Winter Crops 43
Thanh Hoa Rice Harvest 43
Phu Khanh Crops 43
Mekong Delta Bumper Crops 44

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Briefs

Founding Anniversary Commemorated 45

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of 'INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW', Jul-Aug 80
(TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, Jul-Aug 80) 46

Table of Contents of 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW', Jul 80
(TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Jul 80) 47

ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS CAUGHT, IMPRISONED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh Province Punishes Persons Who Stole A Ship in Order To Flee the Country by Sea"]

[Text] The Phu Khanh Provincial Public Court recently tried Dang Chon and his accomplices for the crime of using weapons to steal a ship in an attempt to flee the country by sea.

In January 1980, Nguyen Van Hanh left Dong Nai Province carrying 34 ounces of gold and 10,000 dong and travelled to Phu Khanh Province where he asked Chon to buy a ship, fuel, grain and food in order to organize an attempt to flee from the country. Chon gave the 10,000 dong to a person named Hong, asking him to purchase a ship. Chon also conspired with Le Minh, Dang Dinh, Nguyen Van and Nguyen At to purchase 20 drums of fuel, 2 pistols, 300 kilograms of grain and food and many other items in preparation for the trip.

On 12 March 1980, Nguyen Van Hanh and 21 other persons travelled by train to the Ninh Hoa Railroad Station in Phu Khanh Province. Nguyen Bo led them to the beach and Nguyen At took them to the rendevous point in a small boat. Not seeing Hong on the boat, Chon and his accomplices decided to use weapons and steal the F 10 fishing boat belonging to Nguyen Thanh (from Van Luong Village), which was fishing nearby; then, they took the boat to the place where they had hidden their fuel, grain and food products and attempted to leave the country illegally. On 14 March 1980, they were pursued and apprehended by public security forces and troops from Van Ninh District. The Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court sentenced Dang Chon to 20 years in prison, Le Minh to 17 years in prison and the others to 3 to 12 years in prison.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOANG MINH THAO ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NGUYEN TRAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao: "Nguyen Trai, the Great Military Strategist"]

[Text] The victory of the war against the Minh aggressor army was a common feat of arms of our nation, one highlighted by the tremendous contributions made by countless commanders in heroic Lam Son. Nguyen Trai was one of the most outstanding leaders of the Lam Son Partison Army headed by Le Loi. His work and service for the people, the country were primarily the work and service of fighting the enemy to save the country, work and service in the military field. This military career was manifested in the following four areas:

1. The Just War:

In the Lam Son uprising, which later became a war of liberation, Le Loi and Nguyen Trai raised the banner of a great cause, the banner of a just war. The viewpoint concerning the just war was one of the basic viewpoints in the military thinking of Nguyen Trai.

In "Binh Ngo dai cao," Nguyen Trai set forth the line of the Lam Son uprising: "Charity and justice essentially lie in a quiet life for the people; the army of national salvation must first concern itself with eradicating tyranny." This was the political theme of the uprising that the Lam Son High Command used as the basis of its military line. The purpose of this war was to drive off the cruel foreign aggressors, win independence and peace for the country and save the nation from enslavement and assimilation. Le Loi and Nguyen Trai led our people into the fight with deep hatred of the enemy and a strong will to fight and win but a constant concern for justice and charity: "We must try more to be merciful than to drive off the enemy"; "let us place more emphasis upon our just cause than upon crushing them"; "with the long-term interests of the country in mind, let us release the tens of thousands of enemy officers and soldiers who have been taken prisoner"; and, with the noble goal of mercy in mind: "Let us rectify the differences between the two countries and forever extinguish the flames of war" and "all we need is territorial integrity so that our security can be guaranteed."

With his nation being a small nation that had a glorious tradition of winning victory over many large aggressive powers and viewing both "opportunities" and "position" in a dialectical manner, Nguyen Trai saw strength in the just war of the nation, saw the coordination of political, diplomatic, military, economic and spiritual factors, among which the just cause was the foundation for creating the strength of inevitable victory. Nguyen Trai also realized that the strength of this just cause was the result of the oneness of mind between the partisan army and the people concerning the objectives of the war. He clearly saw the inevitable victory of this just war and had firm confidence in the truth: "In the end, the great cause will triumph over cruelty, mercy will replace brutality."

2. A War Waged by All the People

When the uprising began, the forces of the Lam Son Partisan Army were extremely small, "only a few thousand soldiers and virtually no weapons at all." In order to wage a war under such extremely difficult conditions, the Lam Son High Command relied upon the people, united with the people and organized all the people to participate in the fight against the enemy to save the nation: "Raise a stick as a banner and the masses will rally around it from all four directions." The viewpoint concerning the people's war was the second basic viewpoint in the military thinking of Nguyen Trai.

In "Ban Binh Ngo sach," [The Great Plan for the Defeat of the Minh], which Nguyen Trai wrote in tribute of Le Loi when he first arrived in Lam Son, he did not discuss in detail how to fight the enemy, but only talked about "attacking the heart of the people," that is teaching and mobilizing the masses of the entire country to arise in struggle against aggression, to enthusiastically participate in the fight against the enemy to save the country. The forces of the masses in this war against the Minh not only consisted of "heroes," aristocrats and patriotic scholars, but consisted first and primarily of the "downtrodden" stratum, the poor laboring peasants who lived in misery under the tryannical domination of the foreign aggressors "at places covered in the tears of hard labor, in quiet weaving villages." During the years spent building the base of the uprising, Le Loi and Nguyen Trai not only "secretly supported resourceful men" and "spoke humbly in order to win the support of eminent persons," but also "distributed paddy to save the poor from hunger." During the years of the war of liberation, the Lam Son Partisan Army not only annihilated the government of occupation of the Minh, but also threw off the yoke of slave-style oppression that weighed heavily upon the "downtrodden." As a result, "wherever the army went, the masses assembled from all four directions and followed it." The unity between the army and people was unity between the objectives of the war and the aspirations and interests of the majority of the people. In the various localities within the country, the people voluntarily contributed their wealth and grain to support the partisan army; at the same time, they eagerly joined the combat units of the partisan army. Such was the case with the attack on Nghe An: "Without being asked, the people brought buffalo and wine to give to the army." When Thanh Hoa was attacked: "The people competed with one another to reach the army's door, promising to do everything possible to repay the army." When the attack was launched to liberate Dong Do: "The people of the capital and its precincts and districts and tribal chiefs from the border assembled around the army, pledging to fight to the death to defeat the enemy everywhere." The participation of the people in this war of national salvation was raised to an even higher level when the people in the various localities organized combat operations on their own, wiped out scores of enemy posts, besieged enemy cities, seized control everywhere and created a situation in which uprisings by the masses were coordinated with attacks by the partisan army, created a widespread, strong people's war, a war unprecedented in history at that time. Because he had an understanding of the nature and laws of war and had firm confidence in ultimate victory, Nguyen Trai had a progressive world view concerning war.

3. Building the Partisan Army

At the start of the "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh," Nguyen Trai wrote:

"Charity and justice essentially lie in a quiet life for the people,
The national salvation army must first eradicate tyranny."

This was his understanding of the political task and combat objectives of the Lam Son Partisan Army. According to him, in order to develop powerful armed forces with which to defeat the Minh aggressors, the partisan army had to be built into an "army of charity and justice," an army closely linked to the people and had to fight for the interests of the people; this army had to be solidly united from top to bottom, have the same combat objectives and be cemented together like fathers and sons; "they drink wine together, they are fathers and sons."

Nguyen Trai always concerned himself with teaching soldiers to "forge virtues by means of acts of charity and justice" to serve as the foundation for establishing beautiful relationships between the army and the people. As a result, "markets continued to be held wherever the army went" and "people brought buffalo, horses, and wine to give to the army wherever it went."

At the same time, this also caused the establishment of a high level of discipline within the partisan army in combat: "Soldiers went 3 days without food without touching anything belonging to the people"; when enemy troops were captured, an order was issued "prohibiting all soldiers from indiscriminately harming them." This was our noble humanitarian policy toward the enemy army.

The Lam Son Partisan Army built itself from nothing into something, from small into large, from weak into strong. However, as a result of adopting a correct line with regard to building the partisan army, as a result of relying upon the people in its combat and development, during the middle and final years of the war, the partisan army rapidly became a powerful national army.

When speaking about the growth of the partisan army, Nguyen Trai wrote: "At first, the army had less than a few hundred persons, now, the soldiers in Thanh Hoa number more than 20,000, the brave troops at Dien Chau, Tan Binh and Thuan Hoa also number several tens of thousands and the partisan troops in Giao Chau number no less than 100,000."

The Lam Son Partisan army fought for a great cause, for the country, for the people, consequently, they could overcome every hardship, possessed a very high fighting spirit and stood ready to give their lives, preferring to "die in glory rather than live in shame." As a result, it fulfilled its historic mission as the armed force that played the key role in the war waged by all the people to defeat the Minh pirates.

4. Military Art

Nguyen Trai devoted much of his energy to determining each of the reasons for the rise and fall of the great dynasties and analyzed the current war situation in terms of "time" and "circumstances" in order to develop a plan for fighting the enemy and saving the nation. He harshly criticized the use of troops in a negative style of defense mounted by locking chains across the mouths of rivers and emplacing row upon row of long stakes in the river like the passive defense mounted by the father and son of Ho Quy Ly. He considered this to be one of the reasons that led to the bitter military defeat of the Ho Dynasty.

Nguyen Trai's viewpoint concerning the use of troops was evident in the art employed to guide this war: on the basis of "raising a stick as a banner and the masses rallying around it from all four directions," he organized an uprising and a war waged by all the people. The basic mode of warfare was offensive, was continuously attacking the enemy, attacks by main force troops coordinated with uprisings by the masses; besieging the enemy within the cities in coordination with attacking and destroying their reinforcements; and coordinating military attacks with psychological attacks on the enemy.

Nguyen Trai demanded that the officers and men of Lam Son always "know the enemy, know ourselves" in combat, have a firm grasp of conditions and circumstances and so forth. He stressed: "A general who knows when an opportunity arises and knows how to use his strength selectively is an intelligent general" and "the valuable asset of a hero is that he knows the situation, knows when changes have occurred"; "the skilled commander is one who knows when to attack the enemy and is assured of victory before taking action." The commander must know how to create an effective battle position, must attack the enemy on the basis of a strategy and attack the enemy by surprise, "bringing the Thai Son Mountain down upon them as though they were an egg," "setting them afire as though they were chicken feathers" and putting the enemy into the same position as "meat on a chopping block," as "fish in a kettle" in order to annihilate them; this is the only way we can use few forces to triumph over many, "use one-half to achieve twice as much success."

To meet the objective of smashing the large military forces of the enemy, defeating their insidious schemes in the war and deprive them of the advantages of using large numbers of troops in a method of fighting based on heavily manned battle positions, Nguyen Trai and the Lam Son High Command guided the army in employing its strengths in its method of fighting by "establishing ambushes, using cavalry troops, avoiding the enemy's strengths, attacking their weaknesses, using few troops to defeat many enemy troops and using weakness to attack strength." Through this art and mode of warfare, the Lam Son Partisan Army continuously fought large-scale, annihilating battles that terrified the enemy.

These were the "lightning and thunder battle of Bo Dang," the "battle of Tra Lan where the enemy was reduced to ashes," the battle of "Ninh Kieu where blood flowed like a dark and deep river," the battles of "Lang Son and Lang Giang where the enemy's advance was cut off," the battles of "Xuong Giang and Binh Than where blood turned the water red..." These were clearly victories of our superior military art in the face of the reactionary, backward military tactics of the Minh aggressors. Nguyen Trai made an extremely large contribution to this victory because he was the person who helped to bring about the brilliant stage of development of Dai Viet military art.

Nguyen Trai reached the pinnacle of military knowledge in his age and even went beyond his age to the age of science through his viewpoints concerning war and his art of guiding warfare and many other matters in the military field. We see in him a progressive world view and methodology. His theories and viewpoints were the compass of every strategic and tactical activity of the Lam Son Partisan Army. These theories and viewpoints have also been of tremendous theoretical and practical value in the development of our country's military science and art, having presented a model of a national liberation war, namely, that a small country can triumph over a large imperialist country. At the same time, they have enriched the storehouse of military knowledge of progressive mankind. His very valuable contribution was that he summarized the war and left a heritage of very valuable military theory to subsequent generations.

We are very proud of Nguyen Trai, the great national hero.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VO NGUYEN GIAP DISCUSSES NGUYEN TRAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 and 8 Oct 80

[Address by Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap: "The Spirit and Cause of Nguyen Trai Shall Live Forever in Our Fatherland"]

[7 Oct 80, pp 1, 3]

[Text] Dear Chairman Truong Chinh,

Dear Premier Pham Van Dong,

Dear Presidium,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Today, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front have organized this formal meeting in Hanoi to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai, the great national hero and distinguished man of culture of our Vietnamese nation in the 15th Century.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the State Ceremonies Organising Committee, I extend a warm welcome to the international guests, to our comrades and friends from countries near and far who have joined us to commemorate this solemn occasion.

I sincerely thank the UNESCO organization of the United Nations and the scientific organizations and mass organizations in the fraternal socialist countries and the other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America for holding ceremonies of their own or actively preparing to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai.

For more than 1 year, under the guidance of the Ceremonies Organizing Committee, the scientific institutes, colleges, agencies, mass organizations and localities have had their cadres conduct research, gather material and conduct many scientific conferences in order to gain a better understanding of the life, work and contributions of Nguyen Trai and widely propagandize them among the people; at present, these cadres are urgently preparing to hold official ceremonies in his honor.

I wholeheartedly commend the various scientists, scholars, agencies, mass organizations and localities whose fully enthusiastic participation and valuable contributions have insured that the commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of this national hero meets the objectives and has the significance required by the Party Secretariat and the Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

From the pinnacle of the great victories won by our people under the leadership of the party, we can, on the basis of scientific theory, gain a fuller and deeper appreciation of the noble tradition of our nation, of the will and talents of the Vietnamese.

When we review the undertaking of saving the nation, we often think about the life of purity and loyalty lived by Nguyen Trai. We recall the hard and impressive fig of the Lam Son uprising under Le Loi's banner of the great cause.

We are deeply proud of Le Loi, of Nguyen Trai, deeply proud of our nation, of our people in their long history of building and defending their country. Heroes have emerged in every era, from the Trung Sisters and Ba Trieu, from Ngo Quyen, Dinh Tien Hoang and Le Dai Hanh, from Ly Thuong Kiet and Tran Hung Dao, from Le Loi, Nguyen Trai and Nguyen Quang Trung to the revered President Ho Chi Minh, the greatest hero of our nation, who led our nation and our people in maintaining their independence and freedom, maintaining perpetual sovereignty over the fatherland bequeathed them by the Hung Kings and constantly advancing our country's civilization to the new pinnacles of today.

Nguyen Trai, the great national hero, the brilliant strategist, the great thinker, the eminent man of letters and a model of his times, left us an extremely precious heritage and made a tremendous contribution to giving our nation, our people the strength, determination and confidence to move enthusiastically forward to complete the tasks of building the country and protecting the fatherland.

I. The Great National Hero

Nguyen Trai was born in 1380. He grew up during a period of history filled with changes and tribulations. The Tran Dynasty was declining. A wave of uprisings by peasants and serfs against the fief system and the cruel exploitation by the powerful aristocracy caused the feudal system of the House of Tran to be shaken at its very foundations. Shortly after the House of Ho replaced the House of Tran, it had to contend with aggression by the northern feudalists.

Our country faced the threat of being lost. Our nation was experiencing sterner challenges than it had every experienced before.

In November 1406, the House of Minh attacked our country with 800,000 troops.

In the early 15th Century, the House of Minh had become a powerful imperialist in the Far East and harbored the ambition of expanding throughout Southeast Asia and South Asia. To achieve this objective, the House of Minh put Trinh Hoa in command of a large fleet, a fleet which took to sea seven times, travelling to the various countries within this region, through the South Sea Islands and past India to Persia and the Arab countries, into the Red Sea and all the way to the shores of eastern Africa. By means of every possible form of bribery, threats and armed force, Trinh Hoa compelled many countries in this region to "submit" and "pay homage" to the "Celestial Court."

Because of the important strategic position it occupied, a position which blocked their path of expansion to the south, the country of Dai Viet became the primary target of aggression in the plan of expansion of the Dai Minh monarchy.

Ho Quy Ly saw the threat of a large-scale invasion from the north at an early date. Together with making a number of major reforms, the House of Ho urgently strengthened the army, built fortifications and forged weapons in preparation for a war to defend the country against the Minh pirates. However, as a result of making the political mistake of losing the support of the people and the military mistake of placing heavy emphasis upon defense, the war of resistance quickly met with defeat.

When he occupied our country, Minh Thanh To quickly boasted: "In olden times, in the days of the House of Tong and the House of Nguyen, the country of An Nam rebelled and sent troops to attack us, but never with success. This attack was much larger than those that preceded it. Our great reputation and tremendous contributions will be known by generations to come."

Displaying the barbarous and cruel nature of the Chinese feudalists, the Minh pirates committed countless towering crimes against our people. They ruthlessly murdered the people, robbed them of their wealth and took away our greatest talents with the results that "everyone was impoverished," "bustling villages became empty and quiet" and "not one blade of grass, not one insect could survive." They forced us to abandon our national customs, to adopt the lifestyle of the Han. They employed the so called "divide and rule" policy to divide our people and smash the solidarity of our nation. They made every effort to undermine the long standing culture of Dai Viet. Every written page, every written word was "incinerated." and our stone tablets were "smashed to pieces, not one word remaining intact." Their national policy was to assimilate our nation, destroy our country's civilization, abolish the name Dai Viet forever and turn Dai Viet into a province of the Dai Minh empire.

In the face of these malicious schemes and cruel actions, our people, determined not to be conquered, not to suffer the loss of their country, arose in a life or death struggle with the enemy. Many uprisings broke out in succession but all met with defeat. Our nation fought with unparalleled tenacity and bravery but the prospects for victory were still bleak.

Thus, our nation faced the extremely difficult problem of finding a correct path by which to save the country and save the people in order to advance the cause of national liberation to total victory.

This historic mission, this great task inspired our entire nation, inspired every patriot to think and act. Possessing ardent patriotism and upholding the tradition of unyielding struggle, countless heroes of the time devoted their energies to discovering the path for saving the country and saving the people. Le Loi and Nguyen Trai, outstanding sons of the nation, quickly found a correct and creative path for advancing the cause of liberating the country and liberating the nation to total victory.

Nguyen Trai came from the family of a poor Confucian scholar. His mother having died when he was still young, he lived with his maternal grandfather, Tran Nguyen Dan, the fourth generation grandson of Tran Quang Khai, and his father, Nguyen Phi Khanh. At 20 years of age, having passed his civil service examination, Nguyen Trai joined his father by working as an official under the Ho Court. Shortly thereafter, the war of resistance being waged by the Ho Court met with defeat. Nguyen Phi Khanh and Ho Quy Ly were captured and taken to China. Nguyen Trai never forgot the words of advice spoken by his father as they bid each other farewell: "To truly show your gratitude to your parents, you must find a way to end the country's shame and revenge your father."

The country had been lost and families had been scattered. Nguyen Trai experienced countless, repeated changes in a short period of time. Feeling a deep debt to the country and a deep need to revenge his family, Nguyen Trai managed to escape the grip of the enemy. And, during the 10 years he spent wandering throughout the country, Nguyen Trai saw the misery and shame of persons who had lost their country everywhere he went and witnessed countless "despicable and intolerable" crimes of the Minh aggressor army. Nguyen Trai increasingly saw the danger that the entire nation, that the civilization of our country would be destroyed. "The 10 years of sorrow and shame" and the "lessons learned from experience show that the pros and cons must be weighed even more carefully."

In the reality of history, the Tran Dynasty declined because it "only allowed itself to become strong and prosperous while keeping the people in wretched poverty"; "the people wore rags and ate gruel" while the aristocrats had "piles of gold and pearls...as high as the mountains"; "the whole population felt animosity toward them but they did not know it, the people complained but they did not listen." Therefore, the uprisings by Tran Ngoi and Tran Quy Khoang against the Minh pirates "did not bring victory to the cause."

The House of Ho worked hard to prepare for the war of resistance. Yet, in the space of only one-half year, their effort had met with failure and the country had fallen into the hands of the Minh pirates. All of this happened merely because the Ho Court was "embroiled in politics," "so much so that it became the target of the people's animosity."

Nguyen Trai increasingly came to see the strength of the people in the continuous uprisings that were taking place during that time, from Lang Giang to Thai Nguyen, from Do Son to Truong Yen, from Thanh Hoa to Nghe An and Thuan Hoa. In the mountains, there was the widespread "Red Shirt Movement" of the ethnic minorities. In the lowland districts, even in the areas lying outside Dong Quan City, there were scores of uprisings, the majority of which were carried out by local ruffians, peasants and serfs. Patriots and heroes arose to fight the "brutal Minh pirates," fight the "pernicious puppet party" in order to restore independence and sovereignty to the country and win back the people's right to live.

From the realities of history, Nguyen Trai gained important experiences in the nature of laws. The destiny of the country, be it one of prosperity or decline, of loss or survival, depended upon the strength of the people. The people are like "a body of water" through which one can "pilot a ship" or in which one's "ship can be overturned"; and the fact that "ships have been overturned, proves that the people are like water." When talking about the "people," he was primarily talking about the "tattered masses," about the mass of impoverished serfs and peasants. With love of the people and confidence in them, Nguyen Trai had a deep awareness of the decisive role played by the people in the changes in history. He stated: only by winning the hearts of the people, only by uniting the people can we record great feats of arms and perform deeds of great importance.

Also on the basis of the realities of history, Nguyen Trai deeply understood that in order to save the country and save the people, it is "first of all necessary to eradicate tyranny," to use the force of the just cause to drive off the Minh aggressor army and sweep their traitorous lackeys away. According to him, saving the country had to be closely linked to saving the people; the purpose of saving the country was to save the people and fighting "for the country" had to be coordinated with "fighting for the people"; this was his "love of mankind," his "great cause." This was a decisive turning point in the history of the search by Nguyen Trai for a path to follow in order to save the country and save the people.

Nguyen Trai inherited the fine tradition of our nation and, through the realities of our country's society at that time, he found the path for leading the cause of national liberation to victory. It was the path of "using the great cause to triumph over cruelty," "replacing tyranny with love of mankind." These were the main themes set forth by Nguyen Trai in the book "Dai sach binh Ngo"/The Great Plan for the Defeat of the Minh/ following many years of deep study.

At that time, in the mountainous jungles of Lam Son, Le Loi was a patriotic village leader who "became even more steadfast in the face of major troubles." In planning his major undertaking, Le Loi "secretly supported men of wisdom, gave paddy to help the poor and always spoke modestly in order to gain the support of eminent persons"; he "selected generals," "trained troops" and "they took an oath" to win back the country and enable the villages to live in peace. In early 1418, the banner of the uprising of Binh Dinh Vuong fluttered in the sky over Thanh Hoa.

Following several years of consideration and deliberation, Nguyen Trai went to Lam Son and presented his plan to drive the Minh from the country to Le Loi. Nguyen Trai saw in Le Loi a worthy commander, one who had the virtues and abilities to brandish the banner of saving the nation, saving the people in order to implement this plan and lead the cause of national liberation to victory.

Under the "charity and justice" banner of the Lam Son uprising, more and more forces from each stratum of society were rallied, thereby linking the various uprisings into a major, country-wide uprising to liberate the nation. The leaders of the partisan army symbolized the unity of the nation. There were leaders, such as Le Loi from Lam Son; intellectuals such as Nguyen Trai and Pham Van Xao; patriotic noblemen such as Tran Nguyen Han; writers such as Le Van Linh; poor peasants such as Nguyen Chich and Le Khuyen; serfs such as Trinh Kha; chiefs of the mountain ethnic minorities such as the tutor Le Lai and the village officials Le Hiem, Le Huu and so forth. These leaders came from all parts of the country to Lam Son, some from Nghe An, some from Kinh Lo, some from Tam Giang, some from Thai Nguyen and some from even more remote places.

Nguyen Trai helped Le Loi "prepare a plan and strategy for the frontline," was placed in an important position and "was listened to and obeyed by everyone." Nguyen Trai made the major contribution along with Le Loi and the leaders of the Lam Son Partisan Army of setting forth and guiding the implementation of the major guidelines and important decisions that led the Lam Son uprising and the war of national liberation through countless hardships and difficulties and developed forces that became increasingly strong with each fight and won increasingly large victories.

Nguyen Trai was always in the forefront of the fight. He helped guide the historic defense of Lam Son during perilous moments of the fight and helped to establish a "foothold" in Nghe An to serve as a springboard for intensifying the war to maintain the country. He helped guide the partisan army in destroying battle positions, killing officials and surrounding cities. He undertook the task of negotiating with the Minh in order to "give the appearance of conciliation while actually forging weapons"; later, he frequently bravely entered the "tiger's den" to carry out the "psychological offensive" plan which routed many of the enemy's units and forced many cities to open their gates and surrender.

After 10 years of extremely hard and brave fighting (1418-1427), the Lam Son Partisan Army won a great victory and restored the independence and sovereignty of Dai Viet, thereby smashing the will of aggression of the northern feudalists with the result that:

"The villages were strong and stable
The mountains and rivers appeared fresh and new, an era of peace was opened,
The shame of 1,000 years was erased."

The great victory of the defeat of the Minh was a victory of a patriotic war waged by all the people, a war highlighted by the role and contributions of Le Loi and Nguyen Trai.

This glorious victory was not only of tremendous historic significance to our nation, but it also made an important contribution to thwarting the scheme of the northern feudalists to expand into Southeast Asia and South Asia.

In our people's history of building and defending the country, Le Loi and Nguyen Trai will forever be worthy of being great heroes of national salvation.

II. The Brilliant Strategist

Nguyen Trai proposed the plan for defeating the Minh to help Le Loi lead the war of resistance for national salvation against the Minh aggressors. When our nation won total victory, Nguyen Trai summarized the great patriotic war in "Binh Ngo dai cao"[Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh], which was the declaration of independence of our country at that time.

The original "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh" no longer exists. However, from this famous report, from his literary works and from the vivid, heroic and rich realities of the resistance against the Minh, we can see that the plan for defeating the Minh was the strategic line of the Lam Son uprising, which developed into a widespread and victorious war of liberation.

It was the line of brandishing the banners of the "great cause" and "love of mankind." Our nation arose with determination, "using the great cause to triumph over cruelty, using love of mankind to replace ruthlessness," sweeping the Minh army from all corners of the country and rewinning the independence of the fatherland. This line pointed out that the enemies of our nation were "the brutal Minh pirates" and the "pernicious puppet party"; pointed out that the forces of the war of resistance were all the people, the nucleus of whom were poor peasants, and heroes from all parts of the country; and set forth the methods by which the weak forces of the partisan army could gradually be strengthened and ultimately win total victory over the country-robbers and traitors. The plan for defeating the Minh said little about attacking the cities but discussed at length the"psychological offensive" plan, which coordinated attacks on the enemy with the proselyting of enemy troops so that the enemy would surrender without fighting. The plan for defeating the Minh was accepted by Le Loi and became the clearsighted platform guiding the Lam Son uprising and the war of resistance against the Minh army to great victory.

From the time that the banner of the uprising was raised until the day total victory was won, the Lam Son uprising developed into a widespread war of liberation and lasted for 10 full years. When it first broke out under the banner of Binh Dinh Vuong, the partisan army had only a few thousand officers, inadequate food, inadequate clothing and very few weapons.

"But talents were like leaves in the autumn,
And heroes appeared like the dawn."

During the first 7 years, when the enemy was fighting hard, the partisan army fought tenaciously, defeated seven attacks by the Minh army, endured many perilous times and continued to hold their banner high. Those times were:

"When Linh Son was under siege for several weeks,
When the troops of Khoi Huyen were down to less than one brigade."

However, once a place had been established, once clear guidelines had been adopted, once the necessary forces had been prepared and as leadership gained more experience and it made increasingly correct and creative decisions, the situation changed in a short period of time and at an extraordinarily rapid rate.

In late 1424, the tide of battle was in the favor of the Chinese. Suddenly, the partisan army attacked Nghe An and lower Tra Long, killed the reinforcements of the enemy at Kha Luu and Bo Ai and encircled Nghe An City. Charging forth in the midst of victory, the partisan army launched a direct assault on Dien Chau and Thanh Hoa and quickly attacked Thuan Hoa and Tan Binh. Our army was supported by the masses wherever it went. "Rice and water were given to them. Crowds followed them." Tens of thousands of young men joined the partisan army. Uprisings and mutinies occurred continuously.

In the space of only 10 months, all of the provinces from Thanh Hoa southward had been liberated and became a firm strategic rear area for the war to save the nation.

A new opportunity arose. "The enemy units throughout Nghe An and the cities of Dong Do were widely scattered and weak." Le Loi and Nguyen Trai immediately sent four armies, each consisting of no more than 2,000 or 3,000 persons, to directly attack Dong Do, "occupy the land, govern the people and cut the enemy's resupply lines." Wherever the partisan army advanced, the local masses, from the lowlands to the mountains, especially the impoverished peasants, arose like a storm, "competing with one another to give buffalo, goats, rice and wine to the troops and joined them in laying siege to the cities."

Our army "won victory with each battle and overran everything in its path." In th space of a little more than 1 month, practically the entire local government apparatus of the enemy in the 10 administrative units in Dong Do had totally collapsed; the majority of the puppet army had been killed or routed.

Vuong Thong mobilized 100,000 troops to launch a strategic counter-offensive. The Lam Son Partisan Army, closely coordinating with militia forces, resourcefully smashed their counter-offensive, won the glorious victories of Ninh Kieu and Tot Dong and annihilated more than 60,000 enemy troops in 3 days.

"At Ninh Kieu, blood ran like a deep and long river;
At Tot Dong, dead bodies lay everywhere, rotting for a thousand years."

Charging forth in the midst of victory, our army laid siege to Dong Quan City and the fortifications that the enemy was defending. Coordinating the military struggle with the political struggle, the extremely effective "plan for the psychological offensive" was carried out in 7 of the 13 major cities of the enemy, forcing them to surrender.

A new situation had developed. Facing the threat of total defeat, the Minh Court obstinately mobilized 150,000 troops under the command of Lieu Thang and Moc Thanh and launched an attack from two different directions in a vain attempt to lift the siege of Dong Quan and reverse the situation.

Le Loi and Nguyen Trai concentrated their forces on annihilating the enemy's reinforcements. Having accomplished this, the city fell. In 27 days and nights of fighting, our army killed all of the enemy's reinforcements and recorded an earth-shattering feat of arms in the great victory of Chi Lang-Xuong Giang, which was a victory of great strategic importance.

"In an instant, their strong army was routed,
In another, the beasts and birds scattered."

The war of liberation was nearing the day of total victory.

Our army had the strength needed to attack and annihilate the enemy forces besieged in Dong Quan. However, Le Loi and Nguyen Trai decided to employ political measures, to shift to a diplomatic struggle to force the enemy's surrender. Nguyen Trai entered the city of Dong Quan five times to negotiate with Vuong Thong, "putting himself in the tiger's mouth, determined to hold peace talks so that the two countries could avoid further bloodshed."

On 10 December 1427, at the Dong Quan Conference, Vuong Thong formally surrendered, promising to withdraw his troops from the country without waiting for an order from the "Celestial Court." The 100,000 defeated troops of the House of Minh were given boats, horses and grain so that they could withdraw from our country. This way of bringing a war to an end was unprecedented in the history of the world. In the end, the Minh Emperor had to declare a "cease fire" and "recall" his aggressor army.

Our nation's great war of liberation had won total victory. Thus:

"Battle dress was quickly removed
Our weapons were laid down to enjoy peace."

Our nation, our country again began to live in independence and peace. Diplomatic relations were re-established between Dai Viet and China.

The war of liberation led by Le Loi and Nguyen Trai was a rather highly developed people's war for that period of time.

The most basic factor in that war was that we had a "great cause" on our side. Our people were fighting to win back the independence of the nation, win back their fields from the hands of the country-robbers. The enemies were the brutal Minh country-robbers and the traitorous, cruel puppet party. A great cause always triumphs over brutality, a just cause always triumphs over an unjust cause.

Our forces were the forces of all the people fighting the enemy, were the national army and the masses of militiamen. In the course of the war of resistance, the partisan army constantly grew in size. An active effort was made to build a regular-force army and build the local armed forces. In particular, in the more than 2 years spent in the offensive in the lowlands, the partisan army fought and increased the size of its forces from several thousand to more than 300,000. While increasing the size of its forces, the partisan army also fully concerned itself with improving their quality. It forged the virtues of charity and justice and taught the spirit of determination to fight and the spirit of harmony from top to bottom with the result that 100,000 persons were united as one and loved one another as fathers and sons and not "one piece of property of the people was touched." It selected generals, trained soldiers and maintained strict adherence to orders. It stockpiled grain, took weapons from the enemy in order to fight the enemy, repaired its equipment and built "branches":

"Its warships were as tall as the clouds,
Its armor shone brilliantly,
It had a pile of weapons,
And its gunpowder filled a warehouse."

The line on building up the armed forces of the nationwide war of resistance was rather complete in content and encompassed a correct and creative relationship between quality and quantity.

[8 Oct 80, pp 3 and 4]

[Text] The military art of the war of liberation was the art of all the people fighting the enemy.

Throughout the war of resistance, especially when the tide of battle began tilting in the favor of the Chinese, the partisan army always maintained the initiative, always attacked the enemy.

Nguyen Trai emphasized: "Govern the people, do not allow the people to govern you " On the basis of understanding ourselves and the enemy, he formulated a strategy for taking the offensive against the enemy and winning increasingly large victories. The victories of the Lam Son Partisan Army were victories of the offensive strategy. Once the army of the uprising launched offensives in the directions that had been selected, our position and power grew by leaps and bounds.

All the people fought the enemy in unique and creative ways. When the national army launched its offensive, the tattered masses and every patriot arose. This was the coordination of attacks and uprisings to create a tremendous strength with which to rewin control of our beloved country.

Under the historic conditions that existed then, Nguyen Trai proposed the art of "using weakness to fight strength, taking the enemy by surprise, using few troops to fight the enemy's many troops and making frequent use of ambushes."

This was the result of the comparison of forces; at first, our army was small while the Minh army was many times larger. To win victory, we had to employ creative methods of fighting and employ creative strategies.

They selected correct guidelines in order to achieve objectives of decisive significance: creating opportunities and seizing opportunities of decisive significance; using cavalry troops and lying in ambush in order to take advantage of the weaknesses of the enemy, always taking the enemy by surprise and always creating new opportunities; coordinating forces, timing and position and knowing how to attack the enemy by surprise in order to "make something from nothing, turn small into large." As a result, in everything from strategy to tactics, our position became increasingly strong and our strength grew with each passing day; our army always attacked the enemy with overwhelming force, from a position of overwhelming strength and, like a "rock falling on a bird egg," made it impossible for the enemy to react, to resist and ultimately annihilated them.

Nguyen Trai said: "Opportunities! Opportunities! Do not allow them to be missed!" He also stressed: "We must act rapidly, must open and close the door in an instant." This was the art of leadership and command that reflected determination, initiative, mobility and flexibility.

Nguyen Trai always stressed a very important requirement, that is, combat efficiency: "By avoiding their strength and attacking their weakness...we can use half the strength needed and achieve a victory twice as large."

Nguyen Trai raised the matter of proselyting enemy soldiers as a matter of strategic importance and considered the "psychological offensive" to be a major plan. The "psychological offensive," which was based on charity and justice and our comprehensive strength, forced the surrender of dozens of large and small cities of the enemy, including Dong Quan, the stronghold of tens of thousands of officers and soldiers of the House of Minh. The "psychological offensive" was so strong that it forced hundreds of thousands of enemy troops to "surrender without us ever attacking them."

Having deeply studied the realities of the Lam Son uprising and of the entire national war of liberation, we see that one basic factor in the art of leading the war of Le Loi and Nguyen Trai was the skillful coordination of attacking the enemy politically, militarily and diplomatically; attacking the enemy with the forces of all the people and with the national army; and coordinating attacks by the partisan army with uprisings by the masses and the psychological offensive plan.

This coordination was evident in each strategic stage of the war and in the entire course of the war.

The strategy of coordinating every method and form of fighting the enemy and every force of the Lam Son Partisan Army marked a new level of development of our nation's traditional methods of fighting. Our party inherited and developed upon this strategy, raising it to a new level, and incorporated it in an "integrated strategy" strong enough to triumph over every enemy.

The progressive military thinking and the brilliant military art of our nation in the great war of resistance for national salvation at the start of the 15th Century were thoroughly summarized by Nguyen Trai. He was the first person in the history of our country to present, in a complete and systematic fashion, the unique and creative military thinking of Vietnam.

Nguyen Trai was a brilliant strategist, an outstanding politician, a skilled diplomat.

III. A Great Thinker

In the history of the development of the thinking of our nation up until the 15th Century, Nguyen Trai was a great thinker, an outstanding political activist. As a creative person, as a man of action, his immense soul and deep intellect symbolized the feelings and thoughts of an entire historical age, one filled with hardships and challenges, with brilliant and impressive feats.

The thinking that ran throughout and guided all of Nguyen Trai's actions was, as he stated, the thinking of "justice and charity," "the great cause" and "love of mankind." According to him, the planning of great deeds must be based on charity and justice, consequently, great achievements must have charity and justice as their first goal, and the maintenance of charity and justice is the only standard of success."

Nguyen Trai's thinking concerning charity and justice was the crystallization of progressive thinking, of the spiritual and cultural values of our nation from the time we first started building the country until the 15th Century. This thinking was successfully applied and brilliantly developed upon in the liberation of the country, thereby bringing about a new step forward in our nation's history of thinking.

The basic themes of Nguyen Trai's thinking of charity and justice were patriotism, love of the people, a sense of independence and autonomy, humanitarianism and a desire for peace and harmonious relations among nations.

Nguyen Trai closely linked "charity and justice" to the "people" when he wrote in "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh": "Charity and justice essentially lie in a quiet and peaceful life for the people." He also closely linked "charity and justice" to the "country" when he wrote in the poem "Ha quy Lam Son": "Charity and justice keep the country calm and peaceful." It is very clear that, in Nguyen Trai, charity and justice were closely linked to patriotism, to love of the people.

When Nguyen Trai talked about charity and justice he was primarily talking about our nation's great cause, its love of mankind, about the banner of national salvation, the banner of saving the people, of triumphing over cruelty and barbarity.

Following a long period of building and defending the country, Dai Viet in the period of Ly and Tran was a unified country, a nation that had grown in every respect. In the 15th Century, when our country faced a threat to its survival, Nguyen Trai stated:

"Our Dai Viet
Is truly a civilized country.
It is divided by rivers and mountains
And the customs of the North and South differ. Trieu, Dinh, Ly and Tran,
generations have built a country
And the Han, Duong, Tong and Nguyen dominated us, one after the other
Although the strengths and weaknesses of the North and South differed from time to time,
Every generation had its heroes."

Nguyen Trai said that our country of Dai Viet was an independent entity with a long history of development, that our nation possessed strong vitality and could be compared to the other nations of the world.

It can be said that the concept of nationhood was presented in a systematic and comprehensive manner for the first time in the ideological history of our nation: from the glorious history of struggle and our long standing civilization to our stable territory, national sovereignty and colorful culture.

Nguyen Trai was very proud of his beautiful country with its imposing mountains and rivers, its abundance of produce, proud of its old civilization and unique lifestyle, proud of its brilliant and heroic history of resisting foreign aggression. He completely rejected the "whole world" thinking of the House of Minh which considered "Cochine" to be land of the "Imperial Court" and considered the "people of Cochine" to be "barbarians outside the scope of civilization." Nguyen Trai confidently declared: "The land separating the North and the South is a clear border of high mountains and broad rivers"; and, the country of Dai Viet, "although far from Ngu Linh, is renowned as a literate country whose every generation has had resourceful, talented men." No large country can proclaim itself the "Celestial Court" so that it can have an "emperor" and consider small countries to be its vassals, to be dependent upon its "every whim." Nguyen Trai displayed a high spirit of independence and autonomy and confirmed the equality of all nations.

With firm confidence in the strength of the just cause, Nguyen Trai struggled resolutely against the Minh aggressors to protect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and culture of our nation.

In the thinking and sentiments of Nguyen Trai, love of one's country had to be closely linked to love of the people because the country and the people are one.

When talking about the people, Nguyen Trai's entire heart went out to the working poor. They were the "masses," the "lower classes," the "downtrodden," that is, the impoverished peasants and serfs, the working strata in feudal society.

The people created all of society's wealth, even the salaries of the officials and the palace of the kings. As a result, Nguyen Trai believed that "when eating food, we should remember the farmer" and maintained that "all large-scale endeavors are carried out through the hard work of the army and the people." The people were also the ones who valued charity and justice; "the people have a fondness for persons who display charity"; and the people also have the strength to "pilot a ship" or "overturn it."

History has frequently shown that every king, every historic personality who has known how to tap the strength of the people and who has pursued a popular policy has been supported by unity from top to bottom and recorded great achievements. Conversely, any king or historical personality that has gone against the wishes of the people has sooner or later met with defeat.

Thus, Nguyen Trai had a deep understanding of the role played by the people in social life and in historical changes.

On the basis of this understanding, Nguyen Trai took the position that national salvation had to mean saving the people and that only by relying upon the people could the nation be saved. This was the main theme of the plan for defeating the Minh, the theme that led the cause of national liberation to victory.

Nguyen Trai's thinking concerning the people also embodied a certain degree of democracy. His love of the people was inseparable from his humanitarianism, his very deep love of man and life.

Nguyen Trai's love was truly immense, encompassing the mountains and rivers of the country, encompassing man, plantlife and animal life. To him, all the people of the country were:

"Compatriots brought closer together by the disgrace,
The South and the North share a common origin."

He promised to "love the people" throughout his life, to "concern himself first with the people's concerns." We are deeply moved when, through his poems, we see Nguyen Trai

"He had but one constant desire
As constant as rapids in the winter."

Loving life and respecting the qualities and dignity of man, Nguyen Trai hated the cruel Minh pirates even more because "they only lie, kill innocent persons and rape women to the point of death without remorse." Nguyen Trai was a humanitarian, a man of action whose loves and hatreds were clear and who struggled tenaciously.

The loving heart of Nguyen Trai was also open to the peoples of all countries and encompassed an attitude of generosity and magnanimity toward enemies. He waged a determined struggle in the "psychological offensive" to mobilize and persuade the enemy and used the principles of life, the principles of humanity to awaken the conscience and sense of humanity that remained within the ranks of the enemy. His policy toward prisoners of war and those who surrendered was to treat them in a humanitarian manner. When the war ended, Le Loi and Nguyen Trai "released tens of thousands of officers and soldiers," giving them enough food and other necessities to travel back to their country and be reunited with their families.

Xenophobia and discrimination were totally foreign to Nguyen Trai. He realized that the war of aggression waged by the House of Minh not only brought pain upon the people of our country, but also inflicted countless tragedies upon the army and people of China, "demoralizing soldiers and confusing the people." The ending of this unjust war, according to Nguyen Trai, had the purpose of enabling "the two countries to put the warfare behind themselves."

Nguyen Trai was very eager for "a permanent peace," "an end to all war."

"An end to all war," we view this as an appeal to struggle for a permanent peace, as the age old thirst of nations and all mankind. However, to accomplish this, as Nguyen Trai pointed out, we must be determined to "eradicate viciousness, eradicate greed, eradicate tyranny." The lofty dream of Nguyen Trai was for every nation to live in independence and peace.

After independence was won, Nguyen Trai continued to apply his thinking concerning charity and justice in the cause of building the country.

Nguyen Trai's ambition was to build a prosperous and strong country with a civil government, a strong national defense and an open and wholesome society in which every power of the state must be in accord with the will of the people and not represent the will of a single person impressed upon thousands of others. Nguyen Trai denounced greedy officials who "have a penchant for collecting high taxes and robbing the people of much of their wealth" and was contemptuous of the "very wealthy," those who were "inhumane" and "unjust." He concerned himself with the daily lives of the masses and the dream of everyone to live in peace and be content with his occupation; the dream that "persons can become a poet or teacher because they are able to study and can be well fed and well clothed because they can earn a good living"; that everyone be comfortable and happy, "that villages and hamlets be free of animosity and bitterness." This dream vaguely resembled the ideal society of the era of the Hung Kings: "Both king and subject work the fields together, building no embankments to separate them, establishing no class ranks, never stealing from or injuring one another; everyone is close to and loves everyone else and this lifestyle will remain unchanged for thousands of years."

Objectively, the ideal society of Nguyen Trai could not have been achieved under the aristocracy of the Le Dynasty, which was developing toward an increasingly severe dictatorship. Nguyen Trai was a learned man of exceptional intellect. He knew the Chinese culture and the Confucian system of thinking. In view of the circumstances of the feudal system at that time, it is not at all strange to hear him say: "Our hearts should be steadfast in Confucianism." However, it was also Nguyen Trai who criticized himself as "long being deceived by Confucian scholars" and who once said that"one can read all of their books and find nothing." Therefore, even though their terms were identical, in actuality, the charity and justice of Nguyen Trai were completely different from the Confucian concept of "charity" and "justice" and were diametrically opposed to them. Because, in the times of Xuan Thu, Chien Quoc, Confucius and Manh Tu, there never was a fatherland. As regards its substance, before it was spread to the countries of the East, Confucianism knew nothing of patriotism and national spirit. Confucianism had contempt for the working people and a total lack of sympathy for them. Some of the antagonisms and limitations within the thinking of Nguyen Trai were due to the historic conditions that existed then.

Despite these antagonisms and limitations, Nguyen Trai went beyond the bounds of Confucianism, went beyond the limitations of his time and reached a high pinnacle in the history of thinking of the Dai Viet civilization in the 15th Century.

IV. An Eminent Man of Letters

Nguyen Trai was the bright star of patriotic literature in the early 15th Century. He left behind extremely valuable literary works that reflect the progressive viewpoints of his times concerning culture and art.

Inheriting the fine tradition of the thousands of years of the nation's history, especially the brilliant cultural achievements of the Ly-Tran era, Nguyen Trai made major contributions to advancing the Dai Viet culture to a new stage of development.

It was a patriotic, progressive culture of a profoundly national and popular nature, a culture of great real values and a very highly militant nature, a culture that embodied Vietnamese patriotism in the 15th Century as fully and strongly as possible.

Nguyen Trai was an outstanding soldier on the cultural front. Closely linking each of his cultural activities to the cause of saving the country and the people, he used his pen as a weapon, used the strength of literature to rally our forces and attack and rout the enemy, thereby making important contributions to the great victory of the war of national liberation.

Above everything else, Nguyen Trai's literature supported the noble cause of our nation. Brandishing the banners of the "great cause" and "love of mankind," Nguyen Trai closely linked his cultural activities to the effort to "eradicate viciousness, eradicate greed, eradicate tyranny" and emphasize the qualities of "love of mankind, intelligence and heroism."

Nguyen Trai put his entire heart and the heroic character of the nation into his writings in order to "protect the South," protect the "fatherland," "resist China" and pacify the Chinese feudal aggressors. He also used literature to help build the fatherland, mold the character of man, mold the soul and essence of the nation and build the Dai Viet culture.

Reflecting patriotism, boundless love and noble humanitarianism, the poems of Nguyen Trai praised the feeling of love for one's comrades, praised a beautiful, quiet and happy life and opposed actions that trampled upon the dignity of man as well as inhumane and unjust actions. The poetry and prose of Nguyen Trai fought for the truth, for that which was right, for a comfortable and happy life for the people, for lasting peace, for harmony among nations.

The prose and poetry of Nguyen Trai found fighting strength, creativity and a source of inspiration in every condition of nature, in the realities of society and the lives of the people.

As a result, his prose "had the strength of 100,000 soliders" and his poems bore the character of a "general" on the "Tao Dan" front.

Concerning music, Nguyen Trai said: "Peace is the foundation of music"; "lyrics are the literature of music"; "without a foundation, nothing is solid"; "without literature, there can be no circulation of ideas." Only by delving into life and caring for the entire population so that "every hamlet and village is free from animosity and bitterness," is it possible to "maintain the foundation of music."

From these words, we can see his viewpoints not only with regard to music, but also with regard to literature and art, in general. When he spoke about the foundation, he was talking about the contents of art; when he talked about literature, he was talking about the form of art. This was the dialectical relationship between content and form in literature and art; content determines form, form has a reciprocal effect.

Nguyen Trai left behind many works of prose and poetry. As regards his prose, we must first talk about "Quan trung tu menh tap," "The Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh," "Chi Linh son phu," and "Vinh Lang bi ky." Most important among his works of poetry were "Uc Trai thi tap" and "Quoc am thi tap."

During the period of the fight against the Minh, Nguyen Trai's pen had the force of a sharp attack. After his death, the poems written during that period were compiled in the collection of poems entitled "Quan trung tu menh tap."

His eloquent appeals to the army and people and his proclamations, which reflected sharp reasoning and ardent feelings and contained persuasive prose helped to build "unity and loyalty among the people, among all patriots" so that "everyone joined forces, everyone was loyal to the country and endeavored to erase the shame of having lost the country and annihilate the cruel aggressors."

Applying his thinking concerning charity and justice, Nguyen Trai proposed and implemented the "psychological offensive" plan. Using the principles of charity and justice to discuss the situation that existed at that time, he launched a psychological assault on the enemy, an assault in which he was unyielding at one time but conciliatory at another, made threats at one time but offered advice at another and was demanding at one time but magnanimous at another while always conforming with reason and sentiment. Nguyen Trai used the "psychological offensive" plan to conquer the enemy, thereby making a large contribution to winning total victory in the war with the least possible amount of bloodshed. This plan, which was an effective weapon directed at the heart of the enemy, was a brilliant success in that it caused panic among the enemy, routed the forces of the enemy and caused the surrender of 11 of the 13 major cities of the enemy. This plan was truly something rare in the history of warfare.

Nguyen Trai drafted his "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh" after the Lam Son uprising had won total victory. It was a classic work of our nation.

The "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh," which was the equivalent of a declaration of independence of Dai Viet, was a thorough summary of the great patriotic war, was an epic about the victory won by our nation. It was also a stern denunciation of the "towering and intolerable" crimes of the Minh aggressors, of the Chinese expansionists.

The "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh" eloquently and systematically presented the patriotism of our nation. Having experienced the historic challenge of the fight against the Minh, Nguyen Trai confirmed the strong vitality of the Dai Viet civilization, confirmed the independence and sovereignty of our country and the equality of all nations.

The "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh" praised the earth-shattering feats of arms recorded by our people in the liberation of the country. It reflected the noble humanitarian spirit of our people, their love of peace and their desire to extinguish the flames of war, open the path to harmonious relations and return to a "lasting peace." In this light, the "Report to the People on the Defeat of the Minh" was a declaration of humanitarianism and peace of the Dai Viet state.

In addition, Nguyen Trai also wrote "Du dia chi" to describe the established territory, the imposing mountains and rivers, the diverse soil types and the variety of native products of our country, describe our people's different occupations, their honest and simple lifestyle and their fine customs and habits. In "Du dia chi" Nguyen Trai expressed a sense of being the master of the "endless mountains and rivers."

Like his prose, many of Nguyen Trai's poems overflowed with courage. However, his poems usually dealt with his own private thoughts and feelings, which reflected his loyalty and noble dignity. Richly lyrical, Nguyen Trai's poems also beautifully reflected the natural environment of the country and the life of the nation.

Deserving of attention is the fact that Nguyen Trai wrote many more poems in the Vietnamese language than in Chinese. Through "Quoc am thi tap," Nguyen Trai placed himself in the position of one of the founders of the nation's poetry. Moreover, he elevated the Vietnamese language to the literary language of our nation.

The Vietnamese poems of Nguyen Trai incorporated many of the achievements of folk culture and literature. Potatoes, guava, bindweed, furrowed fields and so forth, all of which were totally foreign to scholarly literature, were incorporated by Nguyen Trai in his Vietnamese poems in a very natural manner. Proverbs, idioms, folk ballads and the tonal characteristics of the Vietnamese language, all of these rich capabilities of folk language were used in a skillful manner by Nguyen Trai in order to give his poems a rich national culture and his poetry a rich tonal quality. Nguyen Trai attached importance at an early date to enriching and maintaining the purity of the Vietnamese language.

Nguyen Trai was proud to have travelled to all corners of the country and "found subjects for poems everywhere."

The Con Son Stream, the Bach Dang River, the port of Dai An, Yen Tu Mountain, the Van Don Bay, Duc Thuy Mountain and the hundreds of other mountains and thousands of beautiful and imposing rivers of the fatherland appeared in his poems. The Con Son Stream was as melodious as an orchestra. The reflections of 100,000 mountain peaks shimmered in the Gulf of Ha Long like the hair of a beautiful woman shining in a mirror. "When the rain cleared over Non Duc Thuy Mountain, its peak shone like a pearl"; "the incoming tide in Dai An Bay brings the water to the height of the sky." Great mountains and rivers became even greater when he put his historic imprint on them. While watching the Bach Dang River, Nguyen Trai recalled the great victories won by the nation by "completely destroying large armies" on that river:

"Large armies were cut to pieces,
Their weapons sinking into a watery grave."

Nguyen Trai's style of writing was not only eloquent, but it was frequently subtle and refined as well. The chirp of a bird, the petal of a flower, a gentle breeze, a few drops of rain, a gust of wind in the spring, all of these could stir the soul of the poet.

Writing on the impact of a folk song or a folk musical instrument, Nguyen Trai made discoveries of natural gifts. When a fisherman raised his voice in song three times, the foggy surface of the lake opened before him. When a herder played his flute, the moon rose higher in the sky. The environment became broader, higher, making man's soul broader and deeper. Literature can and must elevate man's soul in this manner.

Nguyen Trai's sensitivity to every facet of life was truly acute and unique. He wrote of rose colored flowers in the wind:

"Fresh and beautiful rose colored flowers,
Makes one think that spring is smiling."

He wrote of the new banana tree leaves in "early spring":

"A love letter in a sealed envelop
Forced open by the wind to be read."

Such are the inspiration, the very beautiful and rhythmic poetry encountered in the Vietnamese poems of Nguyen Trai.

Even in the face of difficulties, Nguyen Trai never became despondent:

"Old age, white hair, a silver beard,
A stern man with a green lantern and blue eyes."

His hair was white, but his eyes were blue; he was old in years but young in heart.

How beautiful is hair that has turned white from being concerned with the lives of others and how very beautiful are deep blue eyes that shine with love of life, of man.

A comrade of Nguyen Trai during the period of Lam Son praised him in the following way:

"He concerned himself with the affairs of the country, with making the country beautiful, which no one before him ever did."

In Nguyen Trai, the Dai Viet civilization reached new heights.

V. Upholding the Tradition of the Nation, Moving Forward To Complete the Tasks of the Revolution in the New Stage

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Nguyen Trai was a model human being, a model of the great cause, of love of mankind, of all the virtues and talents that symbolize the soul and character of the nation of Vietnam, the Dai Viet civilization in the 15th Century.

Nguyen Trai was a great national hero who struggled unremittingly and gave his entire life to the cause of saving the people, saving the country. As more and more difficulties and perils were encountered, he became increasingly determined to move forward and, with great bravery and creativity, recorded great achievements that will live forever.

He was a man of intellect and skill, gifted in both literary and military matters. "Let us use weapons to defeat the aggressors and use literature to build the rule of peace. Literature has a better influence than anything else."

Nguyen Trai had a deep love of the truth, of that which was right. In his thoughts and actions, he showed a determination to discover the truth, showed confidence in the strength of our nation, in the vitality of the Dai Viet civilization.

He had a very deep love of beauty. He loved man, loved the natural environment of our country. He loved Chi Lang, Con Son, Bach Dang, Ham Tu and so forth, places of scenic beauty where "heroes recorded feats of arms." He loved literature, poetry and music and felt that the ethics of man were something of unparalleled beauty.

In the House of the poet Nguyen Trai at Nhi Khe a wooden tablet bearing the following words still hangs:

"Simple and close to the people."

Nguyen Trai lived a simple, poor but honest life. "He ate food without salt, wore clothing without embroidery and his hair turned white as a result of concerning himself with the affairs of the country; to his descendants, he passed on a loyal heart."

He lived a pure and loyal life. He was loyal to the ideals of charity and justic, loyal to the country, to the people.

In the social system at that time, the traitors to the Le Court were not and could not be loyal to such a great man. And, the feudal system had no room for a man of Nguyen Trai's stature. This was the reason for the tragic case of Le Chi Vien.

However, Nguyen Trai is not dead!

His spirit and cause live forever in the rivers and mountains, live forever in the conscience of Vietnam.

In commemorating the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai we again remember the tremendous contributions made by Le Loi and Nguyen Trai in leading our nation, our people in a steadfast and heroic war of resistance to win back the country from the grip of the Minh aggressors.

On the major holidays being celebrated in 1980, we are even prouder of our nation of Vietnam, a nation which, at the dawn of history built the Van Lang civilization that served as a solid foundation and was filled with strong vitality. In the first tests of strength with the Chinese expansionist powers, our nation recorded extremely glorious feats of arms, destroying the Tan army and maintaining the fatherland.

As a result, in the first long and decisive challenge, in the 10 centuries of slavery, our nation continuously arose to fight the Chinese feudalists and, in the end, won back its independence and sovereignty. Our nation, instead of being assimilated, developed even more strongly. Our country's culture, instead of being destroyed, advanced to a new stage of development. Within our country, the era of the Dai Viet civilization had been opened.

Then, throughout the 5 centuries of independence and sovereignty, our nation worked diligently to build a prosperous and strong country and fought bravely to protect the sacred fatherland. Twice we defeated the Tong army. Three times we triumphed over the Nguyen army. While protecting our independence and sovereignty, we also helped to thwart the scheme of the Chinese emperors to expand into the other countries of Southeast Asia.

As a result, our nation had the strength needed to triumph over the enemy aggressor in the 15th Century. The judgement of history is that the Dai Viet civilization triumphed over the cruelty of the Minh emperor. Our nation had overcome its second perilous challenge.

However, the feudal system could not evade the law of history, the law of the constant decline of feudalism. The impressive national salvation effort of the heroes with the "cloth shirts and pink banner" rescued it for a time and brought glory to our country, but could not prevent the collapse of the feudal system.

In the modern era, our people faced new historic tests of strength. Imperialism has been using the might of modern industry to commit aggression against small, weak nations. Our nation, as well as the other oppressed nations of the world, face the threat of extermination. Imperialism schemed to perpetually impose its cruel rule upon our country and the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea and permanently divide our country in a vain attempt to wipe our country's name from the map of the world.

When it was born, our party assumed the historic mission and great task of liberating the nation, liberating society, liberating the country. Inheriting our nation's tradition of unyielding struggle against foreign aggression, Vietnamese patriotism combined with genuine proletarian internationalism has achieved extraordinary development and is new in content, quality and strength.

Under the extremely correct and creative leadership of the party and the revered President Ho Chi Minh, the greatest hero in the history of our nation, our people arose in a tenacious, brave struggle, recorded earth-shattering feats of arms and drove off the Japanese fascists, won victory over the French imperialists and won victory over the U.S. imperialists in succession. Delivering fatal blows to colonialism, both old and new, and brandishing the banners of national independence and socialism, our nation, our people won an extremely great victory in the most decisive challenge ever faced in our history, liberating the entirety of our beloved fatherland and opening the way for the entire country to advance to socialism while joining the ranks of the vanguard nations of the world.

Today, the situation in our country as well as on the Indochina peninsula and in the world has undergone remarkable changes. Our people are entering the most brilliant period in the history of the nation, the era of independence, freedom and socialism, the era of the Vietnamese civilization in the age of Ho Chi Minh.

We desire and have the right to live in peace, independence and freedom, to use our forces and intelligence to build a life of comfort and happiness for our people, build friendly relations with our neighbors and the other nations of the world.

In the face of the historic mission, the important task of the new era, our people, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan, must, now more than ever before, make every effort to display revolutionary heroism, overcome every difficulty and obstacle, build and protect the beloved fatherland and carry out the resolution of our party's 4th Congress.

We must work hard, work in a selfless manner, accelerate the development of the economy and culture, care for the lives of the people and make every effort to strengthen the national defense system and make our fatherland increasingly prosperous and strong.

We must display high determination to fight and win, display revolutionary vigilance, maintain high combat readiness and fight with determination to thwart every scheme of the enemy aggrsssor.

In recent years, our people have won extremely glorious victories and protected the independence and sovereignty of the country in two sacred wars to protect the fatherland. Although they were defeated in two large-scale wars of aggression against our country, the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles have not abandoned their policy of expansionism and big country hegemony. They are strengthening their collaboration with international imperialism, led by the U.S. imperialists, in order to create a situation of constant tensions, continue to pursue their malicious and insidious schemes and undermine and weaken our country and the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea in a vain attempt to easily annex us and expand into Southeast Asia. They are pursuing a counter-revolutionary global strategy coordinated with the global strategy of the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to divide the socialist system, divide and undermine the international communist movement and the national liberation movement, intensify the arms race and prepare for a war of aggression to undermine world peace.

Now, more than ever before, we must make every effort to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat system, successfully build the new system, the system of socialist collective ownership, build the new economy, the socialist economy, build the new culture and mold the new, socialist man, determined to thwart every scheme of the enemy, firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland in every situation and fulfill our glorious national tasks and noble international obligation.

Our just cause will surely triumph. Because, we are fighting under the banner of inevitable victory of the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, of the great President Ho Chi Minh. We have invincible Marxism-Leninism on our side. We have the heroic people and their glorious national tradition. We have the heroic people's armed forces that have been tempered in combat. We have the combined strength of the new system, of our entire nation combined with the strength of our times.

In contrast to the feudal times of old, in the present age, we always have the widespread and large international sympathy and support of the great Soviet Union, of the other fraternal socialist countries, of the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, of the peoples of the peace and justice loving countries and of progressive mankind, including the revolutionary people of China.

Because, we are fighting for the beautiful spiritual values of the civilization of man along with our brothers and friends throughout the world; we are continuing to write new pages in the history of progressive mankind, to compose the great epic of nations that have arisen to become the masters of their destiny, to compose the great symphony of peace and friendship among the nations on this planet in the perpetual spring of mankind.

Our just cause will surely triumph over cruelty!

Civilization will surely triumph over brutality!

The just cause will surely triumph over the unjust cause!

Upholding the nation's tradition of building and defending the country and following the examples set by the great national heroes, all the compatriots and soldiers of our country are enthusiastically marching forward with high determination and great confidence to win increasingly large victories, determined to successfully build socialism in our beloved country and firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thereby making worthy contributions to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress on the Indochina peninsula, in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

REACTIONARIES CAPTURED IN KONTUM--In the early morning hours one day, while the (Krong Katu) villagers in Kontum town suburb were preparing to go to upland fields to grow sweet potatoes, they heard that the night before the village armed forces had laid an ambush to counter an ambush by a group of subversive reactionaries. During the ambush, one of the reactionaries was killed and two others fled into the forest. Determined not to let these outlaws escape, all the villagers, wielding spades, machetes, rifles and crossbows, cooperated with militiamen and formed several parties to surround the forest adjacent to the village. The entire forest was animated with hundreds of machete-wielding people fending off bushes to search for the saboteurs. The encirclement was narrowing. The two reactionaries, named (Rat and Phi), who had escaped death the night before, were found hiding behind a bush and were captured by the villagers. Trembling with fear, they thought that they had been caught by our troops. When they came to their senses, they realized that they had been captured by hundreds of women, youths and old people of (Krong Katu) village, including those who not long ago had been urged by them to oppose the revolution. [(Tu Duoc)] [Text] [BK080314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

SENEGAL DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA November 4--A delegation of the African Independence Party (PAI) from Senegal led by its secretary general Saydou Cissoko, arrived here today for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. It was welcomed by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPVN Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the CPVN Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee's external relations commission, and others. [Text] [OW041547 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 4 Nov 80]

GDR TRADE DELEGATION--On Tuesday, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle discussed with his Vietnamese counterpart, Le Khac, the further development of trade and economic relations, the current state of trade and industrial cooperation, as well as measures to prepare for the long-term trade agreement and other agreements for the period 1981 to 1985. During the talk, Minister Le Khac stressed the Vietnamese side's high appreciation of the mutual cooperation and the SRV's all-round support by the GDR. [AU312220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 2 AU] A delegation of the SED Central Committee Cultural Department, headed by deputy department chief Rudi Raupach, on Tuesday concluded a 2-week study visit to Vietnam. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received for a comradely talk by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN CSSR--Hanoi VNA 28 Oct--A delegation of Hanoi youth led by Luu Minh Tri, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union's Hanoi organization, attended the 78th meeting of the youth of socialist countries' capitals held in Prague from (?2) to 18 October. The Vietnamese delegation participated in car repair, driving, waitering and other competitions. They also took part in teach-ins on four problems--movement [words indistinct] action of youth, youth participation in building their capital cities, teaching communist ideology to the younger generation, the use of leisure time, youth union work, the youth movement among young intellectuals, and tourism for young people. The delegates expressed their militant solidarity and firm support for the youth of Vietnam and other people in national construction and defence. [Text] [OW210647 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

ITALY-VIETNAM COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 20 Oct--A delegation of the Italy-Vietnam committee led by S. Luciano, Presidium member of the committee, has paid a 10-day visit here at the invitation of the Vietnam committee for solidarity and friendship with the peoples of other countries. The delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and was received by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and head of the party's commission for external relations. They also had with the host committee a working session during which the two sides exchanged views on steps to broaden friendship relations between the peoples of the two countries. The delegation brought to the Vietnamese people gifts worth 300 million lire from the Italian labouring people including medicines, medical appliances and agricultural machine parts. The guests also toured the port city of Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Lang Son provincial town. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 31 Oct--A delegation from Kratie Province in Kampuchea led by Pun Nu, chairman of the provincial people's committee on 25 October visited Song Be Province which has sworn brotherhood with Kratie Province. The delegation was cordially received by the secretary of the provincial communist party committee, and the chairman of the provincial people's committee. The two sides informed each other of their respective political and economic situations and other social activities. They exchanged views on mutual assistance to overcome difficulties resulting from war to facilitate development. The Kampuchean provincial delegation visited a number of economic establishments in Song Be Province and Ho Chi Minh City. It left on 27 October. [Text] [OW031137 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 31 Oct 80 OW]

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATIONS--Hanoi VNA 2 Nov--A delegation of leading provincial officials of the Lao People's Democratic Republic recently visited [word indistinct] Nam-Danang Province where they discussed with their hosts experiences on irrigation work. It was received by Hoang Minh Thang, deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Provincial Committee and chairman of the local people's committee; Vo Van Dang, standing member of the provincial party committee and president of the local branch of the Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association, and others. The Lao delegates called on the irrigation service of Quang Nam-Da Nang and various localities with good records in irrigation development. About the same time, a delegation of the Kampuchean educational service of Battambang Province, north of Phnom Penh, visited the same province of Vietnam. It discussed with the local education service questions relating to the building and development of education at the grassroot level. The Kampuchean delegates visited a number of schools in the locality including the polytechnical college of Danang. [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 2 Nov 80 OW]

PUMPS FOR KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi VNA 1 Nov--Vietnam has recently supplied the Kampuchean people with 150 high powered mechanical pumps together with spare parts. All told 269 such pumps have been given to Kampuchea since its liberation. The new pumps have been sent to various provinces and districts for the autumn rice season. Twenty-five of them have been installed in Kandal Province and 16 others in Kampong Thom Province. They will water 12,000 hectares of autumn rice and 9,000 [figure as received] hectares of dry-season rice. Vietnamese engineers and technicians are helping install the pumps and train Kampuchean operators. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 1 Nov 80 OW]

NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY--On 30 September 1980, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, sent the following congratulatory message to Mr. Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria: on the occasion of the celebration of the 20th Independence Day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and myself, I send congratulations to you and, through you, to the government and people of Nigeria. I wish you good health and send you my sincere greetings. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209

SUCCESS OF NEW ECONOMIC ZONE VIEWED

BK040710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Nov 80

[NHAN DAN 4 November editorial: "Initial Results Obtained at a New Economic Zone"]

[Summary] A new economic zone in Duc Trong District, Hanoi, has been successfully built with firm material and technical bases and many public welfare projects which will ensure a bright future for this zone.

"The zone's people have cleared nearly 3,200 hectares of virgin land for cultivation. Initially comprising 9 families, the zone now houses 2,000 families with almost 10,000 people, who have voluntarily left Hanoi to build this area into their second home town."

Most of the resettlers are from state farms, agricultural cooperatives and industrial enterprises. They recently delivered nearly 3,000 tons of grain to state granaries. They are now raising more than 200 head of cattle, 1,000 hogs, tens of thousands of poultry and rearing fish in several ponds.

"The initial success scored at the Lam Dong new economic zone indicates that despite difficulties in food and material, we can successfully build economic zones, redistribute manpower throughout the country and zone off areas for specific crops, provided that manpower can be integrated and assistance provided by the state as well as by some international quarters."

In order to build a new economic zone, according to Hanoi's method, first, technical workers with equipment must be assigned to the area to build production bases before the people are sent in. Resettlers are volunteers and appropriate measures should be applied to encourage the resettlement of the whole family or the entire production team.

However, in the initial stage, shortcomings and difficulties are unavoidable. Therefore, in building an economic zone into a zone of large-scale socialist production and a stable populated area, assistance from the central and local administrative organs are greatly needed.

One of the foremost tasks for each new economic zone is the formulation of a correct plan that enables the resettlers to produce, as soon as possible, their own agricultural products. Selection of resettlers must be done under a general regulation and without coercion. A sufficient number of managerial and technical cadres must be assigned to each area and training must be provided to turn them into core cadres for all activities of each new economic zone.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--At its recent congress of delegates, the Hau Giang provincial party organization decided that the province's prime task for the 2-year 1981-82 period is to concentrate on comprehensive agricultural development, with emphasis on the production of grain and consumer and export goods. The provincial party organization set forth the norms for economic development in the next 2 years, which involve reclaiming 10,000 to 15,000 additional hectares of virgin land and achieving an annual grain output of 1.1 to 1.2 million tons. In addition to developing animal husbandry and accelerating agricultural cooperativization, Hau Giang will strive to collect as many as 300,000 tons of grain in 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 80 BK]

DAC LAC PEOPLE SETTLEMENT--As of now more than 28,000 families of E De and M Nong ethnics in Dac Lac Province have adopted settled farming and a settled life. They have set up 65 agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. Along with stepping up agricultural production, the settlers have also built 13 level-I and level-II schools and 7 dispensaries, tens of marketing cooperative stores and repaired or built more than 200 km of rural roads. [BK060718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 80 BK]

LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE--After 4 years of work, the people from Hanoi who have resettled in the new economic zone of Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province, have turned a formerly deserted area into a population center with 1,783 families totaling almost 10,000 persons. The resettlers have set up 2 state farms, 11 agricultural-forestry cooperatives and 8 enterprises, technical stations and livestock breeding farms. A total of almost 2,300 hectares of land have been reclaimed and put under cultivation of grain and industrial crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80 BK]

OVERFULFILLMENT OF FOOD PLAN--According to the Food Ministry, as of 30 September, Cao Bang and Lang Son overfulfilled their food delivery plans for the 1980 fifth month-spring crop--Cao Bang achieving 125 and Son La 120 percent of their plans. On 29 October the premier sent a message warmly praising the people and cadres of these provinces for upholding their revolutionary tradition, overcoming all difficulties, increasing production, economizing and saving food to overfulfill their obligations to the state, thus contributing to national construction and defense. [Text] [OW311327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Oct 80 OW]

SPARE PARTS ENTERPRISE--Hanoi VNA 3 Nov--Set up in 1976, Lisata is the first cooperative enterprise producing spare parts for trucks and three-wheeled vans in Ho Chi Minh City. Before liberation, Saigon had a large number of cars and trucks but all spare parts were imported. A merger of some 100 establishments, the Lisata cooperative enterprise has set up four main workshops producing five groups of products installed in various precincts of the city. It now turns out more than 20 tonnes of car parts annually with gross output valued at more than 1 million dong. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 3 Nov 80 OW]

HANOI EXPORT FOOD FACTORY--Hanoi VNA 31 Oct--The Hanoi export food factory is striving to process 2,000 tonnes of products to meet its target for the fourth quarter. Its main products including sliced pineapple, orange and pineapple juices, and orange marmalade have reached the new heights of quality for export. Since its commissioning on 19 May, 1963 the factory has always exceeded its production targets, even in difficult conditions during the U.S. air war of destruction. Its production lines have grown to almost 20 items totalling more than 30,000 tonnes since the plant opened. Besides products for export, the factory has produced 3,000 tonnes of tinned meat, dried vegetables, instant rice, wines and liquor for home consumption. Almost 700 technical innovations have been applied in production, saving more than half a million dong. Labour productivity has increased fourfold since 1963. The factory has produced orange and lemon essence for other food processing factories in the country and is experimenting with the production of a rubber pasta sealant used in canning which was previously imported. Production has been gradually mechanized. The factory is aiming at 3,200 tonnes of products this year, including 2,700 tonnes for export. [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 31 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

GROWTH OF STATE FARMS IN SOUTH OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 pp 1-4

[Article: "The South After 4 Years of Transforming and Building State Farms: There are 176 New State Farms with 150,000 Laborers Managing 867,000 Hectares of Farmland; Large Specialized Farming Areas Have Been Formed"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in keeping with the task of restoring and developing agriculture, over the past 4 years the provinces and municipalities of the South (from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward) have carried out the transformation and construction of 176 state farms with 150,000 laborers managing 867,000 hectares of cropland of all types. There are 42 state farms specializing in the production of grain (20 specialized rice state farms in the Mekong River Delta, 12 state farms specializing in subsidiary food crops in eastern Nam Bo and 10 state farms producing both rice and subsidiary food crops in the Central Highlands). There are 41 state farms consisting of 80,000 hectares which specialize in the cultivation of rubber trees; last year, they harvested 52,873 hectares, which bore a yield of 40,000 tons of dried latex, 33,500 tons of which were delivered to the state and nearly 29,000 tons of which were exported. There are 15 state farms specializing in the cultivation of coffee in the provinces of Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum. Over the past 4 years, these state farms planted 7,000 hectares of coffee plants. There are 17 state farms raising pineapples and fruit trees. There are four state farms raising tea and a federation of tea enterprises called the Lam Dong Federation. There are five cotton state farms in Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh Provinces and eight state farms specializing in sugarcane in Tay Ninh, Song Be, Dong Nai, Long An, Nghia Binh and Gia Lai-Kontum. A number of state farms raise dairy cattle. All of the remaining state farms operate integrated businesses. All of these state farms lie in important areas, coordinate the economy with the defense of the nation and are centers of large-scale, specialized farming areas. Although newly constructed and still encountering numerous difficulties, the state farms have begun to have an effect, have yielded marked economic returns and have created products of value, including centralized sources of grain and food products for the state. Although their output is not high, it is increasing with each passing year. The state farms in the South have begun to gain some experience in production and management. A number of state farms have played a good role in the local economy, thereby opening prospects for the formation of state-operated agricultural regions in the South.

In the process of transformation and construction, the state farms are still weak in many areas. Crop and livestock yields, the productivity of the land and labor productivity are still low. Land is still being wasted. The training of cadres and the establishment of the management apparatus have not kept pace with the number of new state farms that have been established. Many imbalances still exist. The organization of the material and spiritual lives of the workers of these state farms is not good.

The guidelines and tasks with regard to building and developing the state farms of the provinces and municipalities of the South in the years to come are: accelerating the construction and development of state farms and the formation of large-scale, specialized, centralized production areas with a view toward insuring that the state firmly controls a quantity of grain and food products that will enable it to take greater initiative in meeting the requirements of the non-agricultural production sector; producing many agricultural products for use as raw materials in industry and for exportation; gradually accumulating capital in order to carry out expanded reproduction and accumulate capital for the state and so forth. As regards the immediate future, the Mekong River Delta has allocated roughly 400,000 hectares for the specialized production of rice; state farms raising rubber will be constructed and developed in eastern Nam Bo and some in the Central Highlands; coffee state farms will be constructed in Cac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum; state farms raising cotton will be constructed in Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh; sugarcane state farms will be constructed in Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Song Be and so forth; state farms raising corn and soybeans will be constructed in eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highlands; and state farms raising dairy and beef cattle will be constructed in Lam Dong. In addition, state farms producing and processing food products for the cities, industrial areas and tourist areas will also be constructed. An effort will be made to have state farms consist of 20-25 percent of the agricultural land in the South. We will firmly adhere to the guideline of developing state farms in conjunction with strengthening them, strengthening them while practicing intensive cultivation. Increased investments of technology will be made in order to rapidly establish production areas, intensify the clearing of wilderness and build new state farms.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

THANH HOA PROVINCE STRIVES TO OVERCOME CALAMITIES

BK081212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Article by radio correspondent (Nguyen Dinh Luong): "Thanh Hoa on the Front of Solving the Grain Problem"]

[Summary] Recently Thanh Hoa Province was struck by calamities four times in a month. Serious losses were caused by Typhoon No 6 followed by three waves of floods triggered by tropical depressions. Following is a report by the comrade deputy head of the provincial party committee's economic commission on the losses caused by natural calamities to Thanh Hoa Province:

"Almost 69,000 out of a total of nearly 145,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were flooded many times. Of this figure, more than 43,000 hectares were destroyed completely and more than 25,000 hectares only gave a partial yield. Electric power was out due to the collapse of the three high-voltage pilons connected to the main power sources and the damage to 60 percent of low-voltage poles and lines. The provincial fishery sector lost almost 500 large and small boats, 540 fishing barges and thousands of tons of nets. The damage to the people's houses and property was estimated at millions of dong."

At present the most urgent question facing Thanh Hoa is how to quickly recover from these losses and strongly develop agricultural production in order to solve the grain problem and stabilize the people's life. "After the occurrence of the four natural calamities, the Thanh Hoa provincial party committee's standing body met and drew forth the following conclusion: Though the losses were heavy and widespread and they will post problems in both the short and long terms, it is important to set forth three major orientations for solving the grain problem--a life-and-death problem facing everyone, every family and every establishment. The three major orientations set forth by the provincial party committee consist of mobilizing the entire provincial people to engage in production to achieve self-sufficiency; protecting, fully reaping and satisfactorily regulating the distribution of manioc; and practicing thrift in consumption to save goods for exchange for grain."

Nong Cong, a major rice area of the province, was the first district to carry out these guidelines. It was followed by other heavily stricken districts including Tinh Gia over which the typhoon's center has passed, and the two coastal districts of Quang Xuong and Trung Son. At present various districts in the province are intensively accelerating the cultivation of short-term winter crops to make up for the losses of the 10th-month rice. As of now the province has planted over 27,000 hectares of manioc.

"The building and development of the socialist economy, which is now concentrated on the front of resolving the grain problem, requires that the party organization and people of Thanh Hoa have a stronger revolutionary offensive spirit and a firmer scientific knowledge of economic management. Only in this way will they be able to achieve the province's annual grain target of 700,000 tons. This is the way for Thanh Hoa to stand fast in the face of any natural calamity."

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG CROPS--As of 25 October the agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had reaped 23,608 hectares of early 10th-month rice and planted 23,578 hectares of winter crops. The province has planted 1,142 hectares of garlic, 535 hectares of watermelons, 640 hectares of tomatoes and 1,183 hectares of soybeans. [BK021207 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Oct 80 BK]

SONG BE FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT--After setting up two state forests in Dong Phu and Tan Uyen district, the forestry sector of Song Be Province is intensively setting up another state forest in the border district of Loc Ninh. Since liberation day, the province has exploited about 100,000 cubic meters of timber every year. The local forestry sector is planning to build 14 state forests with each consisting of various forests covering from 1,000 to 1,200 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Nov 80 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN COLLECTION--As of late October Long An Province had collected more than 20,200 tons of paddy, fulfilling almost 41 percent of its grain collection quota for the summer-fall crop season. Generally speaking, the collection of grain in the province has been slow; and the province is now intensively stepping up work in an effort to fulfill the set quota of 50,000 tons for the summer-fall crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Oct 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 27 October Tien Giang Province had collected 25,409 tons of grain, fulfilling nearly 53 percent of its plan for the summer-fall crop season. To meet the grain collection quota set at 48,000 tons for the summer-fall crop season, the provincial people's committee has urged all sectors and echelons to actively assist the grassroots level in accelerating the collection of grain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Nov 80 BK]

KIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 24 October Kien Giang Province had reaped the summer-fall rice on 28,600 hectares or 80 percent of the cultivated area, with an average per-hectare yield of more than 20 quintals. Also by the same date the province had collected more than 22,300 tons of paddy, fulfilling more than 50 percent of the grain collection quota for the summer-fall crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 80 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--On 26 and 27 October the production collectives and peasants in Hau Giang Province turned over 2,550 tons of paddy to the state. Since the beginning of the summer-fall crop season, the province has collected almost 40,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling 57 percent of the assigned quota. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 80 BK]

DONG NAI SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of mid-October, Dong Nai Province had reaped 14,300 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling 82.25 percent of its cultivated area. The harvest was fully completed in Vinh Cuu, Long Khanh, Chau Thanh, Xuyen Moc, Long Dat and Thong Nhat districts. It was 99 percent completed in Bien Hoa town and Xuyen Loc district. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80 BK]

LONG AN 10TH-MONTH RICE--By late October Long An Province had sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on 107,000 hectares. Due to the presence of leaf rollers, production collectives and peasants in the affected localities are zoning off their rice areas so as to effectively eliminate these insects and prevent them from spreading to other areas. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80 BK]

CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 October, Cuu Long Province had planted 173,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling its plan norm by 8 percent. It is still trying to plant 10,000 additional hectares, despite many difficulties in material and technical facilities. Tra Cu, Chau Thanh and Cau Ngang districts had overfulfilled their plan norms even though their planned areas were rather large. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80 BK]

KEIN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 25 October, Kien Giang Province had collected 88,000 tons of rice or 75 percent of its yearly plan. An Bien District took the lead with 5,200 tons of summer-fall rice or 62 percent of its yearly plan. However, in general, the grain collection task was not uniformly completed throughout the province because the system of purchases at agreed-upon prices was still emphasized while taxes and debts were slowly collected. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Oct 80 BK]

LANG SON WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Lang Son Province is determined to plant some 24,000 hectares of rice, corn, vegetables and short-term industrial crops in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season. Corn alone will account for 10,000 hectares. Cooperatives in the province have stepped up the production of fertilizer in preparation for the cultivation of these crops. [BK051157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 80 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in Long An Province are striving to complete the cultivation of more than 50,000 hectares of winter-spring rice in November as planned. By 30 October the province had sown or transplanted this rice on some 27,000 hectares, representing more than 50 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Nov 80 BK]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 24 October Kien Giang Province had collected 22,300 tons of paddy for the summer-fall crop season, fulfilling more than 50 percent of the plan. At present the province is urging the various districts to step up grain collection work in an effort to bring in 60,000 tons of paddy for the summer-fall and early 10th-month rice seasons in November. [BK060718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80 BK]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 1 November An Giang Province had collected more than 42,000 tons of grain for the summer-fall crop season, bringing the total amount procured since the beginning of the year to more than 163,000 tons or over 80 percent of the province's revised plan. Chau Duc City and Tri Ton District scored the highest results in grain collection by fulfilling 82 to 90 percent of their quotas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80 BK]

HA NAM NINH WINTER CROPS--As of early November Ha Nam Ninh Province had planted only 15,000 hectares of winter crops, including 1,100 hectares of corn, 6,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 800 hectares of potatoes, lagging behind the plan norms. To make up for the shortfalls of the corn and sweet potato areas the province is planning to cultivate potatoes in two-crop ricefields and urging cooperatives and cooperative members' families to help one another obtain seed in an effort to grow potatoes on a total of 20,000 hectares in this winter crop season. [Excerpt] [BK091321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 80 BK]

THANH HOA RICE HARVEST--In spite of the devastation caused by natural calamities, the leading echelons and collective peasants in Thanh Hoa have striven to fully reap the remaining 10th-month rice crop in order to solve the grain difficulties in the short term and obtain seed for the next rice season. By the end of October the province had reaped more than 28,700 hectares of rice; and over 50 percent of this area has been plowed and harrowed for cultivation of the winter crops. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80 BK]

PHU KHANH CROPS--Cultivated on schedule and well cared for, this year's summer-fall rice crop of Phu Khanh Province was growing fairly well. By the end of October the province had basically finished reaping the rice crop. Along with fully reaping the remaining summer-fall rice and fulfilling their obligations to the state, the peasants of Phu Khanh are now actively planting the 10th-month rice and winter sweet potatoes. As of early November the province had sown the 10th-month rice on almost 18,000 hectares, fulfilling 85 percent of the area plan; and planted almost 1,500 hectares of winter sweet potatoes. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80 BK]

MEKONG DELTA BUMPER CROPS--Hanoi VNA 20 Oct--The Mekong Delta Province of An Giang has harvested a bumper summer-autumn rice crop with an output of 211,00 tonnes [figure as printed], a 50-percent increase over last year. Previously winter-spring crop, it produced just over 294,000 tonnes of rice, exceeding the planned total by 7 percent. In these two crops, the rice yield was an all-time high: 3.72 tonnes, an increase of one tonne per hectare in the winter-spring crop, over 2.5 tonnes, an increase of over 1 tonne per hectare in the summer-autumn crop over the last year. In irrigation, the province has so far this year removed some 30 million cubic metres of earth and built more pumping stations. The 41 electric pumping stations and the state-owned and private pumps available in the province have a total capacity of 800,000 cubic metres of water per hour. Several new pest resistant rice strains have replaced degenerating breeds. The acreage under good quality rice for export has been expanded. [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 20 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED--The Vietnamese History Institute [VHI], under the Vietnam Social Science Commission, recently held a solemn ceremony to mark its 20th founding anniversary and receive the labor medal, first and second classes, that the SRV National Assembly and government awarded to the institute and the historical research magazine--the institute's theoretical and scientific research organ--respectively. Among those present were Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Comrade Bui Thanh Khiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of the science and education department of the party Central Committee; and Prof Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission, who addressed the participants. In his speech in which he praised the VHI's achievements, Sen Gen Hoang Van Thai stressed: over the past 20 years, the VHI has made many great contributions, with its scientific analysis of our forefathers' military theories, to our country's historical research and the compilation of many valuable Vietnamese historical documents, including those dealing with our forefathers' anti-aggression tradition. He hoped that the VHI will cooperate more closely with the National Defense Institute for Research on military theories in compiling more valuable documents and books reviewing the historical military experience and application of military science, such as the military experience and military art and the military policy applied by our party and army during three wars of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionist aggressors. [Excerpts] [OW011723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW', JUL-AUG 80

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [Instructors' Review] in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 80 p 54

[Text] Thoroughly Understand the Party's Basic Viewpoints Toward Examining and Resolving Problems in Distribution and Circulation (pp 1-16)
(being translated)

Some Thoughts on Improving Political Theory Education in the Party (pp 17-23 and 52)
(Part 1 of article by Nguyen Hoang) (being translated)

Study Guidance

Some Experiences in Introducing the Lesson "The Party Struggles to Complete the National Democratic Revolution in the South (July 1954 to May 1975)" (pp 24-32)
(Article by Nguyen My Tri of the Central High-Level In-Service Party School)

Some Economic and Economic Management Problems of Socialism (pp 33-43 and 52)
(Continuation of unattributed article begun in issue No 6, 1979 of this journal)

Study and Research

Collective Socialist Mastership -- a Theoretical Development of Our Party (pp 44-52)
(Article by Pham Ngoc Uyen of the Nguyen Ai Quoc High-Level Party School)

Readers' Opinions

The Mid-Level Theory Class in the High-Altitude Border Areas (p 53)
(Article by Le Dinh Dien of the Lai Chau Province Party School)

5616
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENS OF 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW', JUL 80

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 p 80

[Text] The Army's Rear Services Work in the Enterprise of Defending and Building the Homeland (pp 1-16)

(Article by Lt. Gen. Bui Phung [BUIF PHUNGF]) (being translated)

Defeat the Enemy's Psychological Warfare, Increase the Combat Strength of the Armed Forces (pp 17-24)

(Article by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Nam Khanh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS]) (already translated)

The Inspection Work and the Art of Leadership and Command (pp 25-30 and 38)

(Article by Le Hien [LEE HIEEN]) (being translated)

Building Up the Corps of Technical Troops and Personnel of the Armored Combat Arm (pp 25-30 and 38)

(Article by Col. Trinh Hoang Dinh [TRINHJ HOANGF DINHX]) (being translated)

Military Commentary

Is a China-U.S.-Japan Military Alliance Taking Form? (pp 47-59)

(Article by Quyet Thang [QUYEETS THAWNGS])

Research and Exchange of Experiences

Developing, Training, and Managing the Ready Reserve Forces (pp 60-64)

(Article by Col. Thong Son [THOONG SOWN]) (being translated)

The National Defense Factories Adopt Economic Accounting (pp 65-71)

(Article by Tran Duyen [TRAANF ZUYEEN])

Our Nation's Military Tradition

A Contribution Toward Understanding Villages and National Defense (pp 72-79)
(Article by Professor Tran Quoc Vuong [TRAANF QUOOCS VUWOWNGJ])

5616
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76906

1 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2231

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 9, 1980

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76906

1 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2231

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 9, 1980

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

CONTENTS

Thirty-Five Years of Stalwart Struggle and Glorious Victories (pp 1-7)
(Editorial) 1

Advance to New, Ever Greater Victories Worthy of Our Beloved Cause (pp 8-22)
(Pham Van Dong) 7

Several Major Experiences Gained in the War of Resistance Against the United States (pp 23-29, 43)
(Hoang Van Thai) 22

Thirty-Five Years of Building and Developing the Economy and Culture (pp 30-35, 56)
(Nguyen Luc) 32

A New Stage of Development of the Vietnamese College System (pp 36-43)
(Le Van Giang) 40

Nguyen Trai, The Strategist of National Liberation War in the 15th Century (pp 44-50)
(Pham Ngoc Phung) [Not translated]

Developing the Fine Nature and Increasing the Fighting Strength of the People's Armed Forces (pp 51-56)
(Nguyen Nam Khanh) 49

Research: On Reorganizing Production Within the Scope of the District (pp 57-63, 70)
(Le Van) 56

Economic Returns from Investments in Capital Construction (pp 64-70)
(Nguyen Van Tan) 66

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF STALWART STRUGGLE AND GLORIOUS VICTORIES

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 & 2 Sep 80

[Editorial in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 1-7]

[Text] Under the clearsighted leadership of our party and President Ho Chi Minh, our people successfully carried out the August Revolution 35 years ago, smashing the reactionary state machinery of the imperialists and feudalists and founding the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

The August Revolution was the first brilliant success of Marxism-Leninism in a colony. It was also a glorious success on the road of national salvation found by President Ho for our people more than a half century ago, after he came to Leninism via patriotism. This was the path opened by the Russian October Revolution connecting colonial revolution with proletarian revolution in the parent state, proceeding from people's democratic national revolution to socialism by bypassing the capitalist development stage, and holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism in the new era of mankind's history.

The August Revolution was a very important landmark on the road of national founding and national protection of our people, marking a change of life for a nation with a 4,000 year history dominated by the imperialists and their feudalist henchmen for nearly a century in modern times.

With the successful August Revolution, our people shifted from the position of slaves to that of genuine masters of their country who firmly control their fate and resolutely safeguard their mastery in order to protect the gains of their revolution and build a new life in their beloved homeland.

From this historic landmark, our people, with a new state machinery in their hands and under the leadership of our party and President Ho, have been advancing along the glorious revolutionary path for the cause of national independence, people's democracy and socialism.

Rarely has a nation like our nation undergone such terrible ordeals for 35 years. The aggressive war waged by French imperialism with a view to killing the then young administration of our people and bringing our people back to slavery and the

U.S. neo-colonialist war with all the brutal might of an imperialist ringleader seeking to put down our country's revolution, to destroy our people's revolutionary gains and even to drive the northern part of our country back to the Stone Age failed pitifully.

Our people have been building socialism on the basis of a very underdeveloped economy, first in the North, at a time when our country was temporarily partitioned and then in the entire country--after the complete liberation of the South--despite all the disastrous consequences of war and neo-colonialism, the reactionary Beijing rulers' vile betrayal to our people's revolution and the wars of aggression against our country on its southwestern and northern borders.

All these fiery ordeals were borne by our people but they could not prevent our heroic nation from recording great successes in the building and protection of the fatherland.

Resistance to French imperialism with the famous Dien Bien Phu victorious battle, heralded the collapse of colonialism. In particular, the anti-U.S. national salvation war, with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, announced the bankruptcy of neo-colonialism in the world and has been registered as a very brilliant and glorious page in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle. Our people's initial victory over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists broke the grip on our country's southwestern part, efficiently enabling the Kampuchean people to arise and smash the genocidal yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, henchmen of Beijing, and frustrating their plot to invade our country's northern part.

Along with their great victories in the work of liberating and protecting the fatherland, our people have scored important achievements in socialist construction.

Our party's clearsighted policy regarding the simultaneous implementation of the two strategic tasks of carrying out the socialist revolution in the North and the democratic national revolution in the South and advancing to peacefully reunify the fatherland has brought about brilliant results in consolidating socialist North Vietnam and turning it into a decisive factor for achieving common revolutionary work throughout the country. This led to the complete victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance to national reunification and to the advancement of the entire country to socialism.

Today, looking back at past years, we have good grounds for asserting that the great victory of the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance was connected with the decisive role played by socialist North Vietnam. There since 1964 the great successes in socialist transformation and socialist construction have changed the face of our country and our people, just as stated by President Ho at a special political conference held before our people waged the anti-U.S. war throughout the country.

Since 1975, our people have exerted great efforts to achieve important successes in economic development, in establishing socialist production relations and in setting up a unified economic structure for the entire country. However, these successes have been restricted for many objective and subjective reasons and because of our shortcomings in economic and social management.

Noteworthy is the fact that our people have scored outstanding achievements in the cultural, educational and health spheres. Illiteracy has been eradicated even in South Vietnam, which was liberated not long ago. There are now nearly 13 million students in general education schools at various levels throughout the country. On the average, one of three persons can go to school. The annual number of college students is 100 times larger than the total number of college students in all of Indochina in the 1939-1940 academic year, under French domination. The educational level of thousands of people is higher than college level.

Regarding public health, our people have set up a relatively perfect health network from the central to the grassroots levels and from the urban to the rural and mountainous areas, thereby proving our party's and state's great concern for our people's health.

Regarding external relations, the SRV, in the greatest increase over more than a half century of our people's revolutionary struggle led by our communist party, has gained an increasingly enormous international prestige.

With a spirit of sacrifice in the struggle for national independence and socialism and with their positive contributions to the world people's revolutionary work, our people have won progressive mankind's love, confidence and admiration. This is a great source of encouragement and strength for our people.

With the Vietnam-USSR Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation and with the SRV's admission to CEMA, the alliance between our country and the socialist community and especially the all-sided alliance between our country and the Soviet Union have been further strengthened and consolidated. This is a very favorable condition for our people to step up the building and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Our people's achievements in all spheres over the past 30 years clearly testify to the correctness of our party's leadership along the paths of Marxism-Leninism and of great President Ho Chi Minh. They reveal our people's revolutionary heroism, extraordinary fighting energy and boundless creativity, the vanguard, brave role of the communists in the ranks of the heroic Vietnamese people and the organizational and managerial role of our state, a state whose might can be even greater, if we learn how to develop strongpoints and overcome weakness. Then it can really become a socialist administration of the people and for the people. It can then skillfully manage the work of developing the economy and all aspects of social life.

All these achievements cannot, of course, be detached from international support and assistance, especially from support and assistance by the great Soviet Union, the supporting pillar of revolution and peace all over the world.

Following the success of the August Revolution, our people have scored great achievements in protecting and further developing their revolutionary gains. However, very heavy, yet very glorious, tasks are facing us in building socialism countrywide and defending our socialist Vietnamese fatherland. In carrying out these momentous strategic tasks, we enjoy fundamental advantages: our people are traditionally a patriotic people whose strength lies in their creative, arduous labor, their intelligence, valor, unity, singlemindedness and their determination to defend and build their socialist fatherland into a wealthy and powerful country. Our national resources are bountiful and varied. Our independent country, reunified after a long period, is advancing toward socialism. We enjoy the correct leadership of an experienced genuine Marxist-Leninist party which has gone through a long revolutionary period and which is striving to firmly grasp the objective rules of economic and social development. We have a nationwide administrative apparatus of a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat which is being improved organizationally and managerially. We have a matured, powerful people's armed force which is rapidly being standardised and modernised and which is fully devoted to the country and the people, highly vigilant, and determined to fulfill all tasks entrusted by the fatherland and the country. On the international front, we have maintained close solidarity with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples who, along with our own people, form a united revolutionary Indochinese front. This unity has stabilized and strengthened the Indochinese revolution more than ever before. Our country is allied with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries--a very firm guarantee for our nation-building and national defense.

We must clearly perceive all these fundamental advantages and must resolutely overcome the great difficulties facing our country's revolution as a result of our backward, predominantly small-scale production economy. This type of economy has greatly hampered our reform and socialist building activities--as correctly predicted by Lenin. The difficulties also result from the serious consequences of more than 30 years of protracted, fierce war caused by colonialists and neo-colonialists and from the Beijing expansionists' pervasive threats of war. This difficult situation has been further aggravated by our shortcomings in the field of economic and social management. While doing our best to overcome the objective difficulties caused by our enemies and natural calamities, we must also strive to remedy the serious organizational and managerial shortcomings and resolutely overcome the negative manifestations in society, in building our national economy and in our people's daily lives.

Our country's revolution has been carried out correctly in accordance with a correct policy. The following general policy for a new stage of our country's revolution has been expounded in the 4th Party Congress resolution: firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat; develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery; simultaneously carry out three revolutions, the production relations revolution, the scientific and technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution as the kingpin; boost socialist industrialization, the major task for the period of transition to socialism; build a system of socialist collective mastery; build large-scale socialist production; build a new culture and new-type socialist men; eliminate the system of "exploitation of man by man"; do away with poverty and backwardness; constantly heighten vigilance, consolidate national defense and maintain public security and social order; successfully build the socialist Vietnamese fatherland into a peaceful, independent, reunified and socialist country; and positively contribute to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

This general policy has been clearly expounded by our party in many resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers, especially in the resolutions concerning the national situation and urgent tasks, agriculture, industry, consumer goods production, goods circulation and distribution and so forth. We must correctly carry out these resolutions so as to further improve our economic production and our social conditions, which will serve as a firm basis for vigorously boosting our nation-building and national defense potential. To successfully carry out our nation-building and national defense tasks, we must further strengthen party leadership, increase the efficiency of the managerial activities of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhance the masses' creativity and positive factors on the basis of the spirit of socialist collective mastery.

We must better grasp our country's actual situation, further our studies of Marxist-Leninist principles regarding socialist revolution, especially those that must be applied during the period of transition to socialism so as to further concretize our party's policies for each revolutionary stage in accordance with social developments. We must help all party members and the masses firmly grasp the party's major viewpoints on the present period of our country's revolution, including on coordinating socialist building and national defense, economic construction and consolidation of national defense, socialist transformation and socialist building; coordinating and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions; firmly grasping the dictatorship of the proletariat; developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery; and so forth. We must overcome such shortcomings as separating economic construction from national defense, and socialist transformation from socialist building, carrying out the three revolutions separately, loosening our grasp on the dictatorship of the proletariat, slackening the struggle between the two paths, encroaching on the people's right to collective mastery, and so forth. We must achieve better unity in thinking and action among cadres and party members and better enforce party discipline so as to achieve unity of action throughout the party. This is a prerequisite to help further strengthen unity in society, create conditions for increasing the managerial efficiency of the socialist state and further develop the great strength of our entire people in nation-building and national defense.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a very powerful tool of our country's revolution in nation-building and national defense. We must do our best to strengthen it and increase its impact on economic organization and management, social management, consolidation of national defense and maintenance of political security, public security and social order throughout the country. Loosening our grasp on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and thus decreasing its effectiveness, is highly detrimental to the interests of our fatherland and our people.

To remain strong, an administration must effectively and wholeheartedly serve the people, considering itself to be the people's servant, and cater to their interests. That administration must also organize and manage well economic and social activities in accordance with the vanguard party's policy. We must strive to build our country's socialist administration in that direction and increase its efficiency as our country's revolution continues.

To develop our people's creativity and initiative, we must help them fully exercise their right to be masters in every aspect of social life. To this end we must do a lot of work, including stepping up socialist transformation, boosting socialist economy, enhancing socialist democracy while abiding by the SRV Constitution, intensifying political indoctrination and striving to greatly improve the people's material and spiritual life.

The people's right to be masters depends to a large extent on the ethical standard and capability of party cadres, especially leading ones, within the party and state organs. If these cadres properly carry out Uncle Ho's teaching, "work as the people's servants," our people will have a better chance to become true masters of their state. This valuable experience has been gained in those areas where cadres have carried out well Uncle Ho's Testament. We must further disseminate this splendid experience in all sectors, localities and installations countrywide. Of course, to protect our people's right to be masters, we must also resolutely punish counter-revolutionaries, wicked elements guilty of theft and bribery as well as those grossly encroaching on socialist property and the laboring people's legitimate interests.

Although many difficulties remain in our nation-building and in the defense of our socialist fatherland, the prospects of accomplishment are favorable. Developing the great achievements they have scored over the past 35 years of our country's revolution and correctly implementing the party and state line and policies, our people certainly will overcome the existing difficulties and make great progress in building socialism and defending their great socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209

ADVANCE TO NEW, EVER GREATER VICTORIES WORTHY OF OUR BELOVED CAUSE

BK011640 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Pham Van Dong to mark 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 8-22 and 50--VNA version previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 172, 3 Sep 80, pp K3-K17]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, dear comrades and friends,

Today our people throughout the country are jubilantly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the successful August Revolution and the 2 September National Day. At this grand meeting, we heartily welcome the Soviet-Vietnamese international space crew comprising Comrade Sen Col Gorbatko and Col Pham Tuan and headed by Lt Gen V. A. Shatalov, deputy commander of the Soviet Air Force in charge of cosmic work; and Mr Chandrajit Yadav, leader of the Lok Dal Party and president of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization Executive Committee, who have joined us in this meeting. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Over the past 35 years, under the leadership of the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, our people have made continuous sacrifices in their struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom and have triumphed over the Japanese, French and U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Shortly after the total liberation of the South, we have scored many important achievements: organizing a free general election in the entire country; achieving national unification; holding the Fourth VCP Congress, which laid down guidelines for the socialist revolution on a national scale; healing the wounds of war; restoring and developing the economy, culture and education; striving to meet all the essential needs of the people's life; carrying out socialist transformation and construction; and defeating the two wars waged by the Chinese expansionists.

At present, our people are facing extremely great and heavy tasks. We still have numerous difficulties to face in the immediate future. As we celebrate the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, let our entire people and armed forces heighten their love for the country and socialism; make every effort to strengthen the people's administration at all levels; develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery; increase the effectiveness of the state management; promote the movement for revolutionary action and for national construction and defense; satisfactorily resolve the pressing problems concerning production, distribution, circulation and the normalization of life; maintain order and security; counter the enemy's psychological warfare; overcome negative phenomena; fulfill the 1980 state plan; prepare well for the third 5-year plan; and implement the new constitution after it has been passed by the National Assembly.

In order to celebrate the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, let our people strengthen the exceptional relations of solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; enhance the close cooperative solidarity with the Soviet Union and other cooperative nations in the socialist community; and make active contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause]

On behalf of the presidium, I hereby declare open this grand meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day. [applause]

Pham Van Dong's Speech

BK011640 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 1 Sep 80

["Full text" of Premier Pham Van Dong's speech at the Hanoi meeting 1 September to mark the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep (VNA)--Esteemed members of the presidium, esteemed Comrade Le Duan, comrades and friends,

Today, with boundless joy, we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the great August Revolution and the founding of the new Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the historical events of immense importance for our nation.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to convey to the entire people and all overseas Vietnamese our most cordial feelings and warmest congratulations. It is our wish that all of us Vietnamese try our best to be worthy of the countless fighters who have fought and laid down their lives during the past 35 years for this glorious day. All of us must forge ahead to carry on the revolutionary cause left by our fallen combatants and be determined to take our fatherland and our nation to still more glorious victories in this great Ho Chi Minh era.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese people cordially convey to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as the peoples of friendly countries the world over our warm feelings and profound gratitude for their sympathy and great support and assistance extended to our most arduous and at the same time most glorious revolutionary struggle over the past 35 years.

Today, we warmly hail the brilliant success of the space flight carried out by the Soviet and Vietnamese cosmonauts V. V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan. Indeed, it is not by accident that today, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the birth of the new Vietnam, we hail this event of paramount historic significance. The great V. I. Lenin, the October Revolution and the Soviet Union have given the Vietnamese people wings to reach the peak of their fight for independence and freedom, and have recently given wings to a Vietnamese citizen to soar together with his dear brother into outer space. With this wonderful pair of wings, the Vietnamese people will fly together with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples the world over to new horizons of socialism and communism.

Comrades and friend, after 35 years witnessing the happenings in our country and in the world, we now correctly evaluate the great and profound significance of the August Revolution and 2 September, 1945. The past 35 years is the most glorious period of national construction and national defence in the 4,000-year history of our nation; 35 years of building and defending the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; 35 years of advancing our country and nation in the same direction and at the same tempo as our era which began with the Great October Revolution: the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

The past 35 years have witnessed our people's undaunted and glorious struggle against the most powerful imperialist countries, France and the United States, to completely throw off the domination of colonialism and neocolonialism throughout our country, under the banner "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh. Our fight has strongly encouraged the national liberation movement the world over, and brought into prominence the international significance and the epochal character of Vietnam's victory. Afterwards, our people initially defeated the Chinese expansionists in Kampuchea and on the northern border of our country.

The past 35 years have seen a close association of our people's revolutionary cause with that of the world peoples. Right from the start, President Ho Chi Minh and our party incorporated the revolutionary struggle of our people with the world revolution and with the ever stronger three revolutionary currents, thus creating favorable conditions for our people to fight and to win and consequently to make worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world peoples.

We must make no mistake of the aforesaid facts so that we can fully appreciate the significance and effect of the August Revolution, and people's national and democratic revolution which led to the birth of the new Vietnam, the very first worker-peasant state in this area with the historical task of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to root out all vestiges of the colonial and feudal regime, achieve the people's national and democratic revolution and advance to the socialist revolution.

1. The August Revolution and the New Era in the History of Vietnam

Comrades and Friends,

Thus, the August Revolution is a historical milestone asserting the will of our people to break from the past life of an oppressed and exploited people, of poverty and backwardness under the colonial and feudal yoke. The August Revolution opened up a new era: the era of independence and freedom, national unification and socialism, the era of prosperity for the country and a civilized and happy life for the people. It was the splendid outcome of our people's struggle under the leadership of the party, the working class party which is armed by the great Marxist-Leninist doctrine. It took place in a very favorable period of history following the resounding victory of the Soviet Union over fascism in World War Two. Since then, it has ever more closely bound our country's revolution to the world revolution.

The August Revolution is a logical development of the Vietnamese nation's history through thousands of years of hard endeavours. It is the realization of an age-old dream of our forefathers in the process of national building and national defence full of hardship and glorious achievements. This process and this development, which epitomize the fine national traditions, are today incorporated in the trend of our time, with the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, with the October Revolution and with the world people's earth-shaking revolutionary struggle for national independence and socialism. This is the path which has led mankind ever since the prehistoric period of the cave-dwellers in its persevering struggle from generation to generation, to attain the noblest goals: national liberation, social emancipation and man's liberation. The Vietnamese nation will forever be grateful to beloved President Ho Chi Minh who, at the beginning of this century, went abroad in search of the path to national salvation, the path to thoroughgoing revolution, the path to victory and glory.

That is the path leading directly from the people's national and democratic revolution to the socialist revolution without passing through the period of capitalist development, as was clearly indicated by the party in its political program right on its foundation, in keeping with the great Lenin's farsighted teaching: "With the assistance of the proletariat in advanced countries, the backward countries could advance to a Soviet regime, and through given periods of development, to communism without having to go through the period of capitalist development."

These are two consecutive revolutions, the first preparing for the latter and the latter completing what is left unfinished by the first. Thus, under the leadership of the party, a continuous and tenacious revolutionary struggle is unfolding and developing unceasingly with a view to abolishing the old and building the new in all aspects of life, hence to giving the fullest play to the strength, intelligence and wisdom of the people of all walks of life and of the entire nation for national construction and national defence.

The August Revolution, a people's national and democratic revolution, right from the start succeeded in overthrowing the colonial and feudal administration and establishing a new administration, one of the people, by the people and for the people. This administration immediately engaged in democratic reforms to step by step abolish the vestiges of the colonial and feudal regime and ensure broad democratic rights for the people. The biggest, the most profound and most revolutionary democratic reform was the land reform aimed at realizing the age-old dream of our peasants: land to the tillers. The land reform was a very bitter revolutionary struggle to emancipate the peasantry and liberate the productive force in the rural areas, strongly affected the entire political, economic, cultural and social life and helped consolidate of the worker-peasant alliance, the cornerstone of the national united front, and made an important contribution to the national resistance and construction in the fifties.

With the land reform, the people's national and democratic revolution was basically completed, paving the way for the socialist revolution.

Socialist revolution includes socialist transformation and socialist construction, which are two closely related components. Despite countless difficulties and complexities arising from war and the backwardness of the national economy, our party and state have persisted in the socialist revolution in all fields, particularly in the economic field: agriculture, industry, distribution and circulation, etc and have achieved encouraging results. Our economy, composed of three sectors; state-owned, cooperative (mainly in agriculture), and private, has made steady progress importantly contributing to the resistance wars and the improvement of people's life. Stress should be made here on the efforts and achievements in agricultural cooperation in the step-by-step building of a new and socialist countryside which has brought far-reaching changes.

The national people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution has transformed completely the North of our country and turned it into a strong mainstay for the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, beginning in 1960. For more than 15 years, the socialist North made more and more important and decisive contributions to the fight against and the victory over the U.S. imperialists. These glorious achievements testified eloquently to the clear-sightedness of President Ho Chi Minh and of the party and to the revolutionary zeal of our people.

The Wars of Resistance Against the French and U.S. Imperialists

Dear comrades and friends,

In the "Declaration of Independence," President Ho said: "Vietnam has the right to be a free and independent country and in fact it is so already. The entire Vietnamese people are determined to mobilize all their physical and mental strength, to sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their independence and liberty." The president stressed here the dauntlessness of our nation, resolved to defend the new Vietnam, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. He wanted to emphasize the will of our nation to be free and independent.

President Ho correctly assessed the design of Western imperialism, French colonialism more particularly: They wanted to ignore the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; they deliberately sabotaged all negotiations and actively concentrated military forces to invade and enslave our country, placing our people again under French colonial rule.

In face of this situation, President Ho appealed: "All Vietnamese men and women, old and young, without distinction of religions, parties and nationalities, must stand up to fight the French colonialists and save the fatherland. Use guns if you have guns; use swords if you have swords; use hoes, spades, bamboo sticks if you don't have swords. Let everybody try his best to fight the French colonialists to save the country."

[The Hanoi Domestic Service version in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 15 September reads:]

This was a just struggle, and a war to protect the fruit of the August Revolution and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This struggle mobilized to the fullest the strength of the Vietnamese nation, a strength that was multiplied by the effect and impact of the national people's democratic revolution throughout our country, from the North to the South.

At the beginning, the French colonialists boasted that it would take them only a few weeks to subdue the war of resistance of the Vietnamese people and reinstall the old regime. But our people's courageous resistance lasted 9 years and ended with the 1953-1954 winter-spring campaign which culminated in the resounding Dien Bien Phu victory, heralding the collapse of old-type

Ours was a definite and extremely great victory. Its significance was, however, limited at the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina by the Chinese authorities in collusion with imperialist countries; they created every possible condition for the U.S. imperialists to replace the French colonialists in occupying the South of our country, in an attempt to perpetuate the partition of our country, abolish the gains of the August revolution and bring our country back to the colonial regime, this time under U.S. domination.

Our nation was forced to rise up in arms and wage a resistance war against the most powerful imperialist country. This was the "anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation," a sacred war to defend the socialist North, liberate the South and safeguard freedom and independence of our nation.

But now the situation was completely different from what it was in our country following the August Revolution when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had just come into being and when President Ho called on the people to liquidate hunger, illiteracy and the aggressor enemies." Now, our forces in all respects: political, military, economic, cultural and in international relations, had grown much stronger than before; our army had just defeated an expeditionary army, the professional army of France: our entire people were boiling with hatred and thus took an enthusiastic part in a war against a new aggressor, the most glorious patriotic war in our national history.

The resistance war started in the South, "the iron citadel of the fatherland," and developed through different stages and different escalation steps of the enemy: the special war, the local war and the "Vietnamize war." Each escalation step marked a heavy defeat of the aggressors: the higher they escalated the heavier their defeat until their complete failure.

The large scale and the fierceness of the war must be fully understood. The U.S. imperialists threw in all forces and war materials they could in this war. At one time they brought into the South over half a million troops armed to the teeth with modern weapons and mobilized all forces of the U.S., military, economic, political, diplomatic.... In short, they tried all they could to win victory. They persuaded and got involved in the war many Western imperialist countries a number of Southeast Asian countries, U.S. allies and since 1972 they have acted in collusion with the Beijing authorities. The frenzied efforts of the U.S. imperialists laid bare before the people of the world and the progressive people in America the extreme unjust nature and brutality of their war of aggression, and by contrast brought out the justice of our people's struggle, a struggle which symbolized the conscience of mankind, leading to the formation of a world people's front in support of Vietnam against U.S. aggression. As is well-known, our anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation lasted through several U.S. presidencies and ended in a humiliating defeat for the U.S. imperialists and in great victory for Vietnam. "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," and independence, freedom we won.

As during the anti-French war, but with bigger and stronger forces and armed with more experiences and greater initiatives, we waged the war on all fronts: Military, political and diplomatic, applied a wonderful strategy that has been summed up in a verse: "Fight until the U.S. quits and the puppets are toppled." It began with the signing of the Paris agreement in 1973 followed by the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign which brought total and complete victory in spring 1975.

The fight and victory of Vietnam were closely related to those of the two other brotherly peoples on the Indochinese Peninsula. Geographic and historical conditions have bound the Indochinese peoples in a special friendship, a militant solidarity between the three peoples in the struggle against common enemies and for the common goals, namely, national independence and socialism. The victory of the three Indochinese peoples was a logical development of history having great significance towards stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and building peace and friendship between the people in the region. It increased the power to resist the intervention of imperialist and expansionist forces, in the interests of the countries in Indochina and in the whole of Southeast Asia, and of world peace.

The victory of the Vietnamese people had a broad international significance: The people of the world unanimously praised the struggle and victory of the Vietnamese people, considering it to be an example, a peak of the struggle against imperialist aggression; they regarded Vietnam as a symbol of courage, intelligence, the determination to fight and win. A conclusion could be drawn from the above: Vietnam's victory also means that every nation fighting for independence and freedom will certainly win victory, no matter how strong and brutal the enemy is.

Exactly so: Ours is the era of national independence and socialism. Vietnam has proved that if one holds aloft these two glorious banners, that is, to strive along the trend of history and the aspirations of the peoples, victory is certain.

The Vietnamese people's struggle will go down into history as an immortal epic of the struggle and victory of a nation who has dared to sacrifice everything for independence and freedom, and has defeated the most powerful imperialist countries of our times.

After their defeat in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists have been driven deeper into an unremitting crisis without a way out--a crisis in economy, morale and confidence, signalling the collapse of imperialism and bringing about a correlation of forces increasingly advantageous to peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

2. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Situation and Tasks

Dear comrades and friends, After the spring 1975 victory, within only a short period of time, we have recorded great successes. We have achieved national reunification and proclaimed the emergence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; convened the Fourth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which laid down the line for the socialist revolution in the whole country. We have fought and defeated the Beijing expansionists at the south-western border and in the northern part of our country. We have further strengthened the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples and built it into a form to defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia against all expansionist and aggressive schemes of the Chinese rulers and U.S. imperialists. We have deployed our diplomatic activities aimed at strengthening our relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and with all countries far and near in the world which stand for peace and friendship among nations.

At present, our people are confronted with difficult, complex situations and tasks. But never before in our age-old history has our country and nation been so strong in all fields as it is now.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the fruit of the persevering and indomitable struggle during thousands of years is a medium-sized country. But what matters for a country is not its size, but the creativeness, courage and intelligence of its people; and in this respect, we can take legitimate pride in the unlimited abilities of our nation and our people. This is a proven truth, now as in the past and all the more so in the future.

Another very important question is our country's natural resources which are undoubtedly abundant and diversified but of which we know precious little up to now. Moreover, our country lies in an advantageous geo-political position at the crossroads from East to West, from north to south. In our relations with the world, our country and the neighbouring Laos and Kampuchea are uniting more and more closely and struggling for the common objectives, shoulder to shoulder to safeguard national independence and help each other build a new and socialist life. Our country is maintaining all-round co-operative relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and broadening relations with many other countries. We are resolved to do all we can to bring into full play the benefits of this cooperation. In short, our beloved Socialist Republic of Vietnam has great possibilities and prospects to fulfill our tremendous tasks; to build successfully socialism and defend our socialist fatherland. At this historic juncture, let every Vietnamese realize fully and profoundly the strength and advantages of our country, and march forward enthusiastically.

In the present situation of our country, we should, of course, also be fully aware of the difficulties. What are these difficulties and where do they come from? First of all, they are difficulties caused by the enemies, enemies in the past and at present; they are difficulties left behind by thirty years of war and half a century of colonialist rule (mainly in the South). We should not forget that our enemy once wanted, with a devastating war, to bring our country back to the stone age! And nowadays, the Chinese expansionists--our new enemies, acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces of all kinds--are nurturing the desire to conquor our country. They are daily sabotaging our economy and causing us countless difficulties that we cannot fully evaluate.

Added to these difficulties is our backward economy, which was held back by the colonial and feudal regime, and could develop only on a limited scale during the two wars of resistance, was moreover heavily devastated in the extermination wars launched by the enemies. Mention should also be made of the serious consequences of the natural disasters which repeatedly occurred in all parts of our country over the past years, the most recent being the typhoon in the north.

In recalling the above difficulties and their origins, I also want to stress here, comrades and compatriots, the weaknesses and short-comings of the organs responsible for the management of our national economy. That is actually to say that we practise self-criticism before you, comrades and compatriots, for our responsibility. At the same time, we urge everyone of us to make self-criticism and criticism for the lack of responsibility and discipline, for inefficient work, low productivity, corruption, unlawful dealing and transaction authoritarianism, etc.

We must realize fully the difficulties in order to overcome them; and to overcome these difficulties, we must realize fully all our advantages, namely, our great revolutionary cause, that of building and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the revolutionary enthusiasm and the determination to fight and win of our people. Of course, the revolutionary enthusiasm, revolutionary will and the victorious revolutionary struggle of our people are results of the leadership, the political, military, economic and diplomatic lifes of our party, who has brought into full play the revolutionary heroism of the masses and brought into bloom the flowers of the socialist regime, a regime in which the labouring people are masters of all the affairs of the country and society. This is the most fundamental factor which determined the success of the August Revolution and of the national construction and defence over the past 35 years. It will also determine the victory of our revolutionary case at present and in the future.

In this spirit, we are striving to build the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strong in all fields: political, economic and national defense, having a modern agro-industrial economy, an advanced system of science and technology, and a civilized and happy life for the people. In order to fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, we must know how to apply creatively the general line for socialist construction laid down by the 4th Party Congress:

"To uphold firmly proletarian dictatorship, promote the working people's right to collective mastery, simultaneously carry out three revolutions: the revolution in the relations of production, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technical revolution as the key link; step up socialist industrialization which is the central task of the period of transmission to socialism; build the system of socialist collective mastery, build large-scale socialist production, create a new culture, foster a new, socialist-minded generation of people; abolish the regime of exploitation of man by man, do away with poverty and backwardness; unceasingly heighten vigilance, constantly consolidate national defense. Maintain political security and social order; successfully build a peaceful, independent, reunified and socialist Vietnamese fatherland; actively contribute to the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

Now that the whole of our country has entered the period of transition to socialism, it is important and most imperative that we simultaneously carry out socialist construction and socialist transformation of the national economy. This is a revolutionary struggle conducted in the system of proletarian dictatorship an uncompromising struggle which combines administrative, economic and ideological measures to consolidate and expand the socialist sector, restricting and narrowing down the sectors of private capitalist business in all forms. In the south, we still allow the existence and operation of certain private capitalist industrial businesses and services which are still beneficial to the national economy. We must firmly carry out this complicated revolutionary struggle and be determined to win final victory for socialism. We must attach particular importance to the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south and resolve to take agriculture and the countryside in the south onto the cooperative path, the path toward socialism.

Transformation and construction are closely related to the development of the socialist economy through priority and rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry. This is a question of the agro-industrial structure, an essential component of the national economy at the central as well as grassroot levels, right from the beginning of the process of taking small production towards large-scale socialist production as well as throughout the process of socialist industrialization and of building the material and technical basis of socialism.

Along with socialist construction, we must make great efforts to increase our defence potential in order to firmly safeguard our socialist fatherland. Our entire nation must be fully aware and deeply conscious of the ambition of big-nation expansion and hegemony nurtured by the Chinese rulers against our country and other countries in this region, hence to enhance our determination to reinforce our national defence capacity in all respects, in all directions and all places in order to resolutely defeat the aggressors no matter where they may come from and when they may come. We must make the most effective use of the capabilities of our nation and our country in order to organise well our national defence. We should sum up the valuable experiences from our people's struggles for national defence since remote times with a view to combating more effectively and winning more glorious victories over the Chinese aggressors if they recklessly invade our country.

We desire peace and friendship with the Chinese people, we want to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. We want to concentrate all forces of the country and people on building a new, socialist life. But in face of the hostile policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, we must sharpen our vigilance and always remain combat-ready.

Successful building of socialism and firm defence of our socialist fatherland are the two tasks of historical significance to be assumed by the Vietnamese nation throughout the current period and the period to come. We must look far ahead both in space and time in order to ponder and calculate what we have to do to perform the above-mentioned two important tasks. In the immediate future, we have to sum up the experiences in the implementation of the 5-year state plan (1976-1980) and draw the most worthy lessons therefrom in order to actively and firmly work out the 1981-1985 state plan. The forthcoming 5-year plan will be of great importance in that it will bring about stability and a new development of the national economy which will serve as a basis for a vigorous development later on.

In spite of great difficulties we are facing, we must also realize our bright prospects. Everyone must improve his ideological and political standard, his level and capability, particularly in the field of economic management, and enlarge his range of view to the dimension of the tasks entrusted him. We must mobilize all the active forces, multiply the good examples, foster more "good people and good deeds" in accordance with Uncle Ho's teaching. We have such valuable nuclei everywhere which should be promptly discovered and multiplied. This is the best way to combat the negative aspects which have given concern to all of us. We should set great store in and effectively use the youth, the enthusiastic and able men and women who have been forced through trials, are capable of maturing quickly and keeping pace with the requirements of the current situation and tasks. Throughout their long history, the Vietnamese nation have always looked forward to new horizons in forging ahead with steady strides, enthusiasm and confidence. In our turn, our generations must demonstrate more clearly this inevitable trend.

Now I would like to deal with some tasks to be performed in the immediate future.

We are nearing the end of 5-year state plan (1976-1980). In order to create favourable conditions for the forthcoming 5-year plan, great efforts must be made first of all to boost production, particularly the production of food, foodstuffs and consumer goods.

The recent typhoon No 4 (Joe) followed by heavy rains caused serious difficulties to agricultural production in the north and directly affected the autumn rice crop. Therefore, we must make greater efforts to attain the set targets regarding the acreage, yield and output of the summer crop while making urgent preparations right now for the coming winter and spring crops. It should be stressed here once again that we must attach importance to the subsidiary crops in view of their great contribution in food processed to men and in animal feeds. Each locality, from provincial to grassroot levels, must mobilize all its potentialities in land, work-force and material means into this production drive and achieve the highest possible food output in order to meet the local needs and also to contribute more food to the state. While doing our utmost to boost production, we should pay appropriate attention to forestry and fishery which form a correlative in the multiproduct socialist agriculture.

The organs directly responsible for agricultural production must know how to carry out the three revolutions in production. They must focus on the grassroots while striving to build and perfect the district level. The overall plan of the district must be realistically worked out on the basis of a firm knowledge of the capacities in land, manpower, equipment with a view to these targets: food, foodstuffs, industrial plants and export.

Agricultural production is closely linked with cooperation in the countryside. For the north, this means to continue perfecting the organisation and management of the agricultural cooperatives. For the south, this means to carry out agricultural cooperation . These two tasks are also closely related to the building of a socialist countryside in our country. In this regard we have recorded encouraging achievements in the organisation of a new material and cultural life in the countryside.

The production of consumer goods is related in many ways with agriculture and directly serves the people's life. At present, when the people's needs for consumer goods and the requirements for export are increasing continually, the position of consumer goods industries has become all the more important. In this spirit, the localities, with full assistance from related services at the central level, should make the best use of their on-the-spot manpower and raw material resources to promote the production of consumer goods from the provincial level down to the districts and cooperatives in keeping with the common plan.

As regards heavy industries, urgent efforts must be made to overcome the state of slow and unsteady development of such branches as electricity, coal, mechanical engineering, chemicals, building materials, etc....

Regarding electricity, we should strive to increase the power source. First importance should be given to a proportional supply of raw materials to the electric power industry and improve its management in order to make the fullest use of the existing stations and ensure stable supply of power to essential establishments.

Regarding the coal industry, we must achieve, by every possible means, the planned target for coal output so as to have enough coal for the immediate needs and some reserve for the railway service, the power stations and export. The coal industry must urgently readjust its guidance and management, hence to increase economic efficiency of the investments, increase work productivity and coal output.

Mechanical engineering, an industry of great importance for both immediate and long-term needs of the national economy, is facing many difficulties in terms of energy and raw materials. In face of such a situation, production plans must be so arranged to make use of the existing capacity to meet the essential requirements of the national economy. At the same time, we must create favourable conditions for a vigourous development of this industry in the years to come.

As regards metallurgy, chemicals, building materials and other industries, we will continue our present efforts to step by step give them an ever bigger role in the building of our socialist economy.

At present, it is an extremely important and urgent task of ours to strive to improve our work in the field of distribution and circulation with a view to stepping up production, thus step by step stabilizing and improving the living conditions of the people.

It is of decisive importance that our state must control the supply of goods. The state-run industrial enterprises and the cooperatives must manufacture on contractual terms with the state must deliver the goods to the state according to strict regulations and schedules.

In agriculture, the cooperative, production collectives and individual peasant households must expedite their obligation of paying taxes and selling products to the state. The state must provide them with fertilizers, insecticides and petrol. This is a two-way relationship between the state and the peasants--a concrete manifestation of the worker-peasant alliance in the socialist regime. We take this opportunity to commend the localities, collectives and individuals who have fulfilled well their obligations and at the same time we severely criticize those who have not and caused actually avoidable difficulties to our work.

In order to stabilize our finances we must attach great importance to increasing revenues particularly through industrial, commercial and agricultural taxes. We must combat tax evasion and underpayment. At the same time we must strictly observe economy in spending.

We must increase our control over the markets and are determined to combat all actions and attempts to cause market disturbances, all attempts to evade state control and inspection, all acts of contraband, speculation and price hike. We must set up a system of inventory and control by the state over all business activities, particularly private businesses. All these efforts are aimed at building and consolidating the socialist market. In the present situation of our national economy we should encourage those services and trades that are still beneficial to the national economy. At the same time we strictly demand that everyone abide by the legislation and regulations concerning business registration, tax, price control and accounts at the state banks.

The life of the working people, particularly of office and factory workers in the cities and industrial centres is meeting many difficulties. On the basis of stepping up production and controlling commodities sources, the state will do its best to ensure the rationing of the vital necessities such as food and foodstuff, and at the same time, to gradually stabilize the price of various commodities, with a view to ensuring the real salaries of office and factory workers. It is necessary to apply, wherever possible, the system of payment according to the quantity of products or the amount of work done. It is necessary to make the best use of the locally available materials to produce goods of value and develop side-line family economy so as to increase the people's income and improve their living conditions. All of us should be fully aware that the key to the settlement of the problem is to step up production and increase productivity with a view to meeting in a rational manner the interests of the individual producer, the collective and the society.

In the field of capital construction, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on completing definitely the building of the most important projects belonging to various branches like agriculture, industry and communication and transport as have been set down in order of priority in the state plan.

This year, we have started cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of oil and gas. It is a new and difficult but also very promising enterprise. We are determined to make the best preparations in order to carry out smoothly this work so important for the development of our national economy.

Attention must be paid to the construction of dwelling houses, first of all, in Hanoi capital and in various industrial centres, to the extent of our capacity in building materials, equipment, etc.

Compared to the diversified and growing demands of the national economy, the communications and transport service is inefficient in many respects which is a problem which needs to be addressed quickly. It demands great efforts to strengthen the material and scientific basis and the managerial capacity of the service. It demands a marked change in the days to come, particularly in the loading and unloading of ships and in combating the negative aspects at Haiphong Port and other ports.

In the immediate future and for many years to come, we must make full use of the capacity of rail and river transport, develop marine transport, readjust the forces of road transport, and increase the transport by rudimentary means in order to meet local transport demands.

Ours being a tropical country endowed with abundant natural resources and manpower, we are fully capable of producing an ever growing amount of goods for export of value to meet the demand of the world market. Relying on the existing favorable conditions, we will increase cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and with other countries on the principles of mutual benefit. In this spirit, all branches and localities must boldly expand the establishments producing goods for export with due attention paid to those production lines where we are most capable such as tropical farm products, marine products, medicinal herbs, minerals and traditional handicrafts, etc., so as to meet the very big and pressing demands of export.

Since the birth of the new Vietnam, we have considered culture, education, public health, mother and children care, sports, etc... as extremely important fields of activity in the socialist revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution and made great efforts to develop them. Today, we greatly rejoice at the pride-worthy achievements we have recorded in these fields which have further enriched the cultural life of our people, in the countryside in particular. We should continue to promote the activities of these important services, strive to overcome the difficulties caused by an underdeveloped economy, bring into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative energy of our cadres and people with a view to still greater successes, so as to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist regime.

As regards science and technology, our party has affirmed the great importance of the scientific and technological revolution for the whole cause of socialist construction, especially for developing the national economy and carrying out socialist industrialization. Therefore, science and technology in our country must be developed in the same direction and at the same tempo as the developments of our socialist economy. We have been deploying our scientific and technological activities with the firm confidence that in this important sphere we will make steady and promising strides. This is because alongside other favourable conditions for scientific and technological development we have a contingent of young scientists and technicians who are motivated by ardent love for the country and socialism, who have great capabilities and a high determination to work for the great cause of our fatherland.

In order to successfully carrying out the above-mentioned extremely important tasks, we must know how to organize and how to manage. All our successes in the implementation of the revolutionary and economic lines of the party depend on the quality of our organisational and managerial work.

In this connection, the reality in recent years has shown that firstly the system of responsibility and discipline in the organizational structure of the state should be strengthened, and the directives and resolutions from higher levels should be seriously and effectively observed by lower levels. To this end, we must take a critical review of the managerial mechanism at all levels and put morally and professionally qualified cadres in charge of difficult tasks at the present stage. Responsibility of every unit and individual in the managerial system of the state, from central to local level, must be clearly determined so that every unit and everybody clearly understand and energetically discharge his responsibility and exercise his power. A working regulation with well determined responsibility in each case of error and failing must be worked out. In short, we must enforce the system of responsibility, discipline and the regulations concerning the protection of public property and the service to the people.

Another urgent task in the economic management at present is to work out managerial policies and measures so as to encourage everyone to work enthusiastically, with high productivity and efficiency. These are policies and measures providing for proper material and moral incentives, embodying the principle of remuneration according to the amount and quality of work done. Managerial organs at all levels must find out good examples, set reasonable quotas, broaden the various systems of piecework to encourage good workers and labourers working with high productivity and efficiency. At the same time, they must work out and enforce proper policies and measures to encourage production while preventing the punishing all acts of embezzlement, illegal transactions, authoritarianism...

We must always bear in mind that our state is a state of proletarian dictatorship. Under the leadership of the party, bringing into full play the right to socialist collective mastery of the working people, the state administers the socialist transformation and construction. That's why we must pay due attention to studying, enacting, enforcing, and popularizing law. By this I mean that we attach great importance to our socialist legislation.

Our socialist revolution requires that we care daily and hourly for the political security of our country as well as for social order and security. In this spirit, we warmly welcome the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Security Force and are deeply convinced that this celebration marks another stride forward of the Vietnam people's security force and wish it to remain unblemished and strong, to thoroughly grasp the revolutionary line of the party, completely devote itself to the fatherland and people, and fulfill all its important and glorious tasks.

The World and Vietnam

Dear comrades and friends, At present, the most important aspect in the international situation is that the balance of forces between the forces of national independence, socialism and peace-safe-guarding capability on the one hand and imperialism and other reactionary and bellicose forces on the other has increasingly developed in favour of the world people's just cause--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Everybody has known how this trend has developed in the last decades with the irrestible growth of the three revolutionary currents, particularly the all-round growth of the Soviet Union, the bastion of world peace, a firm mainstay of world revolution.

We should pay special attention to a very important event: "The collusion between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism which represents a new danger in world politics, a danger to the whole mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples" (excerpt from "The Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union," June 23, 1980). This collusion has increasingly demonstrated the weakening and losing posture of the imperialists and international reaction and the strong and winning posture of the forces of revolution and peace which are capable of maintaining detente and defending peace on a world scale as well as in Southeast Asia.

Proceeding from these basic favourable conditions in the international situation, our party and state's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the two brotherly neighbouring countries on the Indochinese Peninsula and the other countries in the socialist system, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, developing many-sided relations with the countries of the non-aligned movement and of the Third World, first of all with the Southeast Asian and South Asian countries, at the same time broadening our relations with other countries the world over, for national independence and social progress, for peace and friendship among nations.

Persisting in its policy of preserving and opposing the expansionist and big-nation hegemonistic ambition of the Beijing authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam together with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea constitute positive factors for national independence and stability in this important region of the world. The Indochinese peoples' struggle is a just one, and with the support and assistance from the world people it will certainly win final victory.

The Vietnamese people and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam enjoy great prestige in the world. This is actually the very fine and very precious feelings and support accorded by the world people to the heroic struggle and glorious victories of the Vietnamese people during the last 35 years. That struggle is continuing and the international prestige of the Vietnamese people and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will resound ever more deeply in the heart of the world people in spite of the frantic sabotage by the enemy.

Dear comrades and friends, Ours is a revolutionary epoch. Our cause is a revolutionary cause. The building of socialism and the defence of the socialist fatherland is a great struggle, full of hardships, but also full of bright prospects. All of us must arm ourselves with great thoughts of the revolution so as to become undaunted fighters on the front of socialist construction and national defence. In this new stage, the fatherland and socialism remain the invincible banner of ours as well as of the world people. However, a section of our people still has not fully and deeply realized what is required of us by the revolutionary struggle and why it is necessary for us to forge ahead and improve our work in many respects so as to fulfill step by step our historic task and international obligation. They see only the trees not the forest, only the wrong, not the right side, only the immediate difficulties, not the bright prospects of the future.... Together with our efforts and achievements in the political, economic, military and diplomatic fronts, we must better the ideological work in order to enhance the revolutionary zeal and determination and overcome the negative aspects in social life.

Having gone through 50 years of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of our party, the Vietnamese people have become undaunted revolutionaries completely devoted to the building of a prosperous Socialist Republic of Vietnam with a civilized and happy life, making its worthy contribution to the just cause of the world people. All people in authority in the leading organs of the party, in the state mechanism, in the people's armed forces, in the mass organisations... should prove by their deeds, their assimilation of the teaching of beloved President Ho Chi Minh: A leader should be a truly faithful servant of the people. Only by understanding and acting in this sense can be gradually and effectively put into practice the right to socialist collective mastery of the working people, and that will be an efficient measure to assure us of good results in all fields of our great revolutionary work. And only when people have taken command of their own work, can there be an enthusiastic and ever growing emulation movement that would bring about still unpredictable good results in all fields of work.

Those responsible comrades in all services and at all levels should carefully study and correctly apply the viewpoint of great significance, set forth at the party's fourth congress, about the leadership of the party, the right to mastery of the working people and the managerial function of the state. The new constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to be discussed and adopted by the National Assembly will give a clear expression to this viewpoint.

This year, our people together with the peoples of many countries celebrate the 600th birthday of Nguyen Trai. About Nguyen Trai, first mention should be made of his "famous communique on the victory over the W.U.," the greatest proclamation in the history of the Vietnamese nation's struggle against the Chinese feudalists. It embodies heroism and the iron belief in the inevitable victory of justice and also the noble leniency of a civilized nation toward an extremely brutal enemy. From the Hung kings, the Trung sisters, Ly Thuong Kiet, Tran Hung Dao, Nguyen Trai, Quang Trung, to Ho Chi Minh, our country's history has been a stormy one, but the bigger the wave, the bigger the nation's boat, and the steadier the helmsman. This boat has always been steered toward the noble and dear goals of the fatherland, the nation and people, and since the party came into existence, to national independence and socialism, the radiant goal of our epoch.

The history of the Vietnamese nation, propelled by patriotic tradition of the nation and the democratic sense of the people, has logically led to the glorious Ho Chi Minh era.

Let all of us do our best to be worthy of the past, to make our best contribution to the present big works and to prepare for a most beautiful future.

Our entire Vietnamese people, united around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by respected Comrade Secretary General Le Duan, are determined to persist in our revolutionary struggle, to bring into full play all the victories recorded, and the heroic tradition of the nation, and advance towards new and ever bigger victories, worthy of our much prized cause.

CSO: 4209

SEVERAL MAJOR EXPERIENCES GAINED IN THE WAR OF RESISTANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 23-29, 43

[Article by Hoang Van Thai]

[Text] When analyzing the reasons for the victory of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress stated: "The most important factor in this victory was the leadership provided by our party through its correct and creative, independent and autonomous political line and military line."

The effort to thoroughly implement these lines of the party in practical activities and help to gradually perfect them, although centering around specific points at one time or place or another, has, generally speaking, focused on the three basic themes running throughout the revolution: brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism, the viewpoint of violent revolution and the thinking of an offensive strategy.

In the present stage of the revolution, these three basic themes are still of extremely important significance in guiding our actions.

Thoroughly Implementing the Line of Brandishing the Two Banners of National Independence and Socialism, Simultaneously Carrying Out the Two Tasks of the People's National Democratic Revolution in the South and the Socialist Revolution in the North and Closely Coordinating National and International Obligations

National independence and socialism are the goals of the revolution, were the basic political objectives of the war of liberation of our people over the past several decades.

This line closely linked our country's revolution to the trend of development of our times, closely linked the national liberation revolution to the world proletarian revolution, thereby helping to maintain peace and stimulate the advance by the three revolutionary currents; it established the correct relationship between the class and the nation, between the task of resisting imperialism and the task of resisting feudalism, between patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

It has been the foundation of each strategy and tactic of our party in the various stages of development of our country's revolution and has resulted in the gradual achievement of the basic goals of the revolution throughout the country and the fulfullment of our international obligation to the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

It determined the just nature of our cause and was the source of inexhaustible strength of the people's war against the United States for national salvation on a nationwide scale as well as on each battlefield.

In resisting the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, our people waged the greatest revolutionary war in the history of the nation in order to protect peace, insure the construction of socialism in the North, liberate the South and help the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions win victory.

These revolutionary tasks were closely linked to one another and stimulated one another's development. As a result, the most important lesson regarding the implementation of lines to be learned here is the need to firmly grasp the relationship among these revolutionary tasks.

During the very first days of the resistance against the United States, our party determined: "To unify the country, it is essential that we make every effort to strengthen the North while maintaining and intensifying the struggle of the people of the South."(1)

Our party pointed out: the liberation of the South is the most pressing obligation of our entire nation to our fatherland and is of important historic significance in the world revolutionary movement; at the same time, we must make every effort to build and strengthen the North so that it is the "foundation of the entire country," and successfully protecting the North is a matter of survival to the entire nation.

Our people in the North, clearly aware that the task of the socialist revolution in the North was the task of most decisive importance in the development of our country's entire revolution and the reunification of the country, made every effort to build socialism, tenaciously fought the wars of destruction of the U.S. imperialists and mobilized manpower and materiel for the South in keeping with the slogan "everything for the frontlines, everything for the defeat of the U.S. pirate aggressors."

The North had to build socialism regardless of the situation because "there could not have been victory in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation without the socialist North."(2)

For more than 20 years, the North displayed the superiority of the socialist system, mobilized manpower and materiel for the front, gave the South everything it needed, produced, fought and supported combat, defeated the air and naval wars of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists against the North and, together with our army and people in the South, completed the liberation of the entire country.

The people of the South, fully aware that the task of the people's national democratic revolution in the South had a decisive and direct impact upon the effort to throw off the ruling yoke of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, spent several decades fighting to liberate the South and coordinating their combat efforts with the North under the slogan: if the enemy attacks the North, the South will retaliate 10-fold, 100-fold.

Displaying a tremendous spirit of sacrifice, enduring hardships, tapping every source of materials, mobilizing local manpower and materiel, building their forces and bases, increasing production in order to support themselves, producing weapons and economizing on and making effective use of everything sent from the North, the southern revolution gradually created the position, power and opportunity to strongly and continuously attack the enemy politically and militarily, attacked them with all three military elements, in all three strategic areas with the result that the more than 1 million man U.S.-puppet and vassal army was spread thinly, pinned down on the battlefield in the South and forced to accept a shameful defeat.

While gradually winning victory, we also gradually struggled to overcome every manifestation and tendency to separate the two strategic tasks and eliminate the onesided viewpoint and narrowmindedness of only seeing the part, not the whole; only being aware of one's locality, not the entire country; only seeing the requirements of the revolution to liberate the South, not fully realizing the decisive role and impact of the socialist revolution in the North; only concentrating on building and strengthening the North without adopting a long-term plan for the South; and not making every effort to fulfill the obligation of the great rear area to the revolution throughout the country and to the Indochina battlefield.

Brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism, the people of our country were determined, regardless of the difficulties and hardships, to successfully achieve the goals of the revolution: building socialism and firmly protecting the North, liberating the South and reunifying the fatherland.

In their fight against the United States, our party and people also coordinated their obligation to liberate the nation with their international obligation, coordinated the strength of the nation with the strength of our times, thereby winning independence, freedom and happiness for Vietnam while maintaining peace, weakening imperialism, preventing them from widening the war and strengthening the forces of and stimulating the three revolutionary currents.

In the historic conflict with the U.S. imperialists, the three nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea continued their tradition of sharing joys and sorrows, of relying upon and helping one another to resist the common enemy and our people once again considered building and defending the countries of their friends to be the same as building and defending their own country.

In the spirit that helping your friends is helping yourself, many volunteer cadres and combat units of Vietnam stood should to shoulder with the armed forces and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, fought steadfastly, mindless of the sacrifices and hardships, helped one another, fought together and won victory together.

The relationship of fraternal devotion and duty and a model, pure spirit of proletarian internationalism among the three peoples on the Indochina peninsula defeated every scheme of the U.S. imperialists to divide the three countries of Indochina and thwarted each of the sinister schemes of the Chinese reactionaries to create divisions, sow national hatred and limit the victory of the revolutions of the three countries of Indochina.

In the coordination among the three battlefields, South Vietnam became the battlefield killing the Americans and their lackeys and the North was the great rear area for all of Indochina, was the source of manpower and materiel for the frontlines.

History gave our nation the mission of being the assault soldier in the fight against imperialism and the international reactionary powers in the intense struggle between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces. Joining the ranks of the socialist countries and playing a vanguard role in the national liberation movement, our people, through flexible policies, won the complete support of friendly conntries and the anti-U.S. imperialist progressive movement in the world.

By means of its revolutionary struggle against imperialism and every reactionary power, our party has also made every effort to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism, determinedly opposed the reactionary, big nation expansionism of Beijing ruling circles and done its very best to make positive contributions to strengthening the solidarity within the international communist and worker movement and the national liberation movement.

Firmly Adhering to the Viewpoint of the Violent Revolution and Staging Armed Uprisings and a Revolutionary War as the Only Way To Liberate the Nation and Win Total Victory for the War of Resistance

The use of revolutionary force proposed by our party was the only correct way to liberate the nation and defeat the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The experience of the 2 years of political struggle for the implementation of the Geneva Accords showed that the enemy was very obstinate and that victory could not have been won without a determined struggle. In April 1956, the 9th Plenum of the 2nd Party Central Committee pointed out: "If the proletariat with its strong military and police apparatus becomes determined to use force to suppress the revolutionary movement, a violent struggle for political power will be unavoidable, consequently, the proletariat must prepare itself ahead of time."

Also during this period of time, in his work "The Road of the Revolution in the South," Le Duan pointed out: when the enemy employs the fascist, dictatorial policy of the imperialists and the ruling class to occupy the South and employs a sweeping policy of terror, retaliation, suppression and execution, the people "can only save the country and save themselves by revolution. Outside the path of revolution, there is no other path."

Rejecting the line of waging a "protracted struggle: waiting for favorable external conditions for liberating the nation and displaying the indomitable spirit of the nation, the people of the South staged armed uprisings at Tra Brong, Bac Ai, Hau Giang, Dong Thap, Tay Ninh, etc. The 15th Plenum of our Party Central Committee (May 1959) charted the course of the revolution in the South: "Using primarily the strength of the masses and relying primarily upon the political forces of the masses coordinated with armed forces" to a large or small degree depending upon the situation "in order to topple the rule of imperialism and feudalism and establish a revolutionary government of the people"; at the same time, preparations must be made for "a long war between ourselves and the enemy, a war in which ultimate victory will surely be ours."

Following the victory of the "uprising," the revolution in the South entered a new stage in which the masses continued to stage local uprisings and wage a revolutionary war. Our party promptly decided to further intensify the political struggle while also intensifying the armed struggle to attack the enemy both politically and militarily.

Thus, according to the viewpoint of our party, revolutionary force is the force of the masses and the strength of all the people fighting the enemy in the tradition "everyone is a soldier" in a war waged by and for the people; it consists of the strength of the uprisings by the masses and military strength resisting a cruel enemy with a large, modern army and a massive control system.

As a result, our party attached full importance to mobilizing and organizing all the people to build widespread political forces of the masses while building powerful people's armed forces consisting of all three military elements as the nucleus of the fight by all the people against the enemy.

Due to their aggressive and bellicose nature, the U.S. imperialists were not willing to accept defeat, instead, they insanely waged a war of unprecedented cruelty, an increasingly large-scale war of a highly destructive nature. To win victory, we absolutely had to defeat them militarily, had to firmly grasp the laws of warfare and use offensive military blows to annihilate the enemy and encourage the masses to stage uprisings.

We rapidly built the people's armed forces in a number of provinces of Nam Bo and Zone 5 at an early date, preparing weapons, deploying cadres and endeavoring to develop the armed forces.

To gradually win victory, we concentrated on urgently building the main force army, especially the strategic mobile military corps, so that it was strong enough to deliver strategic blows that had the effect of changing the comparison of forces, win victory gradually, eventually win total victory over the enemy and end the war at will.

In the face of the power of the people's war, every village and street was an offensive battle position, every district was a fortress killing the enemy. Through battles such as those at Cu Chi, Long Dat, Bac Ai, Hoa Vang, Dien Ban and so forth, we attacked the enemy everywhere and at all times, forcing them to increasingly disperse their large forces, making it impossible for them to effectively employ their modern equipment, forcing them to accept very heavy losses, putting them into a position in which they were constantly surrounded and cut off from one another, in which they were increasingly bogged down and weak.

The use of revolutionary force was a matter of survival to the revolution, to the war of resistance. At the same time, our party also skillfully coordinated it with flexible tactics and employed the mode of fighting while negotiating in order to win time to prepare our forces, to create a new position, power and opportunity, to weaken the enemy and increase our strength in order to ultimately defeat the enemy.

We rejected every line proposed by the leaders of Beijing, from encouraging us to "wage a protracted struggle and wait for the opportunity" to encouraging us to wage a struggle by means of "a protracted guerrilla war" to saying that "a short broom cannot sweep cobwebs that are far away," which, in essence, meant that they were collaborating with the U.S. imperialists to impede and undermine our people's war of resistance.

The U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionist reactionaries met with tragic defeat but they have not abandoned their scheme of aggression. Therefore, strengthening the building of the socialist system and the buildup of the armed forces in order to firmly protect the socialist state continues to be the basic and pressing task of our country's revolution in the present stage.

Firmly Adhering to the Thinking of An Offensive Strategy in Order To Implement the Political Line and the Military Line of Our Party

The victory of the war of resistance against the United States was also the victory of offensive strategy, of always maintaining an offensive position while knowing how to cause the enemy to gradually de-escalate the war and moving forward to win total victory.

The process of advancing from the "uprising" movement to the general strategic offensive in the spring of 1975 which brought the war to a victorious end was "a process of continuously maintaining and offensive position, continuously pursuing an offensive strategy."(3)

Our party's thinking regarding an offensive strategy in the war of resistance against the United States was developed to the point of perfection.

It was a comprehensively offensive strategy based on the strength of all the people, of the entire country united as one to fight the enemy politically, militarily, economically and culturally. We attacked the enemy everywhere within all three strategic areas, by means of the three spearheads, by means of all three military elements, by means of many coordinated, diverse and effective modes of guerrilla warfare and conventional warfare, attacked the enemy in both the North and the South with the result that the entire country was a battlefield fighting the United States, that all three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were a battlefield annihilating the enemy.

Our party coordinated the offensive by our people and the offensive by the three revolutionary currents on the fortress of imperialism and the reactionary powers, combined the strength of the nation and the strength of our times, attacked the enemy on the battlefield and shook their rear area.

It was a determined, continuous offensive strategy that combined constant, widespread attacks with major offensives and strategic general offensives that had the effect of fundamentally altering the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy, causing the partial collapse of the enemy and ultimately causing their total collapse.

The thoroughly determined nature of our offensive strategy had to go hand in hand with skill in the art of organization, with resolutely making the necessary preparations, working hard to build and create a strong position and strong forces and thoroughly taking advantage of the mistakes of the enemy, especially mistakes of strategic significance, thereby creating favorable opportunities that enabled us to win victory whenever we attacked.

While emphasizing the resolute nature of its offensive strategy, our party also flexibly, creatively and skillfully applied the strategy of pinning down and winning victory over the enemy infantry troops in the South and bringing about gradual de-escalation on the basis of taking advantage of and exacerbating the antagonisms within the strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

On the diplomatic front, we also waged a positive, effective and resolute offensive based on principle, firmly maintained our stand and made flexible and skillful use of tactics and measures to expose and isolate the enemy, present our just cause and rally forces to support our struggle for national independence, socialism and peace.

It was the strategy of combining offensives and uprisings, uprisings and offensives to annihilate the enemy in order to win control, win control in order to annihilate the enemy, constantly expand our offensive position, expand and consolidate our control more with each passing day and defeating the neo-colonialist war of the U.S. imperialists.

The enemy employed a large army, organized a tight system of control extending from the central level to the villages and hamlets and pursued an extremely violent and cruel pacification policy while waging a "war to win the people" and a "war to win land" through a dense network of posts and stations.

In order to stage uprisings to win control, it was necessary to carry out strong military offensive blows to smash this system of posts and stations and create the conditions for the masses to stage an uprising, throw off enemy control and coordinate with the military offensives to further rout the armed forces of the enemy.

On the basis of expanding our control, we created a new offensive position and new strength in order to fight consecutive battles, each one larger than the one preceding it, win increasingly large victories, become stronger with each fight and constantly solidify our control.

In the end, when we launched the strategic general offensive in the spring of 1975, our people in the South staged uprisings everywhere; villages liberated villages, districts liberated districts and provincies liberated provinces with high determination.

The independent, autonomous, correct and creative revolutionary line of our party in the war of liberation against the United States was a brilliant success.

Thoroughly understanding the line of the party is the foremost job in the guidance of a war by the various echelons in order to turn this line into concrete strength in the combat activities of the masses; this line was creatively and intelligently applied to win victory over the enemy in the recent war of liberation and is being creatively and intelligently applied in today's fight to protect the fatherland.

Above everything else, it was necessary to build unswerving loyalty to and firm confidence in the correct, creative and ever victorious revolutionary line and military line of the party in every situation and combat every manifestation of wavering, mechanical rightism.

Revolution and revolutionary war are a violent class struggle. When resisting an enemy that has tremendous economic and military power and a global strategy filled with ambition and cunning, this struggle is even more violent.

Therefore, it was necessary to teach and train cadres and party members so that they had a firm grasp of the revolutionary theory and line of the party, had a clear understanding of practice, remained firm in the face of the difficult stages of development of the revolution, always maintained their confidence and stood ready to endure hardships and give their lives for the successful implementation of the party's line.

Secondly, the revolutionary struggle did not develop in an orderly manner nor did it always develop smoothly. This was a class struggle in which the powerful enemy reacted in a very violent and stubborn manner. There were times of great difficulties and also times of extremely large victories that brought about remarkable turning points that changed the situation and caused the revolution to take leaps forward.

In the face of this situation mentioned above, it was even more necessary to provide close guidance and correctly, flexibly, steadily and unswervingly apply the line of the party. At times such as these, revolutionary sensitivity and awareness and concrete, effective and timely guidance were a very high requirement because these were the most violent, complicated, difficult, urgent and decisive times.

We had to guard against becoming so overjoyed with our victory that we became complacent, underestimated the enemy, overestimated ourselves, lacked thoroughness and provided simple guidance, as a result of which mistakes might have been made, sometimes even serious mistakes.

As regards our present enemy, having won victory twice over the Chinese expansionist aggressor army, we know them better; however, we must still conduct thorough research to learn even more about them and must teach cadres, the people and the people's armed forces their reactionary nature, schemes and capabilities so that we never lose our vigilance and always have firm confidence in the line of the party.

Thirdly, the effort to teach and thoroughly understand the line of the party had to be closely linked to the organization of implementation, to making truly thorough, detailed preparations in every area so that we were ready to take the initiative in every situation in the war.

Whether or not the correct line of the party became real strength with which to defeat the enemy on the battlefield was determined by the ability to organize implementation of the corps of leadership and command cadres on the various levels in such work as organizing and building forces, planning, the proposal of correct measures and modes of operation and so forth.

In implementation, we had to be very determined and thorough, had to have firm confidence and a high degree of unanimity and had to apply the line and decisions of the party in a truly flexible and creative manner in practice in order to turn them into a plan for practical actions, into tremendous real strength of the revolutionary masses.

At the same time, we had to constantly look for and research the most effective modes of operation, the best ways to fight the enemy and the most rapid ways to thwart the strategic and tactical measures and tricks of the enemy in order to win victory over them in the South and deal them proper blows in the North.

Fourthly, we regularly and promptly summarized the experiences that had been gained in order to achieve a more thorough understanding of the line of the party, apply this line better and gradually help to perfect it.

In each stage of the revolution, in each period and after each historic event of the war of resistance, we reviewed our experiences, evaluated the results of our activities and reviewed the problems we had encountered in order to improve subsequent activities and overcome weaknesses in order to provide better guidance. However, there were also times when, because we were overjoyed with the victories that had been won and because we said there were hundreds of other jobs to be performed, that we were slow to gain experience, slow to review these experiences in order to develop the theory of guiding the war; this created conservatism, sluggishness, a lack of thoroughness, a lack of creativity and, at times, even to prolonged mistakes.

On the other hand, only by reviewing experiences can we learn from the extremely lively and creative practical work of the masses.

In the present stage of the revolution, continuing to brandish the two banners of national independence and socialism, all our people as well as our people's armed forces are heightening their spirit of revolutionary vigilance, maintaining their combat readiness and fighting every insidious scheme of the enemy while making every effort to build the economy, accelerate production and coordinate the economy with the defense of the nation.

Firmly adhering to the viewpoint of the violent revolution and with a thorough understanding of the thinking of the party regarding an offensive stragegy, we must make every effort to build up our armed forces so that they are of sufficient size and high quality, are well equipped and become a regular force, modern revolutionary army; we must also organize all the people in the performance of national defense work so that every citizen is ready to become a soldier when the enemy attacks.

In the face of the new challenge, struggling for the new revolutionary undertaking, which is extremely arduous and difficult but also extremely glorious and great for our nation and all progressive mankind, our armed forces must make every effort to learn new scientific knowledge in order to improve their organizational and combat skills and must, at the same time, review the experiences gained in the fight against the United States in order to continue to develop upon and apply them in the new circumstances that exist.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Cuoc khang chien chong My, cuu nuoc 1954-1975"[The Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation, 1954-1975], Military Events, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, p 25.

2. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th Party Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 28.

3. Ibid., p 23.

7809
CSO: 4209

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF BUILDING AND DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 30-35, 56

[Article by Nguyen Luc]

[Text] Our country has experienced 35 continuous years of extremely heavy destruction caused by war. However, as a result of the correct leadership of the party, our people have won tremendous victories. Although they have had to carry out construction under violent war time conditions, our people have also recorded very important achievements on the economic and cultural fronts.

Abolishing the Colonialist-Feudal System and Transforming the National Economy to Socialism

Prior to the August Revolution, the agricultural population of our country constituted 84.6 percent of the country's total population, total agricultural output constituted more than 50 percent of the gross social product and roughly 70 percent of farmland and land under the cultivation of perennial crops throughout the country belonged to colonialists and feudalists. Working farm families constituted 95 percent of the total number of families within the country but only owned less than 30 percent of the farmland; in addition, they were severely exploited through land rents, were hungry throughout the year and the development of agricultural production had long been restricted, consequently, it was very backward.

Even during the resistance against the French colonialists, our party gradually began to carry out democratic reforms, abolish land rents and carry out agrarian reform. After the completion of agrarian reform, the average working farm household in the North had been distributed 3,848 square meters of farmland, nearly 94 percent of the farmland in the North had been put into the hands of working farmers and the production forces in the rural areas of the North had been liberated. By 1975, grain production in the North had reached 5.5 million tons, a nearly 3 million ton increase compared to 1939.

In the South, farmers were temporarily distributed cropland of the French colonialists and the reactionary landowners.

The victory of agrarian reform was followed by the victory of the agricultural cooperativization movement and the virtual completion of the transformation of the other segments of the economy toward socialism. By the end of 1960, 85.8 percent of working farm households had joined cooperatives, which had 68.1 percent of the farmland; 81 percent of artisans and handicraftsmen and 79.6 percent of the workers in the fishing trade had joined cooperatives and production teams; 100 percent of the bourgeoisie in industry had been transformed; 91.4 percent of the bourgeosie in commerce had joined joint public-private organizations and so forth. On the other hand, state-operated economic installations were built and rapidly developed at the same time.

Today, the economy of the North has undergone a substantive change: once a predominantly private economy, the socialist economic segment has now gained superiority, plays the dominant role and is the moving force behind the development of the entire national economy.

The Socialist Economic Segment Within the National Economy (%)

	The North		The Entire Country
	1957	1975	1979
Gross Social Product	18.1	91.7	69.8
National Income	15.7	90.1	63.7
Total Industrial Output Value	25.2	96.2	72.3
Total Agricultural Output Value	0.3	97.2	42.0
Volume of Goods Circulated	52.5	100.0	97.3
Total Retail Sales	18.2	75.0	49.9

As a result of the profound change in the national economy, the socialist system has constantly been strengthened and expanded and has met many extremely serious challenges of war. The superior nature of the socialist system was one of the very important reasons why our army and people were able to defeat the war of destruction against the North carried out by the U.S. imperialists and eventually liberate the South.

After liberating the South, we rapidly abolished the compradore bourgeoisie and nationalized more than 400 enterprises of the Americans and puppets. The transformation of private, capitalist industry and commerce has virtually been completed and the artisan and handicraft trades have been reorganized. At present, the total industrial output value of state-operated enterprises and joint public-private enterprises constitutes 70 percent of the total industrial output value of the South. The businesses of the bourgeoisie in commerce have been abolished. Agricultural cooperativization is being carried out gradually; as of the end of 1979, 21.2 percent of farm families had joined cooperatives and 22.4 percent of these families had joined production collectives; in these localities 86.5 percent of cropland and 76 percent of buffalo and cattle herds are now being used to earn a living collectively.

Building the Material and Technical Bases of Socialism

Our party has attached very much importance to building the material and technical bases of socialism. This is evident in the amount of capital invested during the various stages of economic development.

Investments Per Capita (dong)

	1955	1965	1975	1980
Total	5.68	27.40	42.00	70.3
Industry	0.28	10.37	16.19	22.94
Agriculture	1.04	4.89	6.79	19.35

Compared to 1955, the rate of capital construction per capita carried out through state investments has increased 12 times, with the total investment in industrial construction constituting 33 percent and agricultural construction constituting 28 percent; the rate of investment in industrial construction has increased 82 times and, in agricultural construction, 17 times with new assets in the national economy increasing 9.5 times. As a result, the socialist economy has become increasingly strong.

Whereas in 1955 the total industrial output value per capita was 16 dong, in 1980, it is 176 dong, an 11-fold increase; electricity output per capita in 1955 was 10.20KWH, in 1980, it is 72KWH, a 7-fold increase; coal output in 1955 was 30 kilograms, in 1980, it is 120 kilograms, a 4-fold increase.

Total agricultural output has increased 2.07 times, with crop production increasing 1.9 times and livestock production increasing 2.57 times. The amount of area under the cultivation of rice has increased 1.3 times with rice yields increasing 1.4 times.

By 1964, the fourth year of the first 5-year plan, the North has achieved virtual self-sufficiency in grain (an average of 308 kilograms per capita) and was meeting 90 percent of its needs for consumer goods. At the same time, it began to create sources of accumulated capital from within the country (in 1964, the accumulation rate was 22.6 percent and accumulated fixed assets constituted 61 percent of the accumulation fund).

However, before we completed the first 5-year plan, the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of destruction against the North, destroying hundreds of billions of dong of assets of the state and our people at a time when the national income of the North was only 5 to 6 billion dong per year.

Although it was very heavily damaged by the war, industry was rapidly restored and developed and began to comprise an increasingly large percentage and play the dominant role within the national economy.

Between 1939 and 1943, the North only had about 100 large and small factories with some 85,000 manual and office workers. By 1975, although we had only begun to restore industry and return production to the levels preceding the war of destruction (1964), the number of industrial enterprises had increased 13.3 times and the workforce had increased 10.7 times. Many centralized industrial zones were constructed in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri, Ha Bac and Thanh Hoa. Within the structure of industry, the first installations of important heavy industrial sectors, such as electric power, coal, machine manufacturing, metallurgy, chemicals, fertilizer and building materials, were constructed. Compared to 1955, the output value of the entire industrial sector increased 16.2 times by 1975, with the mechanical engineering sector increasing 59.8 times and the chemicals sectors increasing 79.1 times. As a result of the development of heavy industry, we achieved self-sufficiency in some instruments of production for the various sectors of the national economy, especially agriculture, light industry and communications-transportation (more than 40 percent of their instruments of production).

Today, although our heavy industry is not fully playing the decisive role in equipping the national economy in a comprehensive manner, it has laid an important foundation for the development of the economy. The electric power sector has constructed more than 50 enterprises which, if they have an adequate supply of fuel, will generate more than 5 billion KWH per year; at present, however, they are only generating 3.8 billion KWH. The machine manufacturing and repair sector has nearly 400 enterprises that can cut and forge more than 350,000 tons of parts per year (only 220,000 tons are being manufactured per year now) and has manufactured important pieces of equipment, such as tool making machines, over 1,000 KW electric generators and machines supporting agriculture, such as water pumps, the Bong Sen tractor, livestock feed grinders, milling machines and so forth. The chemicals sector has more than 70 enterprises producing fertilizers and insecticides of all types. The building materials sector has more than 500 enterprises, which annually produce more than 1 million tons of cement, more than 1 million cubic meters of lumber, etc.

Along with the rational development of heavy industry, light industry has also been formed, which consists of the textile industry, the food industry and other consumer goods industries that supply many products to meet the needs of the everyday lives of the people. Compared to 1955, the output of light industry has now increased 13 times.

The grain and food products sector has more than 300 enterprises, which can annually produce more than 220,000 tons of sugar, 1 billion packages of cigarettes, 120 million cans of milk, 263 million liters of beer and soda, 5,000 tons of MSG, etc. The textile sector has more than 100 enterprises, which annually produce 450 million meters of cotton and silk cloth. In addition, the other sectors of civilian industry have been developing with high quality, such as glass enterprises, watch assembly enterprises, enterprises producing plate-glass of all types, radio and television assembly enterprises, enterprises producing fans, incandescent bulbs, thermos bottles, soap, paper, lumber and so forth.

Such a system of light industry is not only capable of supporting the life of our people, but also capable of exporting products of value on the international market.

In the process of building the material and technical bases of agriculture, our state has considered water conservancy to be the foremost measure and a stage of development consistent with cooperativization, consequently, investments have been concentrated on water conservancy.

State Investments in Agriculture and Loans to Farmers (Annual Average During Each Period Compared to the Annual Average During the Period 1955-1957, Which Equals 100)

	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1965	1966-1971	1972-1975
State Investments	100.0	196.4	517.0	168.5	904.0
Investments in Water Conservancy	100.0	104.6	318.5	403.9	605.5
Long Term State Loans to Farmers	100.0	95.1	291.0	1611	1078

Water conservancy work has made an important contribution to expanding the amount of area under cultivation and raising the coefficient of cropland use to 1.62 times in 1975; it is also one of the decisive measures in intensive cultivation to raise crop yields. As a result of water conservancy work, the 5th month-spring rice season in the North has been upgraded from a season of low and unstable yields to high and stable yields with outputs approximating those of the 10th month season.

The state has actively supplied machines and many instruments of production, such as fertilizers, insecticides, farm implements, draft buffalo and cattle, seeds and so forth to cooperatives and helped them make increasingly widespread use of the latest achievements and advances in agricultural science and technology.

1960 = 1

	1965	1975
Electric Power Distributed	8.4	35.3
Cultivated Land Plowed and Harrowed by Machine	14.5	65.2
Total Value of Instruments of Production	2.5	3.5
--Nitrogen fertilizer	2.9	5.0
--Phosphate fertilizer	11.4	44.6
Percentage of Cooperatives Equipped with Machines (%)	10.9	52.4

As a result, agriculture in our country has eliminated monoculture and subsistence production, steadily advanced toward a system of comprehensive agricultural production marked by intensive cultivation, rotation cultivation and specialized farming and developed along the lines of rapidly increasing total output and rapidly raising labor productivity with a view toward meeting the consumer needs of society, primarily the needs for grain and food products, supplying raw materials to industry and agricultural products for exportation, serving as the base for socialist industrialization and improving the material lives of the people.

The Structure of Agriculture (%)

	The North			The Entire Country
	1955	1965	1975	1979
Total Output Value	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
--Crop production	84.7	77.1	77.0	80.8
--Livestock production	15.3	22.9	23.0	19.2

Chart continued	The North 1955	The North 1965	The North 1975	The Entire Country 1979
Amount of Area Under Cultivation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
--Grain crops	94.8	90.3	89.9	86.1
--Industrial crops	2.9	5.3	5.2	9.5
--Vegetables and legumes	2.3	3.9	4.4	3.3
--All other crops	-	0.5	0.5	1.1
Grain Output	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
--Rice	87.9	81.7	87.0	81.3
--Subsidiary food crops	12.1	18.3	13.0	18.7

In the 35 years of building the material and technical bases of socialism, we have gradually improved the industrial-agricultural structure and overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties. Although the country was ravaged by war and continuous natural disasters, the standard of living of our people has been maintained and relatively stable, the alliance of workers and farmers has been increasingly consolidated and our international obligation has been fulfilled well. Although we still face many, temporary difficulties, the achievements recorded in building material and technical bases are very valuable.

Improving the Material and Cultural Lives of Our People

Our party and state have performed every necessary job and taken every necessary step in each stage to meet the material and cultural needs of our people.

Comparison of the Incomes of Manual Workers, Civil Servants and the People 1960=100

	1965	1968	1975	1979
Income per capita of manual worker and civil servant families	101.4	107.0	129.0	141.6
Average gross income per capita of farm families	122.4	139.5	174.3	231.4

In the rural areas of the North, 35 percent of the households had tile homes by 1975. Compared to 1955, the number of manual workers and civil servants had increased by more than 10 times by 1975, with those in the material production sector increasing 15 times. The annual average wage of manual workers and civil servants increased from 1955 to 1975, with wages and subsidies constituting 81 percent of total income. The percentage of goods supplied by the state compared to the total number of goods consumed increased 60 percent from 1960 to 1975. In addition, there are now other forms of subsidies, such as work safety equipment, a training system in production, vacation and convalescence policies, hardship subsidies, childbirth subsidies, child care center allowances, collective dining hall allowances and so forth. Even during the years of the fight against the war of destruction of the U.S. imperialists, the state still met food, clothing, education and health care needs; generally speaking, there were no major disruptions in distribution, circulation, market prices and the standard of living of the people. Manual workers, civil servants and the people are also able to purchase instruments of daily life.

Average Per 100 Households Based on 1976 Statistical Data

	Number of Manual Workers and Civil Servants Making Purchases	Number of Farm Households Making Purchases
Cabinets of all types	61	24
Tables and chairs	67	80
Watches and clocks of all types	85	47
Bicycles	100	42
Electric fans of all types	100	--
Motorcycles	3	1
Radios	30	30
Sewing machines	3	2

As regards education, whereas in 1939, there were only four middle schools in the entire country and only three colleges in all of Indochina, during the 1979-1980 school year, there are 280 middle schools and 83 colleges in our country. Whereas in 1939 only 284 of every 10,000 persons attended school (0.9 person was a middle school or college student), during the 1979-1980 school year, there are 2,700 persons attending school for every 10,000 persons, 63 of whom are college or middle school students. Whereas 90 percent of the population was once illiterate, today, our people have not only wiped out illiteracy, but have also taken another step up the ladder of culture and modern science. In 1977, our state waived all tuitions and issued scholarships to all students of colleges and vocational middle schools.

The corps of scientific-technical cadres and economic management cadres who have a post-graduate, college or vocational middle school education in all sectors of the national economy has increased 93 times compared to 1955, with the number of technical workers increasing 5.9 times compared to 1960. For every 10,000 persons in the population, there are 486 technical workers, 52 of whom have a college or post-graduate education, 125 of whom have a middle school education and 309 of whom are technical manual workers.

The public health network has been expanded to the village and cooperative levels. The protection of mothers and newborns has been given full attention by the state. The planned parenthood campaign is achieving increasing results. Compared to 1939, the number of doctors and physicians had increased 70.8 times by 1979 and the number of hospital beds had increased 16.5 times. Whereas there was only 0.4 doctor and physician per 10,000 people in 1939, in 1979, there were more than 8 doctors and physicians for every 10,000 people. Patients being treated in hospitals do not pay for their medicine. All of the various activities designed to protect the health of persons has reduced the annual death rate from 1.12 percent in 1957 to 0.7 percent in 1975; the average lifespan has increased from 40 to 50 years.

Cultural and art activities have also developed in many ways, becoming rich in content and inspiring the masses to struggle and produce in order to protect their independence and freedom and build socialism.

The achievements that have been recorded are very large, but our country's economy still faces many difficulties. Production is increasing slowly and has, in some areas, declined; production does not fully meet consumer needs; supplies, raw materials, grain, food products and consumer goods are in very short supply; the returns from production and construction are very low and social labor productivity has not increased; the major imbalances of the economy are becoming increasingly serious and having a more than small but temporary effect upon the lives of workers, especially cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state. This situation is one that is difficult to avoid in any country in which a war has recently ended. Moreover, our country has been in a continuous state of war, consequently, it is even more difficult to avoid imbalances within the economy. However, looking back over the past 35 years, we are proud of the tremendous achievements that have been recorded by our people by enduring extreme hardships and sacrificing their flesh and blood. These achievements permit us to confirm the superior nature of socialism, which is the inevitable goal that our people must struggle to achieve. These achievements confirm that the general line of the socialist revolution and the line on building the socialist economy set forth by our party are correct.

Under the correct leadership of the party and through their tenaciousness, diligence and intelligence, our people will rapidly overcome the difficulties facing them and successfully build socialism, thereby making our country prosperous and strong and bringing comfort and happiness to our people.

7809
CSO: 4209

A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIETNAMESE COLLEGE SYSTEM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 36-43

[Article by Le Van Giang]

[Text] I. The 30 Years of Formation of the Vietnamese College System

The first stages in the construction of the college system: 1947-1958.

During the period from 1947 to 1952, during the war of resistance against the French colonialists, our state established a number of academies and short-term colleges.(1) These were the first colleges of our country that instructed students completely in the Vietnamese language; we can consider the progressive and modern national college system of our country to have begun with them."(2)

In early 1956, after the victory of Dien Bien Phu led to the total liberation of the North, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee adopted a policy and the premier issued a decision to establish in Hanoi the University, the Teachers College, the Polytechnic College, the College of Agriculture, the College of Medicine-Pharmacy and the Arts Academy. These colleges, together with the Hanoi College of Economic Planning established in 1958, were our first large colleges and formed the nucleus of the effort to build our country's system of modern colleges.

The formation of the foundation of the socialist system of colleges: 1959-1975.

In 1958, under the leadership of our party, the education sector, especially the colleges, energetically carried out a campaign to build socialist schools, closing linking the school to society and coordinating education with productive labor.

Under the light of the correct line of the party, the Vietnamese college system continued to steadily develop, even under the extremely difficult circumstances of the period of heavy U.S. attacks against the North, the height of which occurred in 1972. These were years and months that left special, unforgettable marks in our history of bravely building the college system, marks that are rare, if not unprecedented, in the histories of the other college systems. The Vietnamese system of colleges was born in the flames of the resistance against the French, born in the rural areas and the mountainous jungles and grew up in the flames of the resistance against the United States. Our colleges were not only born and grew up in the wars of resistance, but also actively participated in these wars, both physically and mentally. Our college system is not only the product of the Vietnamese revolution, but it was a force in this revolution from the very outset.

The building of the unified college system of the entire country: 1975-1979.

After the total liberation of the South (May 1975), as a result of the construction of the socialist Vietnamese college system in the North, we took over the management of the colleges constructed in the South during the U.S.-puppet period with relative ease.(3) Working with local instructors, we turned these colleges into an organic part of a unified, nationwide college system and patterned their operations on the guidelines of socialist education. We reorganized the network of colleges, changed the objectives of training, revised their occupational structure, enlarged old schools and constructed a number of new schools in the South, such as the Da Nang Polytechnic College, the Marine Products College in Nha Trang and the Central Highlands College.

The tasks of a major stage are completed:

After more than 30 years of construction, beginning with practically nothing, we now have a network consisting of 70 colleges and academies located in many different areas, from the North to the South, from the lowlands to the mountains. Besides formal training, on-the-job training has also developed, with nearly 20 percent of the total number of college students participating in it. Several schools have organized post-graduate training systems.

Our colleges, as all modern(4) colleges in the world, have two closely related functions: training scientific and technical cadres and conducting scientific research.

In both of these functions, our colleges have recorded tremendous achievements, achievements that mark a distinct stage of growth.

In their more than 30 years of activity, the colleges and academies of Vietnam have trained and supplied to the country more than 130,000 college graduates(5) in more than 200 specialized sectors and trades. In 1955, the North only had slightly more than 500 cadres who had a college education, the majority of whom were in the education and public health sectors. Today, the nation has 170,000 cadres who have a college education(6); every province and municipality has thousands of such cadres (many provinces and municipalities have more than 4,000) and there are at least 500 such cadres or more in the mountain provinces of the North as well as the South.

Many central economic-technical sectors directly manage a corps of several thousand scientific-technical cadres who have a college or post-graduate education.

This represents one of the very large changes in the history of our country with regard to the cultural revolution and to building the potentials needed to carry out the scientific and technological revolution.

Only with this large corps of scientific and technical cadres could we have established in our country in the space of the past 20 years a relatively modern scientific, technical and managerial organizational system of the economic, cultural and national defense sectors from the central to the local level and maintain the operation of this system. This corps has made important contributions to many of the tremendous achievements of our country in the fields of culture and science: our armed forces rapidly began to use and, in some cases, have made very creative use of many types of modern military technical equipment; the education and public health sectors have developed at a high rate and recorded achievements very deserving of pride under the extremely difficult circumstances of the past several decades; industry, agriculture and capital construction have also made many technical advances in production.

The scientific research function of our colleges, although it has not been developed as much as their training function, has also been marked by clear progress and achievements. As of 1960, because our college system was still in the first stage of construction, its scientific research function, although stated in its program, was not, in actuality, being fulfilled (with the exception of individual research projects conducted by a few instructors). After 1960, a number of schools had the conditions to begin including this function in their work programs (such as the University, the College of Medicine and so forth). Since then, practically all colleges have assumed responsibility for managing or participating in the research of major projects of the state or their sector while signing contracts to research scientific and technical matters for production installations and carrying out projects to support the continuation of instruction. The scientific research conducted by the colleges now constitutes 20 percent (computed in terms of direct costs of scientific research, not costs involving wages, building construction or the purchase of various types of equipment which are also used for training) of the scientific research conducted throughout the country (which includes the various institutes, offices and departments and extends from basic research to applied and developmental research).

The jobs that have been performed in the more than 30 years of building the college system prove that we have travelled a long distance at a rapid, steady rate. Our college system, in both of its basic functions, has completed its political task well for the country and has, in this manner, laid very valuable foundations and created very valuable potentials, namely: the socialist viewpoint and line on college education; the very diverse experiences of the entire sector and of each school in the implementation of this line; a corps of cadres, especially a corps of instructors, who are devoted and have made many contributions; and a large network of schools located throughout the country, schools that have the necessary initial material bases.

These achievements were recorded because our college system was born in the revolution led by our party. This revolution armed our college system with a precise educational line, built the zeal and spirit of devotion of the large number of cadres within the education sector, acquired very valuable assistance from the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and always reminded us to study the good experiences of the world. These have been the decisive factors in the success of the construction of our college system over the past 30 years and will be the factors determining subsequent victories in the coming stage.

II. The Pressing and Large Tasks of the New Stage

At present, our college system stands before a new stage of development. Our college system must perform a very new and very important job, that is, it must carry out educational reform and make many changes, both major and minor, in its programs and measures, from the objectives, subject matter and methods of training to such matters as building the corps of management cadres and instructors, building the school organization and so forth in order to meet the tremendous, new requirements of the revolution and, in this manner, achieve a higher level of development. The tasks, guidelines and measures of the new stage involve resolving the four major problems:

The first problem is insuring that the objectives, subject matter and methods of training in the college sector meet the basic requirements of building socialism and protecting the fatherland. We have studied the advanced experiences of the colleges of the world, primarily of the socialist countries. This study was not only necessary in the last stage, but will also be necessary in the coming stage. We have made many efforts and recorded many results in coordinating the advanced experiences of the world with the actual situation in our country; we have unswervingly implemented the educational principles of the party, incorporated many practical materials of ours in the general curricula and established a number of curricula directed primarily toward one aspect or another of the natural conditions or society of our country. We must continue to comply with these correct guidelines. However, the matter deserving of attention here is that the objectives, subject matter and methods of training in our colleges are not consistent with one very basic characteristic of our country's situation: the building of the economy and the culture is being carried out under the conditions of a poor, backward country that has been almost continuously ravaged or threatened by wars of aggression and must shift, in a relatively short space of history, from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without experiencing the capitalist stage of development. This basic characteristic is the origin of very many imbalances, of many antagonisms, such as the antagonism between capabilities and requirements, antagonisms with which we must contend and cannot simply ignore or avoid. It is the origin of very many difficulties which each sector, each locality, each unit and each cadre, including scientific-technical cadres, must overcome in their work.

Due to the characteristic mentioned above, the conditions needed to overcome the difficulties that have arisen in past years and will arise in the space of the next 20 to 30 years must be created in a process of working and gradually building. And, scientific cadres must actively participate in the creation of these conditions in the process of their work, not wait until they come into existence.

Therefore, the objectives, subject matter and methods of education at colleges must be fundamentally revised with a view toward meeting the requirements that college garduates have an understanding of the realities of our country so that they can help to effectively transform these realities. To carry out this transformation, graduates must not waver, not lose sight of their guidelines in the face of these complex and difficult realities and must acclimate their activities to these realities; they must have an unswerving love of their sector, trade, science and technology, hold to their ideal of transforming reality, desire to learn and learn in a methodical manner in order to constantly improve their work efficiency, constantly improve their skills, the skills of a revolutionary soldier in the front that uses science and technology as tools for transforming and building the country, soldiers who dare to attack and know how to attack poverty, backwardness, negative phenomena, sluggishness and so forth.

The second major problem is that of carrying out all three forms of training within the college sector well: the training of management cadres for the various national economic and cultural sectors, the training of highly skilled scientific cadres and the training of cadres who are skilled in practical application.

In the recent past, because we have not carried out these three forms of training well, the large corps of scientific and technical cadres that we have trained has played a very limited role. This, of course, is also due to many other important reasons. One reason that must be emphasized is the many shortcomings and weaknesses in the utilization of scientific and technical cadres, such as the following: not assigning them clear, specific, stable jobs consistent with the objectives for which they were trained; not providing them with guidance in their work nor accurately and promptly evaluating the results of their work; not giving attention to the material and spiritual conditions needed for scientific-technical labor, etc. However, in the final analysis, if we leave aside the objective reasons resulting from the advance by our country's economy from small-scale, backward, irregular production to large-scale, organized production, we see that the underlying, subjective cause of the shortcomings in the utilization of cadres is the failure of training to contribute much to the formation of a corps of skilled management cadres, a corps of leading scientific cadres or a system that is well coordinated in terms of quality between economic cadres and technical cadres, between research-design cadres and cadres who organize production and guide construction (practical application cadres).

To overcome these weaknesses, it is necessary to reform the structure of the training system, training objectives and the forms of training. The establishment of additional, more specific objectives, the construction of practical application academies, the coordination of the short-term and long-term systems of schools, the coordination of formal schools and on-the-job schools, and the coordination of academies, colleges and post-graduate training are the directions in which the research of educational reform on the college level must take in order to meet the requirements mentioned above.

The third major problem is that of properly implementing the principle of coordinating education with productive labor and coordinating the two basic functions of the college, training and scientific research. At present, these jobs are not being performed on a regular, stable, or comprehensive basis, consequently, efficiency is not high and these efforts sometimes impede one another.

This is a basic matter in the building of our colleges. Firmly adhering to and successfully meeting the requirements regarding coordination mentioned above are prerequisites to our building a socialist and modern system of Vietnamese colleges. This is also one of the most difficult problems in the building of the socialist college. It is difficult because we must fully understand the revolutionary and scientific significance of this coordination and must overcome rudimentary conceptions of productive labor (such as equating all productive labor to simple manual labor) or onesided viewpoints concerning the objectives and requirements of coordinating education with productive labor (such as considering this coordination as designed to provide practical training) as well as mistaken concepts (such as considering the coordination of education with any form of productive labor to have an educational impact, etc.). This matter is made even more difficult by the fact that we must adopt new training measures and procedures and establish the material conditions, regulations and rules needed for schools and production installations to coordinate with one another in order to implement this principle of education well.

The coordination of the two basic functions of the college, the education and training function and the scientific research function, is a special characteristic, is a prerequisite to the development of the modern college. By helping to resolve the scientific and technical problems raised by the realities of Vietnam, scientific research at colleges has the effects of developing the scientific and technical potentials of the school in order to serve society, implementing the educational principles of the party (closely linking learning and practice, closely linking education and productive labor, closely linking the school and society) and causes both instruction and learning within the college to not merely involve the dissemination and acceptance of knowledge, but primarily the teaching and learning of ways to discover and apply knowledge as well. As a result, the scientific research of colleges is not only necessary in order to make full use of the potential of the school (in this area, the colleges are weak compared to the institutes because they must conduct research and instruct students at the same time, but they are stronger than the institutes because they have many scientific faculties that can help one another, have a large force of students that can perform small jobs and so forth), but is also an indispensable prerequisite to properly fulfilling the teaching and training function, the primary function of the college.

The fourth major problem is that of maintaining balance between the scale and quality of training within the college. At present, this balance is rather seriously lacking.

Over the past 30 years, our college sector has developed at a relatively rapid rate (see following chart).

The rate of development has, for the most part, been consistent with the requirements of the country in the recent stage. In the next 10 to 15 years, our college

	1955-1956 The North	1964-1965 The North	1974-1975 The North	1977-1978 The Entire Country
Number of Colleges	2	16	35	46(7)
Number of College Students	1,700	29,300	55,700	150,000
Number of College Teachers	40	2,750	8,650	14,000

system must continue to grow strongly. However, because our country is advancing from small-scale production, backwardness and poverty, has been ravaged by many years of war and is continuously threatened by war, the conditions needed to maintain the quality of the colleges have not increased at a corresponding rate.

As regards the amount of space needed for classrooms, laboratories and dormitories, the sector-wide average in 1977 was only 4.5 square meters per student (the minimum standard in our country is 8 square meters per student; in the other socialist countries, it is 12 square meters per student). Of existing facilities, nearly one-fifth are thatch and bamboo buildings, more than one-third are semi-permanent buildings and only about one-half are standard buildings. The equipment needed for experiments and practical training only meets slightly more than 50 percent of the standard (sector-wide average).

The quality of management (from the ministry to the schools, faculties and departments), although it has been increased significantly in terms of management qualifications and experience, has not kept pace with the development of the sector; very many problems faced in the course of development have been resolved slowly (there is a need for many specific policies, regulations and rules consistent with the situation; there is a lack of inspection and supervision; guidance generally goes no further than general policies and is bogged down in administrative matters).

The corps of teachers, although it has grown significantly in both size and quality, still does not have many highly educated cadres; more than 50 percent of these cadres are still on the practical training or assistant level.

How can we resolve the difficulties mentioned above in view of the fact that our country is still poor and still continue to strongly develop our college system over the long range? This important and rather difficult problem cannot simply be resolved by increasing state investments in the colleges. Increased investments are necessary but the extent of investments is limited by our country's present economic and national defense needs. Nor can we employ another simple measure, namely, significantly reducing the scale of training. It is clear that, in the next few years, we might not be able to rapidly expand the scale of training and might, in a number of fields, have to consider modifying the scale of training so that it is more reasonable; over the long range, however, we must continue to develop the scale of training on the college level in order to meet economic construction requirements, the requirements of cultural development and national defense requirements. Reducing the scale of training at this time would pose difficulties in the effort to develop the colleges in the future because college training is long-term training; moreover, significantly and suddenly reducing the scale of training, although it might reduce the difficulties we are now facing with material bases, would create many more difficulties in other areas of the college sector.

Along with increasing investments and making the scale of training more reasonable, the basic guidelines for resolving the problems mentioned above are taking measures to organize and manage training, such as reorganizing the network of schools and so forth, in order to make the most efficient use possible of existing and future capabilities of the college sector while changing the structure of the training system, training objectives, training subject matter and the styles and forms of training in order to achieve optimum quality with our limited material bases and limited corps of teachers. These measures will lead to major reforms in organization and in the college system.

The four above mentioned problems of the college sector in the new stage are also the four reasons behind and the four specific objectives of the program to reform education on the college level in accordance with the viewpoints, guidelines and general goals set forth in the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform. These four problems are separate each unto itself, but are closely related to and underly one another.

To resolve these four major problems, it is necessary to make numerous revisions in everything from the recruiting of students to the distribution of graduates, from the objectives of training to the subject matter and methods of training, from political and ideological education to the teaching and study of specialized subjects, physical training and military training, from teaching and learning to productive labor and scientific research, from the study of theory to practical application, from within the faculty to outside the faculty, to the organization of life within the school, from the organization of the training management apparatus of the government to coordinating with the activities of the labor union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union under the leadership of the party, from building and training the corps of instructors, manual workers and civil servants supporting construction and the corps of management cadres to strengthening the material-technical bases of training.

The educational reform task within our country's college system is both large and pressing. It is an immediate and long-range requirement of our country's college system itself following 30 years of development; it is also an immediate and long-range requirement of the socialist revolution in our country, which has the goals of building the system of collective ownership, building the system of large-scale production, building the new culture and molding the new man, goals which our entire party and all our people must endeavor to turn into reality within our fatherland in a relatively short period of time.

FOOTNOTES

1. They were: the Communications Academy, the forerunner of the present day College of Communications; the College of Medicine, the forerunner of the present day Hanoi College of Medicine; the Teachers Academy and Preparatory College located in former Zone 4 together with the Science Teachers Academy

and the School of Basic Science in the Central Boarding School Complex, the forerunners of the present day University and the Hanoi Teachers College.

2. In 1076, the Vietnamese feudal state established the National College at Thang Long, the first feudal college of our country; the Vietnamewe feudal college system existed until 1918 and, during this long period of time, it graduated more than 2,000 Ph.D.'s, including 30 first doctoral candidates; the subject matter was primarily Confucianism and the language used was the Han-Viet language.

   From 1904, primarily from 1918, to 1945, the French colonialists established in Hanoi a number of academies and colleges for all of Indochina; at their height, these schools only had about 1,000 students and teachers; courses were taught entirely in French, all professors were French and there were only a few Vietnamese serving as teachers' aids and assistants.

   After the August 1945 Revolution, our state took over the management of these schools but did not make any immediate changed whatsoever (the French language continued to be used on a temporary basis in the instruction of practically all courses); when the war of resistance broke out(19 December 1946), the majority of their instructors and students left Hanoi to participate in the war.

3. These colleges, which were constructed by the French colonialists in Saigon in 1947, were subsidiary installations of the colleges in Hanoi. In 1954, the French moved the college in Hanoi to Saigon and later turned it over to the puppet government. When the Americans arrived in the South, they replaced the French and tried to infiltrate the various colleges. In 1975, before the South was totally liberated, this system of colleges consisted of both public and private schools in Saigon, Hue, Da Lat and Can Tho; the total number of instructors exceeded 1,000.

4. The first model of a modern college system in the world was the European colleges in the 19th Century. Although these colleges had their historic origins in the colleges that appeared in the 12th Century in medieval Italy and France, they only began to assume the characteristics of a modern college system after the development of science and technology beginning in the 17th Century and after the bourgeois revolutions in western Europe were concluded in the late 18th Century and the start of the 19th Century. As a result of the scientific-technological revolution that is now taking place and the tremendous socio-political changes in the world today, the modern college system is entering a period of new, profound changes.

5. As of the start of 1978, our entire country had nearly 170,000 cadres who had an academy, college or post-graduate education, about 80 percent of whom were trained by the colleges in our system and nearly 10 percent of whom were trained by colleges in the socialist countries.

6. Ibid.

7. Does not include the Teachers Academies and a number of colleges under special systems, such as national defense and so forth.

DEVELOPING THE FINE NATURE AND INCREASING THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 51-56

[Article by Nguyen Nam Khanh]

[Text] In the more than 1 year of the "developing the fine nature, increasing the fighting strength" campaign, the people's armed forces have made many new advances. Although this change has not been comprehensive and although the results achieved in the various units differ in degree, the achievements that have been recorded lie in basic areas of the effort to build a regular force, modern, well trained, experienced revolutionary army and build a strong, solid national defense system. It can be said that our people, our army, our nation have never had national defense forces that are as powerful as today's.

Of significance in 1979 is the fact that the entire army was educated and gained an increasingly deep and completely unified understanding of the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party in the people's war to protect the fatherland. The entire army is in complete agreement with the party's evaluation of the nature, schemes and tricks of the enemy aggressor. Cadres and soldiers are united in a solid bloc around the Party Central Committee, determined to win victory over every enemy aggressor and work with the people to successfully build and firmly protect the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. The determination of cadres and soldiers to fight and win, their spirit of vigilance and their readiness to give their lives for the fatherland have been heightened. All cadres and soldiers performing combat readiness tasks have established their battle position, artillery position, warship, aircraft and so forth as their home and view the borders, the islands, the offshore waters and the vast air space of the fatherland the same as their birthplace.

In conjunction with gaining a thorough understanding of the line of the party and heightening the will to fight throughout the army, the work of building and strengthening the leadership organizations, command organizations and mass organizations within the armed forces has been carried out in an urgent manner in keeping with the requirements of the new task and with established combat plans.

The development of the party and the training of party members have been accelerated; tens of thousands of outstanding cadres, soldiers and Youth Union members have been accepted into the party.

The cadres on the various levels have received good training as have troops in technology, tactics and their specialized occupations; as a result, the ability of cadres to organize, command and manage troops and the fighting skills of soldiers have been improved, thereby creating new strength and making an important contribution to improving the combat quality of the entire army.

The other areas of work, such as rear services and technology as well as the support of the material, spiritual and cultural lives of troops, have been strengthened and yielded better results.

Upholding the tradition of the army and the people sharing the same will, setting good examples of revolutionary military personnel and of the entire people's armed forces in the various areas of activity of social life, practically all units stationed in the various localities have maintained a good relationship with the party organization, the government, the mass organizations and the people of the locality. Many activities of practical significance have been carried out, such as the establishment of brotherhoods between units of the people's armed forces and factories, state farms and production cooperatives, between schools of the army and general schools, colleges or technical middle schools. Many provinces have unity activities in which the army and the people discuss the buildup of the army, the strengthening of the national defense system, the building of combat villages and streets and the building of the district military fortress with a view toward accelerating production and maintaining combat readiness within the locality.

Although our country still faces many difficulties with the economy and in everyday life, in order to protect the independence and freedom of the fatherland and help to build powerful people's armed forces and a strong national defense system, our people have continued to send their outstanding sons into the army and have contributed millions of mandays to help troops and militia and self-defense forces build battle positions, fortifications and bases, dig thousands of kilometers of communication trenches, help the armed forces construct hundreds of kilometers of roads in order to transport missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, tanks and so forth to combat positions, giving troops millions of pieces of bamboo to build shelter for themselves and so forth. In the two fights against the Chinese aggressor army and its lackeys on the southwestern border and northern border of the fatherland, our people stood shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces, fighting bravely and winning glorious victory. The people wholeheartedly cared for wounded and ill soldiers, the families of war dead and so forth. As Le Duan said: "Our people, although oppressed and exploited by the feudalists and imperialists and although the destruction of war has caused them to encounter many difficulties in their everyday lives, have always wholeheartedly loved and cared for the revolutionary armed forces, shared shortages so that troops were well fed and could win victory and stood ready to contribute their manpower, materiel and everything else necessary to strengthen the national defense system and build up the army. The people of Vietnam are truly the good and kind mother, the brave mother of our army, are the inexhaustible source of strength of our people's armed forces."(*)

In the more than 1 year of the campaign, the fighting strength of our people's armed forces has been raised to a new level of development and our people's defense organization is much stronger than it once was. We are fully capable of winning victory over a war of aggression of the enemy should they recklessly unleash one.

Urgently improving the quality and increasing the overall strength of the armed forces, the nucleus in a war to protect the fatherland, is a matter of strategic importance.

This is a matter related to the survival and development of our Vietnam, of today's generations and many generations to come. For this reason, building a strong, solid national defense system and building powerful people's armed forces under the guideline of "using high quality to triumph over the large troop strength of the enemy" are an important and pressing task of our entire party, all our people and our entire army.

The overall quality and strength of the national defense system and the people's armed forces cannot be separated from the strength of the entire nation, of the developed economy and culture of the country and the times. The overall quality and strength of the people's armed forces are created by many factors, such as their revolutionary nature and military skills, their thinking and organization, personnel who possess high revolutionary awareness, increasingly modern material bases, equipment, weapons and technology, revolutionary qualities and ethics, the ability to exercise socialist collective ownership on the part of the various military elements, the branches and services, the various localities, etc. All of these constituent factors are constantly developing along with the development of the revolutionary situation and task. The overall quality and strength of the people's war to protect the fatherland can only be created and steadily developed by means of truly close coordination among the various levels and sectors under the centralized, unified leadership of the party, with the armed forces serving as the nucleus of this effort.

The new stage of development of the quality and strength of the people's war, in general, and the people's armed forces, in particular, within the provinces on the northern border are concrete proof of this. Quang Ha, a mountain district of Quang Ninh Province, has undergone strong changes in the building of the battle position of the people's war, the building of the national defense system, the buildup of the local armed forces and the militia and self-defense forces, the acceleration of production and the maintenance of combat readiness because the leaders and the entire party organization there have a thorough understanding of the viewpoints of the party concerning the overall quality and the fighting strength of the people's war set forth by the Party Central Committee and mobilized the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system within the locality to participate in the campaign. Gaining experience from Quang Ninh Province and Quang Ha District, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee, Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy Districts, a number of provinces in Military Region 4, Military Region 5, Military Region 9 and so forth have intensified their guidance of this major campaign and achieved encouraging results.

Having gained a thorough understanding of the political line and task and the military line and task, it is necessary to clearly define the specific political task and establish the specific objectives of the locality and unit while taking many concrete, effective steps to organize implementation and successfully achieve these objectives. The experience of the more than 1 year of the "developing the fine nature and increasing the fighting strength of the people's armed forces" campaign shows that every level, sector, locality and unit which does not clearly establish specific objectives, does not take specific and effective steps to organize the implementation of the campaign within the scope of their responsibility but, instead, only sets general objectives and employs elementary measures, achieves low results, makes slow progress and achieves neither high quality nor high fighting strength for the locality or unit.

Progressing from gaining a thorough understanding of the revolutionary line and task and the military line and task of the party to concretizing the political task in the form of specific and scientific objectives for each level, each sector, each locality, each unit and even each person is a detailed process that must be consistent with objective requirements, with the actual situation of the locality in order to mobilize, as highly as possible, the efforts of the leaders and the masses, of the cadres and soldiers within the people's armed forces.

One of the jobs of a decisive nature in the victory of this campaign is building basic units that are strong in every respect.

The basic units have been defined as the regiments and districts. The regiments and the districts are the places that turn the line and policies of the party into reality, are the basic organizations that endeavor to raise the overall quality and increase the fighting strength of the people's war and the national defense system within the main force military corps and within each province and municipality. In order for the campaign to have depth, to be effective, it absolutely must be carried out well on the basic level, must be turned into truly revolutionary actions by the leadership and masses on the basic level.

Over the past year, many regiments and districts have made progress in one or a number of areas, but not many regiments and districts are strong in every respect. This situation exists not because the level of the masses within the regiment and district is low, not because the organization is unstable at a number of places and not because of difficulties being encountered due to the shortage of material-technical bases, rather, it is primarily the result of the failure on the part of each level to fully realize its responsibility toward guiding and organizing the level below it, that is, the responsibility of the military regions, military corps, branches, services and divisions toward the regiments and of the provincial and municipal level toward the district level. As a result, the levels above the regiment and the district must intensify their guidance and give appropriate attention to conducting inspections, providing supervision, providing instructions and helping the regiments and districts formulate a specific revolutionary action program. The agency on the level above the regiment and district must allocate cadres and an appropriate amount of time to guide the buildup of model regiments and districts that are military fortresses and, on this basis, must adopt plans for increasing the number of model units so that all regiments and districts undergo strong change. The regimental level and the district level must also have a full awareness of their important position in organizing the implementation of the campaign; instead of relying upon or waiting for the upper level to act, they must think on their own and work closely with the battalions, companies, platoons, squads, hamlets and villages (mountain villages and lowland hamlets and villages) to make each place strong, as a result of which the regiment and district will surely become inviolable units.

In addition to Quang Ha (Quang Ninh Province), a district that has coordinated the economy with the defense of the nation well and raised its fighting strength, the districts of Xuan Thuy and Hai Hau (Ha Nam Ninh Province) are strong installations and Binh Son District (Nghia Binh Province) has become an advanced model unit. Many other districts, such as Phuoc Long (Song Be Province) and Go Cong Dong (Tien Giang Province), and many other regiments, such as the 2nd Regiment of the Cuu Long Military Corps, the 732nd Regiment of Military Region 7, the 16th Regiment of the Southwestern Front, the 2nd Regiment of Military Region 9, and so forth, are units that have changed for the better.

In 1979, practically all localities and units underwent changes for the better in the campaign, not because of the existence of new material conditions, but because their cadres were determined to overcome difficulties and because they took steps to organize implementation well, to mobilize and organize everyone to constantly endeavor to successfully achieve the objectives that had been established. These localities and units have gained many valuable experiences. One of these valuable experiences is that their cadres gradually gained a thorough understanding of the significance and objective of the campaign, truly attached importance to organizing implementation, always thought of ways to overcome difficulties and have made an effort to discover positive and effective ways to develop upon the strengths and overcome the weaknesses of their locality and unit.

Conversely, some localities and units have undergone change slowly in the recent past because their cadres have gone no further than disseminating the significance and objectives of the campaign, have not delved deeply into organizing the campaign's implementation, have lacked rich forms of mobilization and practical measures, have not concentrated on completely resolving matters of key, decisive significance and have not cultivated new factors in order to broaden the movement.

The realities of the more than 1 year of the campaign show that whether or not a locality or unit undergoes strong change is determined by its corps of cadres, primarily by whether or not leadership cadres set the example of studying and training in order to raise their qualifications and meet the requirements of the new situation.

This is a valuable experience that must be widely disseminated in order to help advance the campaign. We all know that "as the revolution moves forward, it demands even more that cadres constantly improve their command of Marxist-Leninist theory, increase their knowledge of the lines and policies of the party, increase their specialized knowledge and improve their ability to organize practical work."(1) "Today, studying politics, theory, culture, science, technology and their profession have become a pressing obligation of every cadre. By being satisfied with old experiences and old knowledge and not making an effort to learn new knowledge, it is difficult to avoid mistakes in work and surely impossible to fulfill one's task in the new stage."(2)

In order to achieve victory in this major campaign by the end of 1980, we must endeavor to achieve the following specific goals:

1. We must continue to heighten the will to fight and strengthen discipline; implement the guidelines "the army and the people share one will" and "the entire army is of one will" well; build absolute confidence in the leadership of the party; heighten the determination to fight and win and the spirit of being ready to give one's life for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism and for proletarian internationalism; strongly develop upon positive factors; accelerate the revolutionary action movement; and put an end to all serious disciplinary infractions that are contrary to the nature of the working class and the fine tradition of the people's armed forces.

2. We must heighten the sense of being the masters of and the ability to be the masters of equipment, weapons and technology, must maintain them well and must use them with the highest possible efficiency in combat and productive labor.

3. We must seriously carry out political, military, cultural, scientific, technical and specialized professional training to insure that the corps of cadres continues to improve its skills and ability to guide, command and manage all military elements well; we must guide and provide practical training to the various detachments, provide training that is consistent with combat requirements and attach importance to the comprehensive training of new soldiers so that each soldier is proficient in technology and tactics. Every new soldier training center must be the first class in the great school training our country's youths to be new, socialist persons, determined soldiers protecting the fatherland and skilled socialist workers.

4. We must increase the strength of the various organizations, which includes strengthening the leadership and command organizations of the armed forces, the combat organizations and the mass organizations, developing the party, educating party members and building party chapters and basic units that are strong in every respect. The various localities and units must adopt very good plans for party building to insure that they always have an appropriate number of high quality party members and that virtually none of the party chapters within the army has any average party members; at the same time, through training and challenges, we must train, educate and gain the participation of each youth within the armed forces in the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union so that outstanding youths endeavoring to meet the standards of the communist party member constitute from 60 to 70 percent of each unit.

5. We must increase production, practice economy and wholeheartedly care for the material, spiritual and cultural lives of the armed forces. On the basis of increasing production and practicing economy, we must improve the material lives of troops, insuring that they are well fed so that they can win victory; at the same time, many practical steps must be taken to improve the spiritual and cultural lives of the people's armed forces so that troops enjoy happy, wholesome and optimistic cultural activities in every set of circumstances.

The results of the more than 1 year of carrying out the "developing the fine nature and increasing the fighting strength of the people's armed forces" campaign have been large; however, we cannot satisfy ourselves with these results. With the experiences that have been gained, we are determined to move forward and win even larger victories.

FOOTNOTES

* Address by Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, during the ceremony to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army (22 December 1979).

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 197.

2. Ibid., p 198.

7809
CSO: 4209

RESEARCH: ON REORGANIZING PRODUCTION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 57-63, 70

[Article by Le Van]

[Text] Reorganizing production at installations and within the scope of the district and building the district into an agro-industrial economic structure with a view toward advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is one of the important policies of our party and state at this time. The agro-industrial districts (or agro-forestry-industrial districts or agro-fishing-industrial districts) that we have established not only serve the function of managing production, but also serve the function of managing distribution and circulation and organizing the lives of the people within the district well.

The district must have comprehensive, immediate and long-range economic and social planning and plans in order to gradually build the new, socialist countryside. Due to our present capabilities and conditions, the agro-industrial structure that we have established is only on a low level of development; it includes production-business units at installations and within the scope of the district that will be closely linked together to form a unified economic network throughout the district.

In the immediate future, the reorganization of production must be designed to correct the problem of fragmentary, decentralised and subsistence production and closely coordinate labor, jobs and tools along the lines of large-scale centralisation and an increasingly high level of specialised farming and intensive cultivation. On the basis of the overall planning of the district, it is particularly important to strengthen the agricultural production cooperatives and help them to strongly develop their crop production, livestock production and the other trades within agriculture. And, in order to help cooperatives develop in a manner consistent with the requirements of building the agro-industrial economic structure within the district, it is necessary to gradually build the economic installations of the district.

Within the scope of this article, we would like to present a number of opinions on reorganizing production within the scope of the district.

I. The Guidelines for Reorganizing Production Within the Scope of the District

1. Planning large-scale, specialized farming areas.

Agricultural planning is an important measure in reorganizing agricultural production along the lines of centralization, specialized farming, intensive cultivation and a gradual advance to large-scale socialist production. To begin with, we must establish correct guidelines for building the agro-industrial structure, guidelines which insure that the various cooperatives within the district are closely linked together on the basis of specialized farming areas established by the provincial level for the district and are closely linked to the industrial installations and other economic installations within the district within an economic structure managed by the district level, thereby insuring increased yields and outputs for the entire district. This is the matter of most decisive significance in the entire plan as well as the actual work of developing the economy of the district.

The planning of the district must be closely linked to the planning of the province and the entire country. Basically, the following areas can be established:

a) A specialized grain area: when determining the size of this area, it is necessary to calculate such factors as the consumption of grain per capita within the district, the grain obligation and the amount of grain sold to the state, the amount of grain used for seed, reserves and so forth. On the other hand, it is necessary to determine the possibilities for increasing yields and increasing the amount of area under cultivation as well as output that might be achieved.

b) An area specializing in the production of industrial crops and export crops, supplies raw materials to the enterprises of the province and the central level, supports export activities and supplies raw materials to the various trades of the locality:

Generally speaking, planned areas that are suitable for the cultivation of industrial and export crops should be allocated for these crops. Some land which, according to planning, will not be producing a harvest of industrial crops for many years can be used to raise grain crops for the next few years.

c) An area specializing in the production of livestock feed crops to meet the livestock production needs of the entire district:

Under present regulations, every cooperative must allocate 10 to 15 percent of its farmland to the cultivation of feed crops for collective livestock production. Every district must, on the basis of how much farmland it has, calculate how much farmland must be set aside for the cultivation of livestock feed crops.

It must be emphasized that the total amount of cropland under the cultivation of livestock feed crops must be based on the actual size of the livestock herd throughout the district instead of automatically allocating 15 percent of cropland at a time when the livestock herd is still small.

d) An area specializing in the production of food products to meet the consumer needs of the district and the needs of the state.

e) An area specializing in the planting of trees in districts that have forest land: the planning of the district must delineate specific areas for the forestry business and areas in need of replanting. Within those areas in which forestry is the dominant business, an effort must be made to produce the maximum amount of grain and food on land that can be used for this purpose instead of relying upon supplies from the upper level, especially in view of the present need to maintain combat readiness.

f) The coastal areas: it is necessary to plan the organization of production on land used to carry out salt production, afforestation and agricultural production in order to create a springboard for ocean-related trades (fishing, the raising of fish and shrimp, the raising of various types of special products and so forth). In these areas, it is possible to plan the formation of cooperatives specializing in fishing.

2. Building the economic and technical bases of the district in order to guide crop and livestock production throughout the district.

Within the scope of the district during the initial period, a period marked by the emergence of requirements regarding the development of production and the support of everyday life, it is possible to gradually build the following economic and technical bases of crop and livestock production:

a) An enterprise producing the major types of seed for supply to the specialized farming areas:

This enterprise would have the task of selecting and producing the main types of seed used by the specialized farming areas and providing an adequate supply of good seed to the cooperatives within the specialized farming areas. Of course, seed for companion crops, for overlapping catch crops or for crops raised to make full use of each type of cropland within a specialized farming area should be provided by the cooperatives themselves.

This enterprise will select one or two skilled cooperatives and allocate them cropland for the production of level II seed in order to supply main crop seed to the other cooperatives within the specialized farming area. The seed stations and crop protection stations can be located within these cooperatives and organized into a joint seed production business.

b) An enterprise raising breeding stock: as regards hogs, the breeding stock enterprise of the district would primarily produce good boars, produce and supply semen (especially of foreign hog breeds) and guide the cooperatives in hog production and artificial insemination techniques.

c) An enterprise processing livestock feed for supply to the cooperatives developing collective livestock production: at places where the livestock feed production area consists of two or three adjacent villages, we should only construct a common processing plant in the form of a joint business. At places where this area consists of villages that are not adjacent to one another, a processing plant can be constructed at each place. At these places, it is possible to establish a unified joint business between the cooperatives raising livestock feed crops and the processing installation.

3. Building industrial, artisan and handicraft enterprises directly supporting agricultural production and everyday life.

In the initial stage of the process of reorganizing production, the industry managed by the district is primarily the artisan and handicraft industry. Within the scope of the district and on the basis of the requirements and capabilities of the locality, it is possible to gradually construct the following artisan and handicraft installations:

a) Installations that produce hand tools and repair machines: these installations should be constructed as a unified, centralized enterprise within the scope of the district. This enterprise must undertake the production of ordinary and improved hand tools, meet the needs of the specialized farming areas for farm implements and, at the same time, undertake the repair of the various types of simple machines used within agriculture and eventually perform minor and medium repair work on the mechanized equipment used within the district. This enterprise must have a mobile repair unit that travels to the various production units; each cooperative must have a unit to repair ordinary farm implements.

b) The production of building materials: in conjunction with the production of building materials by the cooperatives, there should be constructed within the district centralized enterprises (producing bricks, tiles, lime and cement) capable of achieving mechanized production. The size of these enterprises must be based on both immediate and long-range requirements and meet the needs of production and everyday life throughout the district.

c) The processing of agricultural, forestry and marine products:

--As regards those main agricultural, forestry and marine products that are supplied to the province and central level for consumption at home or exportation, the state assigns the production task and supplies processing equipment.

Within the district, we should build processing installations for the various types of agricultural products outside the norms of the state plan so that they can be processed into raw materials for the production of consumer goods to meet the needs of the entire district and to be traded for commodities with other localities. These enterprises can process galingale, potatoes and cassava into flour to make noodles, cakes and candies; extract oil from peanuts and soybeans, make soysauce, make molasses from sugarcane, make liquor and so forth.

d) The production of goods for consumption at home and exportation:

We must develop the natural resources of localities, make full use of the sources of discarded products in agricultural and forestry production and so forth in order to produce various types of consumer goods for the people and for exportation. Within the district, it is possible to organize the production of various types of wood furniture (beds, tables and chairs), rattan and bamboo products, ceramicware, children's toys, study aids for schools, various types of export goods and so forth.

Creating abundant sources of raw materials for the production of consumer and export goods is a matter of very decisive importance in creating the conditions for gradually redistributing the labor within the district, shifting an increasingly large number of laborers from agriculture to industry and creating many more goods for domestic consumption and exportation. As a result, it is necessary, during the initial period, to build installations within the district that excavate and produce raw materials for the development of the processing industry.

4. Building a communications-transportation network capable of supporting production, combat, construction and the life of the people within the district.

Production, combat, construction and the life of the people require a complete communications-transportation network of high quality. The communications-transportation network of the district must rapidly, promptly and fully meet the production needs and travel needs of the people, combat readiness needs and local combat needs.

The transportation network, roads, bridges, warehouses, storage yards, means of transportation and so forth must be constructed and established in an efficient manner based on the calculation of both immediate and long-range requirements. For the immediate future, means of transportation will primarily be rudimentary and improved means of transportation.

As regards the organization of transportation forces within the scope of the district, it is necessary to build joint business transportation enterprises that are fully capable of meeting the need to transport the primary supplies and goods of the district. At the cooperatives, it is necessary to build and strengthen transportation units so that they are fully capable of meeting the transportation needs of each cooperative.

5. Rebuilding the circulation-distribution organization within the district.

Within the district, we should organize a commerce corporation that does business in all types of merchandise, from consumer goods to technical supplies for production; at the same time, we should organize the purchasing of the various types of agricultural products, products of the artisan and handicraft industry, the various types of export goods and products that can be traded with other localities.

II. The Conditions Needed To Establish the Agro-Industrial Economic Structure Within the Scope of the District

1. Assigning reasonable management responsibilities to the district.

Assigning management responsibilities to the district involves clearly defining the responsibilities, authority and division of labor between the provincial and district governments in the management of the production and business of the basic units located within the district with a view toward supporting the development of the economy and culture well and achieving high economic returns.

The basic standard that must be met when considering and deciding to assign management responsibilities to the district is achieving high economic returns and supporting the needs of economic development well. After putting units under district management, the sectors on the provincial level must still give attention to providing assistance within the scope of their responsibilities so that every operation is carried out smoothly and achieves larger results.

In the present situation, the assignment of economic management responsibilities to the district level should be based on the following primary principles:

It is necessary to insure the unified leadership of the provincial level with regard to guidelines, planning, plans, policies, regulations, codes and so forth while insuring that the district has the authority, responsibility and means to directly manage the basic units put under its management and, at the same time, participate in the management of the production and business installations that are located within the district but managed by the province or the central level.

In addition to the production, business and support installations within the collective economy that are directly and comprehensively managed by the district, state-operated economic installations that primarily serve the district, that could be managed better by the district in terms of their construction and development, which do not require large investments of equipment nor complex, specialized technical management by sector and which are now stable in terms of their production and business should be put under the management of the district level.

In conjunction with assigning the authority and responsibility to manage installations, we must provide the district with the necessary material conditions, such as buildings, shops, equipment, stations, farms, warehouses, office equipment and a management apparatus.

During the initial stage, the following installations should be put under the management of the district level and the district level should have the authority for resolving the following primary problems:

With regard to agriculture, forestry and fishing, the district should be allowed to manage a number of state farms, forestry sites and marine products stations whose size is not too large and whose level of technical development is not too high, the level II and level III seed and breeding stock stations and farms, the veterinary station, the crop protection station, the electric and diesel pump stations and the irrigation and drainage lakes and dams within the district.

As regards industry, the district should be given the responsibility of managing the enterprises that produce and repair farm implements, the enterprises processing agricultural, forestry and marine products using primarily raw materials and labor of the district and the enterprises processing livestock feed for use within the district, producing building materials and producing goods for domestic consumption and exportation primarily from raw materials found within the district.

With regard to distribution and circulation, there are some responsibilities that should be given to the district, such as the following:

The district should be given the responsibility of balancing the supply of grain within the scope of the district (calculating the food needs of the district, including the needs of the centralized industrial crop areas, of persons not engaged in agricultural production and so forth); the district level should only be given the responsibility of directly managing the purchasing and delivery to the upper level of grain under the plan for grain being sent outside the district.

With regard to technical supplies, the district should be given the responsibility for managing all technical supplies in accordance with the plan norms assigned to the district by the province (both technical supplies and building materials) for distribution to the state-operated installations and collective installations managed by the district (including some sold at retail prices to the people). If, because of emergency needs, such as combating natural disasters or enemy attacks, the upper level is unable to provide a full supply of materials of the proper quality at the proper time, the district, on the basis of insuring the implementation of the entire system of legal norms assigned to the district by the provincial level, must be temporarily granted the authority to distribute the materials and capital under the plan and budget of the district on a priority basis to a number of sectors and units managed by the district in order to promptly complete its plan with the highest possible returns and create the conditions for implementing the entire system of legal norms assigned by the upper level.

The district should have the authority to trade products with the other districts within the province or outside the province, products such as those remaining after the fulfillment of obligations to the state and products not under the control of the central level or the province, that is, products for which the state has no plan to purchase in individual production areas.

In addition to the agricultural and food products mentioned above, the district should trade with other localities industrial, artisan and handicraft products produced by the locality for consumption within the locality but for which there is no plan to deliver these products to the central level, provided that not all of these products are consumed within the district itself.

2. Broadening the authority of the district in planning.

When assigning plan norms, the province should only concentrate on the primary norms that have a major influence upon the national economy; specifically:

As regards agriculture, if the district is planned for the specialized production of grain and food products, the province should only assign norms on the purchasing of grain and food products; as regards the other agricultural products, the province should only assign purchasing norms in centralized, specialized farming areas in which the state has made direct investments (of seed, grain, fertilizer and so forth). There are also norms on the various types of technical materials supplied by the upper level to the district. The purchasing obligations regarding other products (agricultural and forestry products as well as the products of other sectors) are also established for each district on the basis of specialization planning or on the basis of unified, sector-wide, selected management and planning norms.

As regards industry and the artisan and handicraft trades, the district should only be assigned norms on the purchasing of a quantity of products by the state corresponding to the volume of supplies provided by the state; products produced outside the plan by the district from local raw materials or by making full use of discarded materials and rejected products should be freely circulated on the market. Attention should be given to insuring that the norm on the supplies provided by the state matches the task assigned by the state; production norms should not be established when the sources of necessary materials do not exist.

As regards export goods, the district must make an effort to produce the highest possible quantities of marine products, forestry products, a number of annual agricultural products, livestock products and so forth. The upper level must allocate materials, equipment, grain and so forth on a priority basis to areas specializing in the production of exports. Plan norms must clearly state these priorities and be closely balanced with the export task. In particular, export norms must be recorded in the economic contracts signed between the district and its cooperatives and the foreign trade agency; if, for some reason, the foreign trade agency does not accept export goods in accordance with the contract it signed, it must pay damages to the district and cooperative with which it signed the contract.

During the initial period of the reorganization of production, the effort to balance the plan of the district is primarily based upon the forces of the district itself, upon the spirit of self-reliance of the people in the district. We have many model districts that have developed production and construction under the guideline "the state and the people working together." However, the reorganization of production also requires that the province and the central level help the district to establish the important balances which the district cannot establish by itself, such as the following:

As regards the grain balance, in districts that have large industrial crop and export crop growing areas, the central level and the province must adopt the policy of resolving the grain problem of these areas well if the district makes an effort to balance the supply of grain but is unable to do so on its own.

As regards capital for investment in capital construction to insure the construction of material-technical bases supporting the requirements of intensive cultivation and specialized farming; the district must make every effort to mobilize manpower and material of the people within the district; if necessary, the district can and must use labor within the district to complete jobs which one cooperative cannot perform on its own. It is necessary to research and promulgate, the sooner the better, loan regulations suited to the new requirements of production within the district.

As regards the balance involving equipment, machinery, raw materials and other materials under the exclusive management of the state, the province and central level must adopt plans for meeting the construction requirements of the enterprises within the district. Within each district, the distribution of machinery, equipment and materials should concentrate first on pilot areas so that they can quickly begin producing products. At present, our resources are limited and if we distribute a few to each place, we will be unable to establish large-scale, specialized farming areas, be unable to achieve their full impact and will encounter numerous obstacles in organization and management; in particular, it is even more necessary that we give attention to creating main force, large-scale sources of export goods in the specialized farming export areas.

As regards the cadre (economic cadres and technical cadres) and technical worker balance, the province and central level must give attention to training cadres and workers capable of managing and using the material-technical bases that are established in the course of reorganizing production in the district.

3. Adopting policies that provide incentive for production.

We must research the amendment, improvement or promulgation of new policies designed to provide incentive for production. This is an extremely important prerequisite to stimulating the reorganization of production and the establishment of the agro-industrial structure within the district. During the initial period, it is necessary to improve and properly implement the policies in the following areas:

--The policy on the purchasing prices of agricultural products purchased over and above tax obligations and purchased under two-way contracts; producers should be allowed to freely sell these products and the state should buy them at negotiated prices;

--The policy on investing in centralized, specialized farming areas;

--An export-import policy that provides incentive for accelerating the production of export goods and the contract production of export goods;

--A technical supply policy that helps the districts gradually build the material-technical bases of large-scale production;

--A policy that provides incentive for product trade among districts once they have fulfilled their obligation to the state or the trade of miscellaneous, scattered products (not under the purchasing plan of the state);

--Specific regulations on the division of management responsibilities between the province and the district in such fields as production, capital construction, enterprise management, market management, the budget, prices and so forth;

--A credit policy for districts and cooperatives, etc.

It is very necessary that we revise existing economic management policies and regulations at an early date, eliminating everything that is not consistent with the new situation and the requirements involved in building the districts and eliminating unreasonable procedures and rules that pose a bother, impose restrictions and are posing an obstacle to the production and business activities of the district.

The district agro-industrial economic structure is part of the province's industrial-agricultural economic structure. The building of the district economic structure must be closely linked to the building of the entire national economy in the areas of production-technology, distribution, circulation and consumption.

The above mentioned guidelines for building the district economic structure require that the provincial level and the sectors on the central level guide the building of the district economic structure to insure that it is suited to the development and formation of the provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure and with the development of the entire national economy.

During the initial period of the process of building the district economic structure, the provincial level and the sectors on the central level must concentrate their efforts on providing guidance in the following basic areas:

--Building the district level into the true ownership level within the district, especially in production, distribution, circulation, everyday life and combat. In the fields of production, distribution, circulation and everyday life, the district level has obligations to the state and responsibilities to the people within the district. Therefore, in order for the district to truly take the initiative in these fields, we must define the obligations that the district has to the state, define the objectives and extent of each type obligation on the basis of actual capabilities and conditions so that the district can fulfill them. In conjunction with defining these obligations, it is necessary to determine our ability to supply materials, capital, cadres and technical workers to the district and define the authority of the district level in the fields of production, distribution, circulation and everyday life. We must create the conditions for the district to take the initiative and develop its potentials as highly as possible, develop the self-reliance of the district as highly as possible.

--Determining which production-business units will be constructed during the initial period within the scope of the district and, at the same time, creating favorable conditions for the construction of these units.

When determining which production and business units these will be, it is necessary to organize their production along the lines of a division of labor, specialization and cooperation among these units within the district, within the province and within the system of economic sectors. On this basis, the scale of these economic units is determined.

As regards the form of ownership, it is also necessary to determine what the form of ownership (state-operated, collective, household economy, private or the various forms of joint businesses) of the production and business units within the district must be in order to facilitate the development of production as best possible.

The economic sectors and the economic management agencies on the central and provincial levels must promptly formulate specific and suitable regulations, policies and so forth with a view toward competently contributing to the formation of the agro-industrial economic structure within the district.

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC RETURNS FROM INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 64-70

[Article by Nguyen Van Tan]

[Text] In the recent past, one of the matters deserving of attention in capital construction has been the low economic returns from invested capital. This is most evident in the fact that the volume of fixed assets mobilized and the level of national income realized have not been commensurate with the amount of capital invested. The failure to make full preparations for investments in construction, the allocation of investment capital to too many projects during the planning year, the failure to coordinate construction, the failure to complete one project before starting another and so forth have lengthened the investment cycle and caused some accumulated capital, including capital borrowed from foreign countries, capital of which we have a limited supply, to become "dead" capital for long periods of time, thereby causing serious consequences, such as very low returns from investments in capital construction and the slow development of production. This situation has caused our imbalanced post-war economy to become even more imbalanced.

To date, we have imported a large volume of complete equipment sets worth many billions of rubles and dollars. Of these projects, some are having a good impact. However, a number of projects still have not been included in the construction investment plan because the need for them was not carefully calculated before they were imported and we have no investment proposal regarding them. Because we have a certain attachment to them, other projects have been grudgingly put into construction and have required additional domestic capital while yielding very low returns; some projects have even incurred losses, especially complete equipment sets imported to support export activities.

The weaknesses of investment planning and the management of capital construction have created loopholes in the use of capital, materials, equipment and labor. This shortcoming has had a long and universally harmful effect in all sectors, on all levels and in all production and non-production fields. It is seen in the stage of preparing for and deciding the investment program as well as in the stage of preparing for construction; it is clearly evident in construction and assembly and in the preparations for putting projects into operation.

The process of investment and construction is a continuous process involving the use of money, materials, equipment and labor in the various steps and jobs of the stages mentioned above. Shortcomings in one step or stage usually create difficulties and cause waste in the following step or stage and ultimately make it impossible to achieve the objectives of investments in capital construction, that is, carrying out the reproduction and expanded reproduction of fixed assets for the national economy with the best possible returns. The function of investment planning and capital construction management is to insure that the process of converting material factors into a construction product complies with investment objectives and economic-technical norms and takes the shortest possible amount of time. However, for many years, investment planning and capital construction management have failed to meet this objective. We have not fully or comprehensively implemented planning in the field of investments; in particular, preparations for investments have not been incorporated within the state plan. The many jobs that must be performed during this stage are usually ignored or performed in a perfunctory manner and we usually lack the parameters needed to lay the foundation of an investment proposal that guarantees economic returns. Investments in many important projects are decided on unreliable foundations. Capital construction procedures and the order in which capital construction jobs are to be performed are mechanical, lack thoroughness and are not consistent with the level of material-technical bases or management skills. The sectors, levels and agencies managing projects and investors as well as the parties undertaking contracts for survey work, design work, construction and assembly work, the supplying of technical materials and so forth do not recognize nor comply with capital construction procedures and the order in which capital construction jobs are to be performed as though they were objective requirements.

The entire structure of the capital construction planning and investment management system insures that the process of progressing from researching, comparing and selecting investment proposals and technical blueprints to adopting guidelines for construction and assembly work is carried out under an optimum and effective plan. The planning and organizational relationships and the economic relationships among the organizations and persons participating in the stages of preparing for investments, deciding to make investments and carrying out investments and the entire system of administrative, economic, legal and socio-psychological management methods have not been built upon the basis of correctly coordinating the interests of the state and the interests of the collective with the interests of each laborer. The various economic levers, the principles of socialist business management, the system of cost accounting and the various regulations on responsibilities have not had a clear impact upon economic returns from investments in capital construction.

Making the most effective use possible of the various types of capital invested in each form of capital construction with a view toward developing and utilizing the natural resources of the country, the abundant labor of society and every existing production capacity as best possible in order to build the material-technical bases of socialism in accordance with a reasonable economic structure throughout the country is a large and extremely complex task. The final returns from investments in capital construction create the material and technical premises for insuring the balanced development of the economy, insuring an increase in the standard of living of the people and increasing our ability to protect the country. In particular, when national income and the domestic sources of accumulated capital are still limited, capital construction can only carry out the task mentioned above by thoroughly implementing the economic construction line of the party and the principles of capital construction investment planning and management and fully implementing the regulations, laws and procedures governing capital construction.

To begin with, it is necessary to implement comprehensive planning of investments in capital construction, extending from the stage of preparing for investments and preparing for construction to the stage of construction and assembly; it is necessary to centralize and coordinate investments and construction within key economic sectors, within important areas and on projects of decisive significance in the development of the national economy. Every investment project in construction must reach a certain level of science and technology before it can yield practical benefits, help to form a reasonable economic structure and make the highest possible contribution to successfully meeting the goals of economic and cultural development during each planning period.

Secondly, it is necessary to insure economic returns from investments in capital construction, implement the system of cost accounting and uphold the role of socialist collective ownership of workers in management; the various economic levers must be employed and cooperative relations must be established on the basis of economic contracts with a view toward closely coordinating the interests of the state and the interests of the collective with the interests of the worker in the effort to quickly put projects into production and use with high quality and low costs.

Thirdly, we must fully implement the regulations on responsibilities in the management of capital construction on the basis of emphasizing the responsibility for investments in capital construction of the various production-business organizations, the construction-assembly organizations and the other management agencies of the state. We must establish a division of labor and echelons which insures that capital construction is carried out in exact accordance with the established order of jobs for each type of construction and each project.

Fourthly, it is necessary to institute unified state economic and technical management of all capital construction work to insure that the process of the continuous reproduction and expanded reproduction of the fixed assets of the national economy is balanced and to implement the principle of coordinating immediate and long-range interests and placing the interests of the part subordinate to the interests of the whole.

The simultaneous and coordinated application of the principles mentioned above will gradually lay the economic and legal foundations and create the qualifications and habits needed to fully implement capital construction management by means of a system of cost accounting that is consistent with the various aspects of the economy and the management capabilities of cadres. Upholding the right of socialist collective ownership of workers, practicing cost accounting, making effective use of economic levers and, at the same time, establishing correct relationships in the division of labor, the division of echelons and cooperation on the basis of the work involved in jobs, on the basis of authority and responsibilities, on the basis of the established order of work and on the basis of closely linking the various interests will become a moving force stimulating the effort to achieve the objectives of investments in capital construction.

We must emphasize the assumption of responsibility for capital invested in capital construction by the agencies managing projects (the ministers, the heads of the agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees) and investors (the general directors of the federations of enterprises, the directors of federated enterprises, corporations, enterprises and so forth). In view of the authority granted to them, the survey and design agencies, the construction and assembly organizations, the supply and transport organizations, the installations manufacturing and supplying industrial equipment and so forth must assume joint responsibility for the use of capital and the returns from investments in projects. This responsibility is manifested in the fulfillment of the obligations of each organization as stipulated within the economic contracts that they sign. Correctly drawing and thoroughly implementing the various types of economic contracts and strengthening the state's exclusive management by means of laws embodied in contracts are of decisive significance. A struggle must be waged to completely eradicate the habits of doing as one sees fit, not respecting the law and only seeing one's partial interests and one's owns responsibility, but not seeing the interests of the whole and the authority of the various parties.

Unified state management of investments in capital construction is first and primarily implemented by means of the system of economic-technical norms, unit price ceilings and national codes; it is also implemented by means of general statutes and regulations that govern each job but are related to many sectors and levels. This insures that the entire process of investment and construction is carried out correctly, carried out in the correct sequence and in exact accordance with the economic development line and the unified technical advances policy of the party and state.

Construction planning includes the annual investment capital allocation plan, the plan for survey and design work and the development of construction capacity and the projects list plan as well as the plan for putting fixed assets and production capacity into use. In the past, because we did not carry out these various stages of planning well, investment decisions were incorrect in more than a few cases and we are now compelled to accept the decentralization of capital, materials and labor among numerous unfinished projects that now lie outside plan quotas and objectives. This decentralization of investment capital and its consequences have placed us in the face of a fait accompli. If we do not thoroughly implement the economic development guidelines and tasks based on the various resolutions of the party and if we do not dare to "sacrifice" the interests of the part, "sacrifice" projects for which complete equipment sets have already been imported but which, when put into construction, will pose difficulties to the economy and make it impossible to carry out correct planning and establish balances correctly, it will be difficult to accurately determine which projects should be given priority with regard to capital.

The establishment of investment capital priorities cannot be based on the requirements of the development of any one sector or locality, but must be based on the long-term and immediate objectives of the national economy during an entire period and must be based on a joint sector, overall point of view. We have gained some unfortunate experiences in the utilization of the system of investment capital priorities for key projects. The simultaneous proposal of too many state, sector and local level key projects and the subsequent "competition" among these key projects for limited material resources have created chaos and instability in supply and transport operations as well as in the financial system and the market. To overcome the practice of including too many projects in the list of key projects within the annual plan and the failure of the guidance, management and implementation of investments in construction and assembly work to meet the requirements of the proposed rate of construction, it is necessary for the state to quickly promulgate regulations on key projects. These regulations should stipulate which projects are to be included in the key projects list within the plan and stipulate the conditions needed to centralize capital, materials, equipment and labor on a priority basis as well as define the organization and guidance required.

The decentralization of investment capital has led to an increase in construction project estimates. Exceeding construction project estimates is a rather widespread phenomenon in many countries. Changes in production conditions, transportation, the supply of materials and building materials, the prices of fuels, equipment and manpower have a major effect upon project construction costs. However, our cost overruns are excessive. They are due to decentralized investments and to the fact that project managers or investors, when formulating economic-technical reports and presenting their designs, usually present the lowest possible costs but the highest possible returns or conveniently divide the total amount of capital into smaller amounts in order to avoid scrutiny by the state; these practices have artifically increased estimates, made imbalances worse and created disruptions in capital construction investment plan charts.

At present, we have hundreds of projects whose designs have been approved but were not carefully calculated. If submitted for reapproval, we will surely find many mistakes arising from the failure to fully or correctly reflect economic-technical parameters; these incorrect parameters must be revised or completely eliminated. We are still repeating the same mistakes in the establishment of unit price ceilings in capital construction management. We have yet to establish a system of complete ceilings and estimates to serve as the basis for formulating project estimates in order to have a firm basis for formulating investment plans. The state has yet to issue universal ceilings and standard unit prices or adopt unified estimate statutes. We have encountered more than a few cases in which projects have had to be torn down and reconstructed and in which construction on a project has begun without having total or partial blueprints and estimates. There have been many cases in which designs and estimates have been drawn up quickly and mistakes in them have not been discovered until they arrive at the construction site, as a result of which construction has had to be stopped so that designs and estimates could be redrawn. These shortcomings have not only caused supply, material and production costs to increase, but have usually led to poor project quality. We have yet to adopt the regulations needed to heighten the material responsibility of those who perform survey and design work, that is, responsibility for calculating the economic conditions and technical equipment needed to carry out construction in accordance with the approved design. We also have not set forth norms for determining the economical nature of the design solutions to construction and operational problems so that we can select optimum plans for designs once we have compared costs and returns.

Raising the economic returns from investment capital requires that the planning and management of capital construction investments create various factors and insure that they have an impact throughout the process of investment and construction. Investment plans must give priority to primary sectors that yield rapid returns and to key projects and production sectors that guarantee scientific and technical advances for the national economy. Investment plans must insure balance and good coordination in construction, attach importance to technological advances in design and survey work, encourage the use of model designs, encourage a strong reduction in the use of protective shells and compute the production capacity of the support industry. Raising the returns from investment capital also demands that investment plans give attention to the conditions that influence the deadline for achieving the stipulated capacity of a project, thoroughly calculate the returns from the land allocated for construction and economize on construction land by increasing the construction density and increasing the degree of use of the entire site.

Fully formulating inter-sector balance sheets, transportation networks for capital construction, charts on the development of production forces in the various areas, guidelines and planning for population centers and the urban network and forecasts of the sources of manpower, natural resources and energy within each territory and appending to them scientific conclusions reached by research projects are prerequisites to establishing well based capital construction investment plans that yield yigh returns. Under our present conditions, these economic-technical prerequisites are not being fully met. This makes it even more necessary that the planning and management of investments in capital construction attach importance to achieving coordination and comprehensiveness beginning in the stage of preparations in order to establish a proper investment policy. The preparations for determining an investment policy and the selection of construction sites are the elements that have the most influence upon the returns from investments in a project.

With the plan as our basis, we must stress the responsibility, initiative and creativity of the production-business units and implement cost accounting in each step and stage of investments in capital construction. Within the established scope and extent of work of each step and stage, the relationship among the various organizations is implemented through economic contracts. The basic drawback in the present capital construction management system is that it does not clearly define the responsibility of each sector and level regarding the returns from the capital invested in construction. We do not yet have regulations on investments or regulations on the implementation of investments (which includes investigations and surveys, site selection, the formulation and approval of investment proposals, economic-technical reports, the formulation and approval of designs and estimates, the granting and receiving of contracts and so forth to testing, acceptance, consignment and the putting of the project into production and use). The regulations that do exist do not fully embody nor closely link the various types of jobs mentioned above, do not fully embody the principles of socialist business management in capital construction, do not insure that the preparations for investments and the determination of an investment policy are accurate and do not stimulate centralized, complete construction in order to quickly put projects into operation with high quality and high returns.

On the basis of the characteristics of the economy and the economic policy and line of the party, we must improve the capital construction investment planning and management system while formulating regulations governing investments and the implementation of investments. It is necessary to quickly establish a capital construction planning and management system which insures that economic returns are determined as soon as the investment policy is being determined and the construction site is being selected by means of an improved investment proposal and economic-technical report. Investment regulations and the capital construction investment capital management system must insure correct coordination between investments in the construction of new projects and the intensive use of existing production capacity.

In order to provide incentive for the utilization of investment capital in a manner that yields high returns, it is necessary to expand investment credit while using price measures, loan regulations and payment regulations along with the other economic levers to stimulate the practice of cost accounting. Broadening the structure of the sources of investments in capital construction is consistent with the actual situation and present budgetary capabilities. In addition to construction investment capital allocated by the state budget, it is necessary to broaden the sources of self-acquired capital of the production-business organizations and to supplement this with credit. Breaking down the sources of capital and establishing a percentage of each type capital for each type of project involve applying suitable forms of capital allocation based upon the level of economic development, the level of national income and management capabilities. Every source of capital allocated for investment in capital construction is created by national income. Therefore, while encouraging the expansion of the various sources of capital, steps must be taken to intensify inspection by the state, from the time the first costs are incurred in the making of preparations until the project is examined and payment is made for it. However, inspection of the use of capital cannot violate the financial independence of the user of the capital. It is necessary to quickly abolish the practice whereby financial and banking agencies are allowed to use their authority to allocate capital or make loans to cancel the entire construction investment program of an echelon that has the authority to undertake such a program.

Under our present conditions, allowing the economic sectors and basic economic units to keep capital earned through profits and basic depreciation for investment in the improvement of fixed assets, improvement of production technology and so forth is very necessary. This is an important economic measure in creating the conditions for the economic sectors and production-business organizations to take the initiative in developing local potentials and helping to stimulate production without making demands upon the state budget. Besides sources of self-acquired capital, it is necessary to gradually expand the various forms of credit for investment in capital construction, such as loans for investment preparations, the purchase of equipment and for other capital construction expenses. On the basis of summarizing the pilot project, we must expand the loaning of liquid capital to construction and assembly organizations and implement the system of payments based on the use value of the volume of construction, be it a project or project item, consigned and put into production or use.

Investment credit supplements capital allocation. It has the ability to mobilize potential forces and raise the material responsibility of the borrower. The credit system is only a true lever when it insures that the borrower has complete responsibility and the right to take the initiative in the use of borrowed capital. For this reason, when expanding the credit system, attention must be given to one economic prerequisite, namely, the ability to reclaim capital rapidly so that the borrower is able to repay his debt and take basic depreciation. This rarely happens with large-scale production projects and projects that take many years to build.

In order to meet the minimum requirsments of the management of investments in capital construction and limit and eventually eliminate the loose management of capital by the administrative-subsidization method in preparation for the improvement of capital construction management in a comprehensive manner, it is necessary to quickly take the economic and financial steps mentioned above in conjunction with defining the responsibilities of the agencies that allocate capital, grant loans and make payments.

7809
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76907

1 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2232

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76907

1 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2232

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Quang Ninh Youths Maintain Security on Northern Border
(Pham Ke; NHAN DAN, 14 Oct 80) 1

Importance of Youth Revolutionary Activity Movement Stressed
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 17 Oct 80) 3

Border Defense Troops Said To Operate in Laos, Kampuchea
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 5

Political Officer Denies Parochialism in Unit
(Hoang Xien; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 80) 6

Bogus Army Officer Unmasked
(Thuy Nong; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 80) 7

Measures for Dealing With Deserters Indicated
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 80) 9

Advice Given on Dealing With Deserters
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 10

Woman Who Posed as Soldier Arrested
(Pham Xuan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Oct 80) 12

Attempt To Pit Soldiers Against Public Security Agents Fails
(Diep Hoa; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 80) 15

Phu Khanh Court Tries More Illegal Emigres
(NHAN DAN, 5 Oct 80) 16

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Increased Export Goods Reported From Lam Dong, Thai Binh Provinces
(NHAN DAN, 5 Oct 80) 17

'NHAN DAN' Says Jamaica Entering Difficult Stage of Struggle
(VNA, 12 Nov 80) 18

Briefs

Ratification Instruments Exchanged With CSSR 19
Sahrawi Chairman Thanks SRV 19
Coal Miners' Day Marked 19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Ha Son Binh Inducts New VCP Members
(NHAN DAN, 4 Oct 80) 21

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Tight Control of Product Delivery, Market Management Urged
(Xuan Sinh; NHAN DAN, 4 Oct 80) 22

Things To Be Done Toward Registration of Businesses
(NHAN DAN, 14 Oct 80) 24

Reader Blames Construction Bank for Poor Management
(NHAN DAN, 14 Oct 80) 27

AGRICULTURE

Du Muoi Addresses Conference on Food Procurement
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Nov 80) 29

Principles of Obligatory Procurement, Marketing
(Doan Trong Truyen; NHAN DAN, 25 Oct 80) 34

Agricultural Situation in Early November Reviewed
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Nov 80) 39

Tien Giang Provincial Meeting Reviews Agricultural Progress
(Hanoi Domestic Service; 13 Nov 80) 41

Ha Nam Ninh Concentrates Efforts on Growing Winter Crops
(Vu Kiem; NHAN DAN, 13 Oct 80) 42

Provinces Prepare for Winter Crop Season
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 45

Editorial Advocates Intensive Cultivation of Winter Vegetables
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 4 Oct 80) 46

Editorial Calls for Combination of Forestry With Agriculture
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 80) 48

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Da Nang Airfield Restores Night-Landing Lighting System
(Manh Thai; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 50

LABOR

Payment of Wages Based on Piecework, Products Urged
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 13 Oct 80) 51

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Scientific Professors Recognized by Government
(DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, Jul-Aug 80) 53

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 61

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

QUANG NINH YOUTHS MAINTAIN SECURITY ON NORTHERN BORDER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Pham Ke: "Quang Ninh Youths: Unified Action in Movement To Defend the Fatherland's Security"]

[Excerpt] The three youth forces were working closely with the people in building a steel defense line on the border, laying mines, planting spikes, digging trenches and catching members of reconnaissance units and special forces and spies. Within the last few months, hundreds of enemies who had crossed the border into Binh Lieu, Quang Ha and Hai Ninh Districts were caught before they had a chance to commit any sabotage act. Nine combatants of the public security forces and army who jointly patrolled and guarded a section of the Binh Lieu road caught many thieves and smugglers, confiscated large quantities of goods and materials for the state and upheld the virtues of revolutionary combatants by refusing their bribes. The combatants of outpost Z2, along with the local youths, arrested an entire band of smugglers on the border. In the border district of Hai Ninh, in a short period of time the public security youth force and local youths, in coordination with army troops, succeeded in doing many good things to ensure security for the entire district. The police unit in charge of patrol and control in the Ha Long Bay area and army unit 112 combined their forces in many battles to maintain security on the sea against the thieves who had stolen state properties and against dishonest business people. In Deo Nai coal mine and Cam Pha Central Machine Works, the youths in the army assisted the young workers in getting military training; the young workers helped the former to build fortresses for combat. The young workers, along with the production-protecting units and in coordination with the local youths, built an outer line for the defense of the mine and their enterprise. In the town of Ha Tu and the cities of Cam Pha, Hon Gai and Uong Bi, the youths in the army and public security forces, along with the local youths, jointly helped the people to stabilize their living conditions, to step up production, to maintain political security and social order and safety, to educate the backward youths and teenagers, to step up the movement for new cultural families and civilized way of living, and to organize cultural and artistic activities and wholesome physical education and sports. Such phenomena as deliberate unlawful acts and quarrels in public places as committed by some people have clearly decreased.

Although the few above-mentioned results are just the beginning, they can prove that wherever there is a joining of the three youth forces in a unified program of action, which is aimed at positive goals and carried out within a specific time, things will surely turn out fine.

5598
CSO: 4209

IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY MOVEMENT STRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 80, pp 1,4

[Editorial: "The Youths' Revolutionary Activity Movement"]

[Text] In our army, youths are a very important revolutionary assault force.

Creating a revolutionary action movement among that assault force is a principal content of the youth work. Actual events have demonstrated that units with seething youth revolutionary activity movements are able to develop the strength of youth and create a great motive force with which to build up the unit and victoriously fulfill all missions.

In many units of our army the youths' revolutionary activity movement has long advanced in the right direction and has had real effect. The leadership and command echelons in those units always pay attention to the assault role of youths, and continually guide the Youth Union executive committees in, on the basis of the unit's situation and tasks, organizing youth emulation campaigns in all activities, from training and work to sports, culture, arts and letters, etc. Due to good ideological and organizational work, those emulation campaigns have created seething revolutionary spirit and actions that have enabled the units to undergo strong transformations in all respects.

But there are also units in which the youths' revolutionary activity movement still tends toward formalism, lacks specific contents and measures, and concentrates on miscellaneous tasks and one ad hoc emergency task after another, and does not concentrate on the fulfillment of the central tasks. Some places have activated youths to complete a number of urgent immediate tasks, but have not educated, cultivated, the youths, and raised their levels in all regards, in the course of the movements, or else they only launch a few ad hoc activity campaigns but do not have plans and measures to maintain them.

The youths' revolutionary movements, no matter in what form -- long-term emulation campaigns or short term ad hoc activity campaigns intended to resolve key problems in order to transform the unit's situation -- must have the objective of furthering the fulfillment of the unit's principal political tasks. At the same time, the movements must be living schools which raise youths' socialist consciousness, consciousness of collective mastership, and all-round levels, and must enable youths to understand more and more clearly the combat objectives and ideals, and to rapidly advance to mastering military science and technology and other knowledge necessary for youths. By means of their revolutionary activity movements youths must serve as the hard core and contribute importantly to strengthening solidarity and discipline of the unit; creating among youths and the entire unit an orderly and civilized way of life and a happy, wholesome way of life; and resolutely struggling against negative, backward phenomena in their units and in society.

If the youths' revolutionary activity movements are to achieve a high degree of effectiveness they must not only have clear directions, objectives, and contents but must enable each youth activity campaign to have a deep and broad mass nature. In the various aspects of the unit's work, pointing out the key problems, weaknesses, and difficulties which youths must attack is not enough: it is also necessary to, by means of debates and discussions, enable all Youth Union members and youths to clearly understand the necessity and significance of the assault campaigns, and on that basis voluntarily begin work.

Depending on the situation and missions of each period and unit, the youths' revolutionary activities will sometimes concentrate on one task and sometimes on another task, but all activities must contribute to raising the quality of the unit and attain the greatest possible accomplishments in combat, study, training, combat-readiness, discipline, production labor, organizing living conditions, etc. In the present situation, it is essential that the movement be oriented toward mastering science and technology, the good use and maintenance of weapons and technical equipment, the protection of socialist property in the army and in society, the fulfillment of the responsibilities of military responsibilities, or toward overcoming the unit's weaknesses and eliminating the negative, backward phenomena.

The congresses of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the various levels are creating an enthusiastic, seething revolutionary spirit among youths. This affords a good opportunity for further advancing the youths' revolutionary activity movement. With the close leadership of the party committees and the command cadres, added to the positive activity of the Youth Union executive committees, the youths' revolutionary activity movement is certain to contribute positively to developing the assault role of youths in the present tasks of defending the homeland and building socialism.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS SAID TO OPERATE IN LAOS, KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 1

[VNA News Release]

[Excerpt] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapter of the border defense troops recently held its first congress. Some 150 outstanding soldiers, representing the party organizations of the units, organs, and schools directly under the Command of the border defense troops, participated in the congress.

The congress praised the contributions of the cadres, Youth Union members, and youths of the border defense troops, who are overcoming all difficulties, making sacrifices, and enduring hardships while, along with the soldiers and people of the border area, defending every inch of ground of the homeland, and who are fulfilling international duties in Laos and Kampuchea.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLITICAL OFFICER DENIES PAROCHIALISM IN UNIT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Hoang Xien, Political Officer Representing the Board of Directors, in Response to Reader's Letter Entitled: "Fellow Natives' Association"]

[Text] In its "Readers' Letter" column, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on 2 June 1980 published an article by Nguyen Quy, P.O. Box 13R-180, Binh Tri Thien, dealing with the "Fellow Natives' Association" in Group 70, Corps 12.

As directed by the Corps 12 Command, we have ordered all units throughout the school to read that critical letter to distinguish between right and wrong, we have also asked members of party committees at various echelons to heed the opinion of party members and the masses and have got in touch with comrades in the P.O. Box 13R-182 unit from which the news originated. We highly appreciate the attention paid by the editorial staff to reminding us of the need--while carrying out the all-army's movement for action in conformity with regulations and for the building of broad solidarity among various units--to constantly check the habit of sluggishly carrying out activities and accepting "gifts" and also the failure to strictly apply the activity, study and work schedule.

Positive investigations have not revealed the existence of any "Fellow Natives' Association" but have only disclosed that there were in the past some instances of get-together for eating and smoking--which somewhat affected behavior in carrying out activities and which consequently became the object of a warning coupled with an injunction to put an end to such a practice. In particular, the report that a major also founded an "association" of his own and accepted "gifts" in his private room was untrue; instead, there were only activities which were known to all unit members, which were well-intentioned and which were known to and authorized by the unit commander.

Nevertheless, we appreciate the fact that the editorial staff raised this problem with the objective of educating us and reminding us of the need to strenuously consolidate solidarity and unanimity and to strictly implement the provisions contained in the orders issued.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS ARMY OFFICER UNMASKED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Thuy Nong: "A Suspicious Sight"]

[Text] At about 0700 on the morning of 22 August 1980, Dam Hung To saw a strange sight at the Ong Ich Khiem-Le Truc crossroad: Three women were asking a senior captain to give back fabrics, clothes and money to them. Though he was on his way to his work place, Dam Hung To stopped his vehicle and watched.

The man was wearing an army uniform with senior captain's insignia. Without answering the women, he walked faster as if to escape their encirclement. Seeing his suspicious attitude, To rushed up. On seeing To, the uniformed man ran away.

"Is this a hooligan who has cheated people out of their property? If he is really a militaryman, why should he run away?" [To asked himself]. To ran after him and was about to catch up with him when he suddenly crouched down to cause To to lose his balance and fall on the road. But To swiftly parried his move, turned about and put his arms round the man's waist. A wrestling took place on the Le Truc Road between airforce Sen Lt Dam Hung To, of the August Engineering Group of the Air Force, and the stout bogus "senior captain." By now, many people on their way to work were passing by but they did not know what to do with two persons who apparently were both militarymen.

To was still firmly grasping the malefactor but the latter tried to wriggle out and with his right arm, directed a smashing uppercut at To's ribs. To vigorously warded off his arm but then bent and fell on the road after being strongly nudged in his left ribs by the man's left elbow. The bogus "senior captain" took this opportunity to run away. But To nimbly sprang up and grasped and locked his feet and hands. When To was marching him off to the end of the street, a truck driven by a corporal slowly passed by. The malefactor suddenly swung his arms and fled. He jumped onto the truck through the right door and ordered the driver to drive off.

With all his strength, To ran after the truck, clang to the malefactor's body to pull him down but was kicked by him. At that time, the truck had to slow down because of heavy traffic. To jumped on the vehicle running-board and ordered the driver to stop. The malefactor again jumped out of the truck. To foresaw his intention, barred his way, tightly clasped him and loudly asked for the people's help.

At the Ba Dinh public security post, the malefactor sheepishly confessed his crime. His name was Nguyen Van Sinh, 40. He specialized in impersonating militarymen and using false documents to play the role of an administrative inspector to confiscate the people's property. For more than a month, he had been tracked down but not yet caught by the organs of the Ba Dinh Ward public security and the Capital Military Region.

A party member, Dam Hung To displayed vigilance at the sight of a suspicious happening and cleverly and valiantly acted and caught a hooligan-cum-bogus armyman--which won him the people's praise.

9332
CSO: 4209

MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH DESERTERS INDICATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Article in "Policy Understanding" Column by Nguyen The Man and Nguyen Ngoc: "Measures for Dealing with Deserters and Drifters"]

[Text] Question by Nguyen The Man--Many youths in my village have gone to fulfill their military obligation. They are either fighting or carrying out tasks on all battlefields. Because of our longing for our families, the four of us have thoughtlessly left our units for home where we have been staying for more than a month. We have not dared return to our unit because we are afraid of disciplinary measures. Please tell us what to do to return to our unit.

Answer by Nguyen Ngoc--First and foremost, your admission of your failure is commendable. Any unit whatever will gladly receive you if you return to the army to continue to devote your youth to the service of the fatherland and to fulfill your honorable military obligation provided you self-consciously realize the bad consequences of your action and are determined to make amends. To quickly return to your ranks, you must report to the military organ in your village, clearly declare your erroneous act and request it to issue a certificate and a recommendation letter to the district military organ so that certain paperwork procedures may be taken to allow you to return to the army (forms to be filled in and in which each individual may express his desire are available at the district military organ).

After carefully examining the reason you left your unit and assessing your attitude, your determination to make amends, your ethical behavior during your stay in your locality, your health status and the military equipment in your possession, the district military organ will make an appointment with you to bring you back to your former unit. If your former unit has gone to some remote area, you will be brought to the reception center of the military region where you will resume politico-military training for a while and will afterwards be reassigned to your former unit or a new one according to requirements of the service.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADVICE GIVEN ON DEALING WITH DESERTERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article: "Methods to Deal With Military Personnel Who Desert or Go AWOL"]

[Text] Question: When my provincial vocational school reviewed the students' records it discovered four instances in which students claimed they had fulfilled their military obligations in 1978 and 1979. But there were no documents proving that the army had discharged or retired them. There were only letters from village people's committees and the people's committee of district K introducing them to the school. We personally spoke with those four comrades and learned that they had returned home on their own accord because they could not bear the rigors of military life. After a while they found ways to request the village committees to introduce them to the district, and the district to intrudece them to the school.

How should this matter be handled?

Answer: First of all, I would like to warmly applaud the school's organizational organ for uncovering this matter, and the comrades who have contributed positively to creating the new man and the new army. We believe that if the village and district people's committees in district K knew that the youths and fled their responsibilities, but still issued them papers allowing them to study trades, they are guilty of covering-up for and tolerating the law-breakers.

In this instance we recommend to the school the following method of resolution:

Draw up a list of those military personnel. Send a cadre to get in touch with the city or provincial military organ and reach agreement on how to handle each person, in accordance with the stipulations of the Ministry of National Defense.

The students in question should be encouraged to realize their deficiencies and voluntarily withdraw from school to return to the army and fulfill their military obligations. If they clearly realize their deficiencies and voluntarily return to the army, the school and the locality should cooperate to organize a going-away ceremony, to encourage them to enthusiastically return to their units. The school should inform their families so that they can come to participate in seeing them off. In the event that someone who is able to return to his unit has been educated and encouraged many times by the collective and his family but is still unwilling to go, the school must expel him and hand him over to the local people's committee for disposition in accordance with stipulations promulgated by the Council of Ministers.

5616
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WOMAN WHO POSED AS SOLDIER ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 80 p 2

[Tales of Vigilance column by Pham Xuan: "Confessions of a Criminal"]

[Text] "Miss, why did you pretend to be a soldier or a public security policewoman?"

"Because I saw that soldiers and the public security police were admired by many people. I pretended to be a soldier or a public security policewoman in order to get close to and become acquainted with everyone, and to facilitate travel. Sometime I didn't do a very good job of imitating them, but no one pai any attention to me. I pretended to be a soldier to avoid the public security police, or disguised myself as a public security policewoman to deceive the troops, for I observed that the troops and the public security police had confidence in one and were often very easy-going with one another, so I thought I could take advantage of all that."

"How did you disguise yourself as a soldier to deceive the other soldiers?"

"I used many methods. One day I went to the Ninh Binh railroad station and encountered wounded soldiers standing in line to buy tickets to Thanh Hoa. I pretended to be a medical corps cadre on my way to work in order to strike up conversations. After I talked with the wounded soldiers I stood in line to buy tickets for them. After I had befriended them I spoke of sentimental matters and personal things with them in order to comfort them, so they liked me very much. One of them invited me to visit his home village."

Those were the confessions of Huynh Thi Suong, from Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. She was arrested by the military control personnel and the public security police as she was pretending to be soldier in order to Con People and steal things aboard a train. During her temporary detention at the military police compound of Binh Tri Thien Province she was eduated and was somewhat repentent.

"How did you deceive others?"

"Most easily deceived were the young men who often flirted with girls along the way. I could spot them a mile away. When I talked with them I let them sweet talk me, as if they were taking advantage of me."

"Can you give me a specific example?"

"For example, I often passed by the D.H. railroad station. I knew that Mr. T, a station cadre, lived alone, far from his wife and children. I often observed that he would mingle with a group of young girls and strike up a conversation. But I did not approach him immediately, for I didn't yet need to. When I stole a purse and money from a female soldier on the train to Qui Nhon I felt that I needed additional documents attesting to the loss, with the rank and name of "Second Lieutenant Phung Thi That" -- the name of the female soldier -- so I sought a way to trap that station cadre. As I always did when I waited for a train, I sat in a corner of the room, pretending to sleep, some distance from my satchel. Mr. T passed by twice before shining his flashlight on me. He said, "I you sleep like that vou"ll lose your possessions and... your life." I replied, "If I lost my life I'd be less miserable." Mr. T sat down behind me and asked, "So you lost your purse?" I replied, "I lost everything." So Mr. T kept on talking to me and led me to his room. The next morning, I asked that he obtain a certificate for me."

"What did you do about the troops, cadres your claim you couldn't easily deceive?"

"I also used sentiment, not too suddenly but slowly, to gain their confidence first. For example, First Lieutenant Vo Van Tuong and Miss Phung Thi That traveled together on the train to V.Q. "I met him at the Vinh railroad station I saw that he was shouldering a heavy pack as he waited in line to buy a ticket. I struck up a conversation with him. When we boarded the train I thought about what to say. Since I knew that Tuong was an unmarried soldier from the southwest, I struck up a conversation to learn about his private thoughts. As I talked I looked around, to see how Tuong reacted. Now and then I would lean against him. Noting that he remained silent, I moved even closer. When it became dark and Tuong and a female soldier fell asleep. I pretended to sleep and pretended to sleep and leaned against him. I moved my hand over his body. I concluded that he was sound asleep and took his wallet, then took the woman's wallet, and put them in my sachel. She saw that I was friendly with Tuong, so she didn't expect anything or take any precautions."

"Why did you steal the wallets of Tuong and Miss That, then shout that someone had stolen your wallet."

"So that when the two people sitting beside me realized that they had lost their wallets they would not suspect that I had taken them. I avoided their suspicion, and when the train arrived at the Hue station I got off and said that I intended to look up a friend. When I returned I gave Tuong 50 dong, which caused Tuong and the others to have even more confidence in me and be even more convinced that I was a good person, so that in the future I could make out even more when I visted Tuong at his home."

"How did you hide out at the Huong Binh Hotel, and trick people there?"

"I had many friends in Hue, but I didn't go there because I was afraid of being discovered. The people who knew me there earned honest livings. Most worked the Dong [illegible] market and hated hooliganism. The public security police knew everyone in my 'profession'. If I had gone to that area they would have turned me over to the authorities. I chose the Huong Binh Hotel, for I had all kinds of official papers. Most of the people living there were cadres and troops who were passing by, so I could easily mingle above them.

"At first I did not intend to 'ply my trade.' But when I met Miss On and Miss Que, two credulous young employees, I sought ways to conquer them. Every day I went here and there buying them things they needed. When Miss Son said she intended to sell her bicycle for 200 dong, I offered to help her sell it. Twice I took the bicycle along, but said I hadn't sold it because no one was willing to pay the price. After the third time I told he I'd found someone willing to pay 400 dong for it. Miss Son was very pleased, so when I told he I'd give her the full amound in a few days, she suspected nothing. The next day Miss Que asked me to sell three suits of clothes for her. I came through beautifully and got a good price, so they were very pleased. The next time I left for good, taking along 10 suits of clothes and Miss Que's bicycle.

"Did you think that you would get caught."

"I knew that sooner or later I might get caught. But I did not suspect I'd get caught so soon. I was once nearly caught at the Vinh railroad station. That was the time I had arranged for Tuong to meet me so that I could visit his home. But when I arrived at Vinh I noticed that someone was following me. A few days later I again went to the Vinh railroad station and saw Tuong looking for me, not to meet me but to arrest me, so I fled. Later, I became acquainted with a wounded soldier and accompanied him to visit his home in Tam Diep. His family regarded me as a 'benefator.' I pretended to be a military doctor who had treated many soldiers in the hospital. I spent 100 dong for a feast, then asked the family to adopt me. Some members of the family were pleased, but some looked at me suspiciously. One day an old person in the asked me how to cure the asthma of a young girl 5 years old, so I had to change the subject. The next day the family took me to the committee to register me as an adopted child. The committee beat around the bush. Realizing that I had been discovered, I sought a chance to slip away. Along the road I met a truck driver who gave me a lift back to the city. Along the way he expressed 'agreement' with a scheme I had presented to him. He even promised to meet me and help me in every way. But when the truck came to a halt he called over public security policemen and military policemen and said, 'I'm turning over to you a woman who's masquerading as a soldier.' I was startled, terrified, and frustrated."

"Do you have anything to say? one asked.

"No. I just want to ask if you are First Lieutenant Tuong, who has been loking for me to arrest me?"

"That's right, I'm Tuong, and the other soldiers are like me. You might take advantage of their good nature and honesty, and thus deceive them. But they are not people who can be deceived!"

5616
CSO: 4209

ATTEMPT TO PIT SOLDIERS AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY AGENTS FAILS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Story by Diep Hoa as Told by Nguyen Thi Mo: "I Am Very Ashamed When Thinking About My Past Action"--Translator's Note: Apparently, the storyteller and author of the deed is a woman since her middle name is "Thi" and since she calls herself and her younger brother "We, the elder sister and younger brother" (Chij em tooi)]

[Text] On 22 May 1980, my younger brother and his friends went to Hoanh Mo Town where they were caught red-handed for hooliganism by the local people. On hearing that he was detained by the public security force, my parents were ashamed vis-a-vis other villagers and so worried that they could not sleep. As for me, I merely looked for ways to "rescue" my younger brother.

Early in the next morning, I donned a soldier's uniform, put on a conical hat, carried a sack in my hand and, together with my second younger brother and some close girlfriends, went to the town. When nearing the public security post, I handed my conical hat to my friends, stuck a badge and insignia on my vest lapel, put on a soft hat with military insignia so as to have a "proper bearing" and walked into the post. I met with an on-duty public security agent who clearly explained to me the reason for my younger brother's arrest and told me that, on principle, a temporarily detained person was not allowed to see anyone. I asked for my younger brother's release but met with a refusal; then, my request to see him was also turned down. On leaving the post, I racked my brains about ways to rescue my younger brother. After finding out some means to bread doors open, we furtively headed for the jail which was situated behind a hill. While we were playing the trick, public security agents closed in on us. As we, the elder sister and younger brother [chij em tooi], were running toward the foot of the hill, many armymen rushed up. My friends and younger brother shouted: "Public security agents are beating and arresting armymen without good reason!" I fiercely fought against the public security agents in the hope that the armymen would "side" with us so that I and my younger brother might escape. But I was wrong. On hearing the public security agents tell the whole story, the armymen reproachfully looked at me, my younger brother and my friends. I panicked all the more as a public security agent together with an army petty officer suddenly came in on a motorcycle. Since I did not have any official document when the petty officer asked me for it, I was arrested.

On hearing the public security agents and armymen analyze and explain the situation, I realized more clearly that such an expression of my love for my younger brother would merely push him farther onto the criminal path and that the act of provoking and loudly slandering public security agents and inciting armymen to interfere constituted a violation of law. Today, I and my younger brother have clearly seen our shortcoming and made progress and feel very ashamed whenever we think about our past deed.

9332
CSO: 4209

PHU KHANH COURT TRIES MORE ILLEGAL EMIGRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court recently tried Tran Hoan and his accomplices on charge of using weapons to seize boats to illegally flee the country by sea.

In 1977, Tran Hoan once tried to flee abroad but was arrested and subsequently released. However, he did not give up his plot to organize the flight abroad for other people. He went into hiding when his plot was detected by the local administration.

In early 1980, Tran Hoan visited Nguyen Van Coi and both got in touch with Huynh Ngoc and Dang Huu Duong. Hoan also managed to entice Nguyen Van Hiep, Le Van Tang, Duong Anh, Nguyen Van Chac, Dang Quang and Kieu Thi Diep. They drew up a plan to seize boats to flee abroad. Coi gave money to Ngoc to buy oil, grain, food, weapons, binoculars, marine compasses, a 45 mortar, a M16 gun and hundreds of bullets to prepare for the sea voyage.

On the night of 4 April, Dang Huu Duong enticed Vo Xuan Sinh, a 14-year old boy, to use his family's boat to carry the Hoan-Quang-Duong-Ngoc gang offshore to capture some large boat. En route, they came across a motorboat bearing No F.8 and belonging to Mr Dang Linh Khieu who was fishing. They used weapons to intimidate Mr Khieu and force him to board their small boat. Duong then steered the [large] boat to pick up their accomplices and load grain from the seashore and then headed for the open sea. On their way, the boat had a breakdown and they again seized motorboat No 10-15 from Mr Vo Dang and snatched oil, grain, wristwatches and gold from fishermen who were fishing at sea aboard 10 other boats.

On 27 April 1980, after drifting about on the sea for many days, their boat was encircled and caught by the border forces on the Sa Huynh sea, off Nghia Binh Province.

The Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences: Tran Hoan, life imprisonment; Huynh Ngoc, 20 years in prison; Nguyen Van Chac, 18 years in prison; the other accomplices, each from 12 to 16 years in prison; and Kieu Thi Diep, 3 years in prison.

9332
CSO: 4209

INCREASED EXPORT GOODS REPORTED FROM LAM DONG, THAI BINH PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--Since the beginning of this year, the 1 May Tea Factory in Lam Dong has produced 326 tons of black tea--double the volume for the same period last year--and 464 tons of flavored tea of various kinds representing a 100-ton increase over the same period last year.

This year the factory has tried to overcome shortcomings in the production process, reorganized the production line to make it more rational and ensured continuous production by organizing three shifts a day. The factory has organized technical training to improve the workers' professional skills, applied the system of paying wages according to the amount of products and awarding money and commodities to workers and collectives with great achievements in production, and taken various measures to manage the working days and hours of workers. The factory has satisfactorily transported and preserved raw materials and used them at the appropriate time, intensified control over the categorization of various kinds of tea and the crumpling, drying and flavoring processes, shortened the raw material sterilization time, increased labor productivity and improved product quality.

Compared with the past, the factory has increased its daily production of good-quality tea from 3.5 to 4 tons.

By the end of September, the total value of export goods produced by Thai Binh has reached 35.5 million dong--a 15 percent increase over the same period last year. Locally exploited raw materials account for 70 percent of the value of all the materials used to produce export goods. The production of principal goods such as rush mats, kenaf and woolen carpets and colored embroideries has increased.

The production of these two export goods made of local raw materials has increased rapidly: 218,800 meters of thin kenaf carpets and a 2,389,000-dong worth of wickerworks representing a 30 percent increase over last year.

During the fourth quarter of this year, Thai Binh is trying to produce 20-million dong worth of export goods. The foreign trade sector has supplied nitrate fertilizer, rice and silk to areas which grow crops used in making export goods such as rattan, bamboo, essential oils and kenaf. The Thai Binh export goods corporation is preparing to provide enough raw materials to manufacture colored embroideries and woolen carpets. The corporation has also rapidly provided supplementary materials for export-goods producing installations.

9332
CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' SAYS JAMAICA ENTERING DIFFICULT STAGE OF STRUGGLE

OW120855 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 12 November--Under the title "The New Complicated Struggle of the Jamaican People," the daily NHAN DAN today notes that recent developments in Jamaica are attracting the attention of progressive people in Latin America and elsewhere.

After recalling the Jamaica Labour Party's victory over the People's National Party in the recent election, the paper says: Since taking office in 1972, the Michael Manley government persistently pursued a policy of consolidating Jamaica's independence and national sovereignty and has effected economic measures aimed at ensuring the people's fundamental interests. It has allowed other political parties, including forces independent of the government, to continue their activities. The government of the People's National Party has applied a non-aligned foreign policy, supporting national liberation movements, opposing imperialism and colonialism, and promoting relations with developing countries and socialist countries. With the independent domestic and foreign policies of the Manley government and the People's National Party, Jamaica has played a greater international role particularly in the non-aligned movement.

However, imperialism and reactionary forces resent the People's National Party's reforms. They have sought ways and means to foment trouble by isolating the People's National Party from the people, misrepresenting Jamaica's friendly and cooperative ties with Cuba and other socialist countries, and even attempting a coup d'etat, but in vain.

NHAN DAN goes on, the Jamaican Labour Party's return to power and its opening of the door to foreign monopoly capitalist firms risks bringing the country back into the U.S.'s orbit. The Jamaican people are entering a new arduous and complicated stage of struggle. Attempts to pit Jamaica against historical evolution will face resolute opposition. The progressive and patriotic forces in Jamaica have declared their intention to continue struggling persistently for the country's independence, sovereignty, peace and social progress.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH CSSR--Hanoi, 14 Nov (VNA)--A ceremony was held in Prague yesterday for the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Consular Agreement. The minutes of the ceremony were signed by Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee. Also in Prague yesterday, an agreement on the exemption of visas between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia was signed. [Text] [OW140813 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 14 Nov 80]

SAHRAWI CHAIRMAN THANKS SRV--Hanoi, 17 Nov (VNA)--Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Politsario Front and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, has recently sent a message to Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho thanking Vietnam for having voted in favour of the resolution adopted recently by the UN asserting the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and national independence. The message says: "By demonstrating solidarity of profound significance from the rostrum of this highest international body, your country has not only made a big contribution to the recent success of the people of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, but also proves its attachment and loyalty to the principles of the UN charter and its unreserved support for oppressed peoples. For us, this noble and consistent action demonstrates why your country has enjoyed international respect and admiration and gives us pride and confidence in your country's valuable efforts. This gives us greater confidence in the success of our just cause." [Text] [OW171617 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Nov 80]

COAL MINERS' DAY MARKED--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--A meeting was organized yesterday evening in Hon Gai, capital of Quang Ninh Province, to mark the 44th anniversary of the Miners' Traditional Day about 200 kms northeast of Hanoi. The meeting, held under the joint auspices of the Quang Ninh People's Committee and the Hon Gai Coal Company, was attended by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the province party committee; Nguyen Chan, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and minister of power and coal; Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin; and others. Speaking at the meeting, Nguyen Chan said that over the past 25 years, with Soviet assistance, Vietnam's coal industry had grown constantly. Coal output has increased twelvefold compared with 1954 when North Vietnam was liberated from French colonialism. Coal has now become the main energy industry of the country. With regard to the emulation campaign in honour of the Miners' Traditional Day, he said: "More than 200 construction sites, production teams and groups at various coal producing establishments have fulfilled their yearly plan ahead of time, and they are laying the ground-work for expanded production in 1981." On this occasion, the Ministry of Power and Coal presented Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and 16 Soviet specialists and cadres with the badge entitled "Champion of the Coal Industry" for their contributions to the development of Vietnam's coal extraction. Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, on behalf of the Soviet minister of coal industry, presented 10 Vietnamese miners with the badge "Glorious Miner" of the Soviet coal industry. [Text] [OW161541 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220

HA SON BINH INDUCTS NEW VCP MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] While carrying out "the entire Union's participation in party building" movement for more than a year, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations in Ha Son Binh Province have launched several emulation movements for productive labor and task execution and have taken advantage of these movements to select and further train good Union members and recommend them for party membership.

Thanh Oai District, Ha Dong City, the Public Security Service, the General Corporation for the Construction of the Da River Hydroelectric Project, Lac Son and Yen Thuy Districts and others are units which have exerted every effort to carry out the movement and have reaped initially good results. In 1979, the Youth Union recommended for party membership 10,144 outstanding Union members--that is, twice the number for 1978. In the first 6 months of 1980, the Union organizations recommended 7,060 outstanding Union members for party membership.

In short, from early 1979 to July 1980, the Union organizations throughout the province recommended for party membership nearly 18,000 outstanding Union members of whom 1,600 have been granted party membership. In the first 6 months of 1980, party organizations admitted 681 youths into party membership.

9332
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIGHT CONTROL OF PRODUCT DELIVERY, MARKET MANAGEMENT URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Xuan Sinh, of the Vietnam State Bank: "Tightly Control Product Delivery and Market Management"]

[Text] Despite difficulting in matters of raw materials and supplies in the recent past, a number of enterprises have been able to produce more consumer goods within and without the scope of the assigned plans by fully using local sources of raw materials and on-the-spot discards. But many other enterprises have been concerned mostly about parochial interests and have, therefore, failed to correctly implement the product delivery system and to respect the economic management system and the laws in force. Using part of the finished products which they had manufactured within and without the scope of the assigned plans, these enterprises have carried out underhand dealings under the form of two-way relationships at the agreed price instead of going through the medium of the state-operated commercial sector(!) Worse still, some enterprises have sold products listed in the assigned plans at the free market in order to collect cash to defray expenses. Though receiving material supplies from the state and capital loans from the bank, these enterprises have frequently failed to fulfill the plan norms in delivering their products. [to the state]. In 1980, the Hanoi Plastic Enterprise signed a contract to sell 1,700 pairs of plastic sandals to the Nhat Tan marketing cooperative (Tu Lieum, Hanoi) in exchange for 3 tons of live hogs to be supplied by the cooperative. In the first 7 months of this year, the enterprise delivered to the cooperative 820 pairs of sandals of all kinds at the average supply price of 5 dong a pair which the cooperative subsequently sold at the high price of 26 dong a pair of man's sandals. Meanwhile, the enterprise received from the cooperative 1,030 kgs of pork, live weight, at the price of 5.5 dong per kilogram (versus 13.5 dong per kilogram if bought from cooperative members). The Nhat Tan marketing cooperative ultimately made a profit of 821 dong but the plastic enterprise had to take the manufacturing cost of its product in figuring out its own profit. As a result, the consumers had to pay 26 dong for a pair of sandals while the state-operated commercial sector could not control material supplies and commodities including foodstuffs (prok) and industrial goods (sandals) in order to ensure that commodities reach the right consumers according to the plan. Another example, is the Dong Da Soft Drink Enterprise in Hanoi which, in early September, sold 5,000 bottles of apricot liquor at the price of 7.2 dong a bottle to the Thanh Tri District marketing cooperative which, in turn, sold the liquor at the price of 9 dong a bottle. Meanwhile, the Thanh Tri marketing cooperative delivered to the enterprise 500 kgs of pork, live weight, at the price of 9 dong per kilogram (versus 20 dong per kilogram if bought from cooperative members). Finally, the Thanh Tri marketing cooperative derived a profit of 3,500 dong from this dealing. On the other hand, Pharmaceuticals Enterprise 1 and the Cua Hoi Fishing Enterprise (Nghe Tinh) sold nearly 40 percent of their products outside the scope of the assigned plans and without going through the medium of the state-operated commercial sector.

Enterprises must strictly carry out the delivery of products according to the norms set by the state since these norms are legally compulsory. There is no regulation which allows enterprises to freely dispose of their products outside the scope of the assigned plans and without going through the medium of the state-operated commercial sector, except for certain subsidiary products made of discards and raw materials which are not managed by the state; in this case, part of the subsidiary products may be disposed of without restriction by the assigned plans but only after such disposition has been authorized by the enterprise managing level.

Indeed, commodity exchange outside the plans' scope and without the medium of the state-operated commercial sector has made it difficult for the state to concentrate goods to distribute according to plans and to export in exchange of foreign currencies and import materials and commodities which are more beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood. Moreover, the underhand barter of goods and their unilateral pricing have further disrupted the market to the detriment of consumers while paving the way for traders to lay hold of state goods to make profit through speculation. In addition, these practices have run counter to the economic, financial and currency management systems, reduced the monetary mobility and circulation through the bank fund--thereby preventing the state from gathering cash to meet the planned expenses--and caused more tension to the relationships between goods and cash.

In our opinion, all agencies, enterprises and cooperatives have the duty to contribute to creating a balance between currency and goods by stepping up production, to deliver large quantities of products to the state and to strengthen economic and market management. The managing sectors and the administration at all levels must take stern measures against units which violate the product delivery principle and system. It is suggested that the various localities set up inspection delegations composed of representatives of the banking, financial, statistical, planning, judiciary and commercial sectors to exercise permanent control in order to urge and help enterprises to correctly implement the materials and goods management system and satisfactorily deliver products to the state.

9332
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THINGS TO BE DONE TOWARD REGISTRATION OF BUSINESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Article: "Some Work To Be Done for Registration of Industrial and Commercial Businesses"]

[Text] After a month of urging industrial and commercial businesses in the collective and individual economic sectors to fill out registration forms, some initial results have been obtained. Through investigation, the number of business households has been found to be 2-3 times larger, even 7-8 times in many localities. The number of households that have filled out the forms equals 70-80 percent of the number of existing households, even 90 percent in some localities, and in many districts all business installations have received and submitted the forms. The contents of the forms are closer to reality. Many localities combined the registration drive with payment of overdue taxes and finding additional installations for later tax collection. The administrations at different levels and managerial sectors now know better than before the state of industrial and commercial activities in their localities. Some localities even combined the drive with rearranging commercial centers and markets and strengthening market management.

However, the work in different localities was not equally effective, with only 20-30 percent of the number of households having filled out the forms in some localities and the turnover figures declared being too low compared with the actual figures. Quality of the forms was poor as attention was paid only to the turnover norm and importance was not attached enough to the economic norms, with the work of filling out the forms being done again in many localities. The guidance provided for this work failed to reach the economic organizations, mostly the installations that have little economic relationship with the state, etc.

To ensure good results in the registration of industrial and commercial businesses, all localities must continue to do a few things as follows:

- To adhere better to the need and contents of basic investigation so as to provide leadership over the efforts to urge all installations doing professional and nonprofessional businesses in all business sectors to fill out registration forms. The managerial sectors must pay attention to all collective installations and, through the listing of economic norms, consider the true nature of the production relationship involved and uncover the false collective installations. To concentrate manpower on quickly doing the work of urging them to fill out the forms and completing this work within the specified time.

- All sectors must coordinate propaganda and control work in the key localities with respect to the quality of the forms being filled out and know all of the households that have filled out the forms so as to draw some good experience and to speed up the work. To check the actual activities of the installations as compared with the statement in the forms. To issue receipts in the case the forms are relatively correct; as to the installations that have not correctly filled out the forms, continue to assist them in making supplemental statement. In providing guidance, avoid forcing and giving orders; cadres must be aware of the reality and try to persuade the people they assist.

As to the small business and production installations working in the necessary lines of business and producing the goods permitted by the state and having normal and clearly calculated income and turnovers, explain and urge them to fill out the forms voluntarily and to persuade others to do the same honestly. As to the households in the intermediate and large categories, particularly the ones doing business in the lines of goods prohibited by the state or strictly managed and having high income and turnovers, it is necessary to investigate, to know the situation well and to assist in filling out the forms correctly.

As to those people who do dishonest business, pursue speculative and hoarding activities, etc. and, after repeated assistance, still refuse to fill out the forms and continue to do illegal business, rely on the masses to fight against them and take lawful measures to deal with them.

- To closely combine filling out registration forms with management and implementation of other policies having to do with prices, purchases, quality of goods, lines of goods, etc. The finance-taxation sector is responsible for assisting the business installations in setting up management of accounting, financial affairs, bookkeeping, invoices, purchasing system, etc. Watch closely market prices and make sure to collect taxes in full compliance with the policy and all taxes.

- All echelons and sectors review the situation in individual villages and districts as the managerial sectors require. Through this review, analyze and evaluate the capacity for industrial and commercial activities and services in the districts and province and recommend the ways to consider issuance of business registration licenses and the measures to take to help exploit the potential of the localities and individual production installations.

- To complete this phase of registration and to make a preliminary review of its results and to draw experience from it in order to prepare for considering issuance of business registration licenses in the fourth quarter.

5598
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER BLAMES CONSTRUCTION BANK FOR POOR MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Nguyen Viet Mach, Dac Lac Province: "Slackened Management"]

[Text] In the last 3 years, of nearly 400 construction projects in Dac Lac Province 230 did not have approval of their planning tasks. Of the few hundreds of estimates that had been approved the Provincial Construction Bank did not verify any. Many projects did not obtain written approvals of construction site or land appropriation documents. The bank was usually too easy in granting advances for projects to the extent that some building cooperatives (actually they were disguised individuals) were able to borrow tens of thousands of dong, even 100,000 dong, at a time. It accepted to let building cooperatives be the main contractors supplying both materials and manpower as was the case with the state-operated construction and assembly enterprise. Six construction and assembly units that borrowed capital from the bank mostly lacked such basic requirements as total production plan, labor and wages plan, materials plan, etc. The bank very seldom stayed close to the projects and units. The capital that was issued and lent for construction projects was not verified on a regular basis to see how good or bad its use was. As a result, many localities made false statement on volumes, wasted materials and capital and spent cash in a wrong manner. Because of such a slackened management, the time of completion in the case of more than half of the projects turned out to be 2-3 times longer than it had been planned. Since the Dac Lac Construction Bank issued capital and loans in a careless manner, there were considerable losses of state capital and materials due to waste and corruption. The bank's bureaucratic leadership who did not actively provide leadership over professional management blamed their failure on objective reasons and shortage of cadres, whose capabilities they complained were poor. What they should have done in this case was to organize on-the-job professional training and to assign the better cadres the job of coaching the poorer ones so as to gradually raise the level of their capabilities. But the bank was only waiting for cadres of intermediate or college level sent over to reinforce it. In order to realistically fight those negative aspects and to tightly manage state capital, the

Dac Lac Construction Bank must raise its cadres' economic management capabilities and at the same time correct the shortcomings in its financial management.

The slackened management of capital does not exist only in Dac Lac but also in many other localities. We suggest that the Ministry of Finance and the Central Construction Bank take appropriate measures to stop the phenomena of carelessly lending capital, spending cash in a wrong manner and creating waste and corruption. The construction banks of other provinces must raise professional capabilities, know how to spend money in the right place, promote repeated money flow and bring about realistic benefits for the country.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

DO MUOI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROCUREMENT

BK101316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, on 1 and 2 November, Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, presided over a conference of the comrade chairmen of provincial people's committees from Thuan Hai southward and representatives of the ministries and sectors at the central level to review the task of grain, agricultural products and foodstuffs collection in 1980 and to discuss the guidelines and duties for this work for 1981.

The conference noted: In 1980, agricultural production in the southern provinces developed satisfactorily owing to favorable weather conditions, relatively concentrated guidance of all levels and sectors, further development and strengthening of the cooperativization movement and production collectives, and active state support. The total cultivated area in the south reached almost 2.5 million hectares, and the average yield was 21.6 quintals per hectare, the latter an increase of 4.8 percent over 1979. Although this area represented a shortfall from the previous year, gross grain production for the whole year was up 15 percent compared with 1979 thanks to the satisfactory implementation of initial intensive farming measures.

Good production, increased grain output and improved living conditions for the peasantry have created favorable conditions for successful grain collection. It is estimated that as of 30 November, when the grain year ended, the south had fulfilled 85 percent of the collection plan assigned by the state at the beginning of the year, with the nine Mekong Delta provinces fulfilling 85.7 percent and the provinces in eastern Nam Bo and region 6 and Ho Chi Minh City 80 percent.

This was the highest collection rate since 1976, surpassing even the great bumper year of 1977 by a margin of about 300,000 tons. This year's outstanding feature is the fact that in the summer-fall crop, the provinces, making efforts in accordance with the spirit of the directive issued by the party secretariat, collected a larger amount of grain than in the previous summer-fall crops.

The conference carefully reviewed implementation of the norms set for tax and grain collection, for collection and purchase under two-way contracts and for purchase at agreed upon prices.

Concerning tax collection, it is estimated that as of 30 November the total amount of tax collected in the form of paddy had reached more than 70 percent of the plan, with Cuu Long Province setting the pace by fulfilling more than 80 percent of the plan by 30 October, while Dong Nai, Thuan Hai, Tien Giang, Minh Hai and Kien Giang provinces fulfilled more than 70 percent of the plan assigned to them at the beginning of the year.

Concerning collection and purchase under two-way contracts, as of 30 October the amount of grain purchased had reached nearly half of the total amount of grain procured, an achievement made possible by flexible use of various forms of supplying advance materials and goods to peasants for production purposes and buying their paddy at harvest time, by directly bartering materials and goods for grain, and by selling materials and goods at high prices so as to buy grain at high prices. An Giang and Cuu Long provinces outdid the rest in grain collection. In other provinces, many districts, villages, cooperatives, production collectives and peasant households fulfilled or overfulfilled the grain collection plan for the whole year.

These successes were due to three consecutive bumper crops; to the timely new grain policies promulgated by the party and state to create favorable conditions for peasants to enthusiastically and zealously step up production and discharge their grain obligation; to the many concentrated efforts of the party, administration and mass organizations at all levels, their leadership, their constant guidance and their creative and diversified mass motivation work; and to the more concentrated and continual guidance provided by the central level and the ministries and sectors concerned. They were also due to the large amounts of materials, goods and cash devoted by the state to grain collection work.

The conference pointed out the shortcomings to be overcome so as to promptly improve grain collection work in the coming 10th-month crop and the subsequent crops in 1981.

Along with grain collection, the southern provinces and cities, thanks to their initial thorough understanding and implementation of the various party and state resolutions on the production, collection-purchase and control of goods, also obtained some results in procuring agricultural products in 1980, especially tobacco, soybeans, green beans and duck eggs.

The collection and purchase of some other commodities such as pork, buffalo meat, beef, greens, sugarcane, homemade sugar and coconut oil, however, yielded very poor results. The main causes of this were the failure of various sectors and localities to fully perceive their responsibility for organizing the production and procurement of these products; the still-prevailing confusion in the application of various policies and in implementing the contents of two-way contracts; prolonged laxity in market management and anti-speculation work in many places; and the many shortcomings in the organization and guidance of collection and purchase.

Fully imbued with the political bureau's resolution on distribution and circulation, the conference expressed its resolve to bring into full play the advantages in terms of weather, land and habits so as to expand the cultivated area and to increase the yields and volume of production of both rice and subsidiary food crops. This is to ensure a 60 percent increase in the grain collection targets for 1981--more than 60 percent in the case of the nine Mekong Delta provinces, compared with 1980--and an increase of 12 to 260 percent over 1980 in the collection of some principal agricultural products and foodstuffs including pork, fish, eggs, fresh vegetables, soybeans, green beans, peanuts, sugar cane, homemade sugar and coconut oil.

The conference unanimously adopted a number of major measures to ensure the fulfillment of all targets. In particular, it stressed measures aimed at:

--promoting active preparation of the agricultural supplies needed for timely collection of the 10th-month crop and for production and collection of the winter-spring crop.

--promoting political education so as to help cadres, party members and the people deeply understand and scrupulously implement party and state policies on the obligation to pay agricultural taxes and to sell agricultural products and foodstuffs.

--Drawing attention to the building of trade organizations, the management of the market at the grassroots level, and so forth.

Concluding the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and government, praised the efforts made and results achieved by the people in the southern provinces, especially the Mekong Delta provinces, in the production and collection of grain, agricultural products and foodstuffs in 1980.

He said: Looking back at the past nearly 1 year, we can see that marked progress has been made in both production and collection. In particular, since the conference in Hau Giang to study the party secretariat directive, all the provinces have resolutely and vigorously pressed forward to overcome difficulties and satisfactorily fulfill the task of grain and agricultural produce production and collection levied by the central level.

This success stemmed from the concentrated, comprehensive, intensive and constant leadership of the party, the administration and all sectors from the central to the local level; from the considerable effort of the peasants; from the active assistance given by the state; and the well-coordinated application of various educational, political, economic, administrative and organizational measures.

With the success in the collection of grain and other agricultural products, new progress has been achieved in the movement to set up cooperatives and production collectives. Party organizations, the administration and mass organizations have been consolidated, and the masses' political awareness has been further enhanced. This is a good basis and a very favorable condition for fulfilling the production and grain collection norms for 1981, and for carrying out local political tasks.

The comrade pointed out the shortcomings that have arisen in the past: cultivation schedules were often not met. In the 1979 and 1980 loth-month crop seasons, had good preparations been made and cultivation schedules been followed, better results would have been achieved in the collection of grain, food and other agricultural products. Grain collection and production norms were not carried out comprehensively. Though rice output increased, both the food crop area and output decreased. Consequently, the amount of grain collected was fairly large but the collection of food crops and some industrial crops was negligible.

Collection and purchase activities were farily satisfactory, but the collection of taxes and debts was poor; and generally, all the norms for grain collection and purchase and for tax collection were not fulfilled.

Due to loose management, much money, goods and grain was lost. With regard to the quality of the rice delivered to state granaries, many localities failed to meet the prescribed norms, with the percentages of impurities and moisture still exceeding acceptable limits. The implementation of policies concerning taxes and prices was not satisfactory. The tax policy did not ensure justice and rationality, and taxpayers who dodged their obligation were not strictly delat with in accordance with the law in force. The policies concerning seasonal prices of grain, food and artisan goods did not serve the interests of both the state and the peasants, nor did they help in the struggle against speculation and price manipulation. The State Price Commission and the Ministry of Grain and Food Products did not promptly guide the various localities in setting seasonal, regional and quality-oriented prices.

Weaknesses also existed in the field of organization. The managerial and business organizations of the grain, home trade, supply, transportation, banking and financial sectors were weak. They were understaffed, with cadres whose professional knowledge was limited, and operated with grossly inadequate material facilities. Close coordination was not effected among the various sectors and between the central government and the various localities. Promot efforts were not made to investigate, discover and deal with misconduct by a number of cadres and party members.

Appropriate attention was not given to market management; hence, the existence of many loopholes. Only negligible results were achieved in the registration of businesses and in guiding rice traders to conduct their business in accordance with the state law and policy or to shift to production. At the same time, satisfactory results were not achieved in investigating, discovering and punishing speculators, smugglers and dealers in goods stolen from the state.

Comrade Do Muoi stressed: These shortcomings have partially limited the results of production and procurement in the past. All sectors, echelons and localities must review and draw upon experiences and devise plans to correct them. We can affirm that if we fully understand and harmoniously carry out all the party and state policies and measures concerning distribution and circulation while paying proper attention to making the managerial and business organizations firm and strong, we will be able to score much greater results in carrying out the political task assigned by the party and state.

Concerning production and procurement in 1981, the comrade said: This conference has further developed the implementation of the political bureau's resolution on distribution and circulation. Never before has distribution and circulation work been as pressing as it is now. It is necessary to use the levers of distribution and circulation to develop production in a comprehensive and stable manner and at a quicker pace. All sectors, echelons and localities, bearing in mind that agricultural production in the primary, central task at present of the entire party and people, should strive with firm resolve and full responsibility to achieve and overfulfill the agricultural production targets set for 1981.

It is necessary to promote the production of grain, food and other agricultural products, with attention given to both rice and subsidiary food crops. It is also necessary to increase the ratio of food crops within the grain structure from the current 15-20 percent to 30-35 percent.

Given satisfactory production, it is necessary to carry out collection and purchasing well and to firmly control the sources of goods in order to stabilize the life of the laboring people--first of all cadres, workers and civil servants, transform the market, balance the budget and satisfactorily control the flow of cash. Each locality must reflect changes and the new resolve by satisfactorily achieving the norms for the procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products in the 10th-month crop season so as to create momentum for fulfilling the procurement norms for the entire year as set forth in this conference in order to meet the ever-increasing demands for grain, food and other agricultural products created by our undertaking to build and defend the fatherland.

Comrade Do Muoi emphasized a number of measures concerning organization, guidance and implementation. These measures involve closely combining production and the procurement of grain with the transformation of production relations and the consolidation of party organizations, the administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level; paying utmost attention to political indoctrination to enhance the people's socialist awareness, their love for the country and socialism, their spirit of collective mastery and their understanding of the party and state's policies and line so that they will enthusiastically engage in production and satisfactorily carry out their obligations to pay taxes and sell grain, food and other agricultural products to the state; consolidating and rapidly developing the socialist trade system including state-run trade organizations, marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives; consolidating the grain, home trade, supply, transportation, banking and financial sectors, especially at the district and grassroots levels, and making them ever firmer and stronger with a contingent of professionally trained cadres and personnel who fully grasp their duties and the current policies and who can motivate the masses to support production and procurement more satisfactorily; consolidating and building the material and technical bases necessary for meeting the ever-growing demands of procurement; satisfactorily managing state supplies, goods, finances and money; and satisfactorily controlling the market and prices.

The comrade concluded: The grain problem is of strategic importance to our country's undertaking to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. The new directives and resolutions on distribution and circulation issued by the party and state have been and are creating an enthusiastic atmosphere among peasants in the fields of production and procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products. Each locality, each sector and each echelon should surge forward with the spirit of revolutionary offensive to score even greater successes in production and procurement in 1981, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan.

CSO: 4209

PRINCIPLES OF OBLIGATORY PROCUREMENT, MARKETING

BK130500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Prof Doan Trong Truyen of the Central Institute for Economic Management: "The Policy of Stabilizing the Obligation to Pay Taxes and Sell Agricultural Products to the State"]

[Text] Carrying out collection and purchasing to control the sources of goods, especially grain and other agricultural products, is an extremely important task of the economy in general and of distribution and circulation work in particular. On 1 October 1980, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 310-CP on the policy of stabilizing the obligation of agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and farming households to sell agricultural products to the state.

Stabilizing the Obligation to Pay Tax and Sell Agricultural Products to the State Is a Major Party and State Policy

This policy is designed to boost collection and purchasing activities in order to ensure the state's control over the sources of agricultural products. This is a very important and decisive task in the field of distribution and circulation at present. It is of great significance not only in the economic field but also in the political and national defense fields, for it will help strengthen the state's material force, the basis of political power and national defense capability; consolidate the socialist battleground and the worker-peasant alliance in the struggle between the two paths; and create conditions for promoting the development of production and the formation of an industrial-agricultural structure, normalizing and gradually improving the people's life, stabilizing the economy and step-by-step carrying out socialist industrialization.

The collection and purchasing of agricultural products is not purely a trade activity; it also represents coordination, cooperation and exchanges between the basic material production sectors and between the two basic classes (the working class and the peasantry) which are the collective masters of society. On the economic front, it must rely on coordination and cooperation in the field of production, for coordination and cooperation cannot be achieved in the field of collection and purchasing unless it exists in the process of production, services and production development. Production methods determine collection and purchase methods; similarly, production organization, production techniques and production output decide the organization, quantity and forms of collection and purchasing, prices and so forth. The view of separating trade and pure collection and purchase from production and economy from politics is certainly erroneous and will not bring the expected results.

Carrying out collection and purchase activities to control the sources of goods involves combining the obligation to sell agricultural products to the state with the economic interests of cooperatives and peasants; combining planning with the use of market relations; using economic stimuli; combining the three types of interests (of the whole society, of the collective and of the individual worker); and combining the three types of measures (economic, administrative and educational).

It is wrong to neglect--or worse, to ignore--obligations and rely simply on the market system in carrying out collection and purchase. And it is equally wrong to seek to control the sources of goods through the use of obligations and the law without considering marketing relations and the economic interests of cooperatives and peasants. These two aspects are necessary and indispensable and both of them form an integrated whole. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the sense of obligation of cooperatives and peasants. These two aspects are necessary and indispensable and both of them form an integrated whole. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the sense of obligation of cooperatives and peasants toward the state. At the same time, the state economic organizations must be well-versed in their work so as to conduct business in a civilized manner and organize trading activities with cooperatives and peasnats on the basis of directed prices for obligatory sales as well as agreed-upon prices for non-obligatory sales.

Obligations and Interests of Peasants in Relations With the State on the Basis of the Worker-Peasant Alliance

The national economy is a single body in which industry and agriculture are closely related and can develop only in a general agroindustrial structure. Peasants can produce agricultural products, but need means of production and industrial consumer goods. At the same time, workers need the grain and foodstuffs produced by agriculture, industrial enterprises need agricultural products for use as raw materials, and the state needs export goods. As the representative of the working people in social and economic management, the socialist state has the responsibility to regulate relations within the national economy, especially those between industry and agriculture. On the one hand, the state does its best to support agricultural production, creating every condition for agricultural development so as to have large amounts of grain and foodstuffs to meet the demands of society while seeking all measures to ensure the peasants' livelihood. On the other hand, as producers, peasants have the obligation to supply agricultural products to the state. This is a two-way obligation between producers and the state and between two fraternal classes--workers and peasants.

The peasants' obligations to the state and the working class consist of paying agricultural tax and selling agricultural products at the directed prices. These are the common obligations of all agricultural producers, be they members of cooperatives and production collectives or individual peasants throughout the country, wherever they are--in concentrated and specialized production areas or in scattered production areas. On the other hand, the state and working class are dutybound to supply producers with means of agricultural production, construction materials (for the building of the material bases of production), essential services (such as preparing the soil by mechanical means, pumping water, repairing machines, and grain (for planters of vegetables and industrial crops who lack grain)). After fulfilling their obligations, producers are free to use and circulate the remaining agricultural products. If the state-run trade sector needs these products, it must buy them at agreed upon prices.

The obligations to pay agricultural tax and to sell agricultural products to the state are fixed for each 5-year period (or 3-year period in certain areas) on the basis of the average yield and volume of production in the last 5 years. This gives producers advance knowledge of the amounts of agricultural products they are obliged to sell to the state at directed prices. If they produce more, they are free to use or circulate the surplus products--their obligations will not be increased. This is a realistic measure to encourage peasants to enthusiastically and zealously step up production.

Stabilization of the obligation to sell agricultural products ensures the state steady control of a definite amount of agricultural products so as to meet, in a planned manner, the demands of production, the people's life, national defense and export. At the same time, it creates a firm basis for the organized exchange of products between industry and agriculture and between the state economy on the one side and the collective and individual economy on the other, thereby gradually eliminating private wholesale traders from the rural market.

Along with assigning producers the regular duty of selling their farm produce, the state must inform them of the criteria according to which it offers them production materials and support services at a set price. These criteria must be maintained for a 5-year period so that producers can estimate the amounts of production materials and support services which the state guarantees them at a set price, and so that they can plan their use effectively. Criteria for supplying production materials and support services must be based on the capabilities of the state and the demands of production. The amount of supplies demanded must be equivalent to the amount of farm produce that producers plan to sell to the state. "Equivalent" here means the two sides exchanging products in an agreed proportion. If producers sell large quantities of farm produce to the state they will be provided with equally large quantities of production materials and support services, and vice versa. "Equivalent" here in no way means "at the same price," such as a producer receiving 1 dong worth of production materials from the state in return for selling 1 dong worth of farm produce to the state. It is impossible to do so because the pricing rates of farm produce and industrial production materials at present are not equivalent. The state has to import production materials and sell them cheaply to local producers with whom it has signed production contracts. Two-way contracts are therefore not a method of "exchanging goods for goods" in kind but rather a legal form under which the purchase, sale and exchange of products and services are carried out through the relations between goods and prices. These are the contracts between state enterprises and cooperatives--equal producers of socialist goods. Saying that "the state signs contracts with producers" is an inaccurate way of speaking which may easily cause misunderstanding. The chairmen of various district people's committees are representatives of the state. They will not assume the task of directly signing contracts with peasants. Their only responsibility is to direct, regulate, coordinate and examine the signing of contracts between producers (cooperatives and peasants) and those purchasing organizations charged with supplying goods to the state. Both parties signing contracts are dutybound to implement the contracts they have signed. If there are difficulties in implementing the contracts, the signatories must quickly inform each other of these difficulties so they can together discuss ways to solve this situation in a spirit of socialist cooperation. Any violation of contracts will be tried judicially in accordance with the law on state economic contracts. If a producer fails to fulfill his contract without legitimate reason, he will have to pay for the damage caused to the state purchase and supply organization concerned in accordance with the law on economic contracts. If a state purchase and supply organization fails to ensure the supply of goods to peasants as prescribed in the contract it has signed, thus adversely affecting production and the life of the peasant concerned, it will have to pay for the damage caused to this producer in accordance with the law on economic contracts. If one party fails to carry out the contract due to an objective reason, this case must be given adequate consideration. If cooperatives or peasants fail to fulfill their obligations due to natural calamities and war, they may be excused by the state. If, for an unavoidable reason, the state supply organizations do not have enough production materials to supply to peasants in accordance with the contracts they have signed, they must take necessary steps to insure uninterrupted production, such as by supplying alternate production materials and providing more support services. If unable to provide enough supplies, these organizations must pay satisfactory compensation to cooperatives and peasants on the basis of negotiation and agreement.

Applying Collection and Purchase Forms and Measures In a Flexible Manner to Individual Peasants

The orientation for advancement and the basic policy of the party and state is to organize the exchange of most agricultural products between the state and the peasants on the basis of economic contracts and state directed prices on the organized market. In localities where agricultural cooperatives or production collectives are yet to be set up, it is necessary to organize marketing (supply and consumption) cooperatives to exchange goods with peasants in an organized manner; and to encourage and guide the peasants step by step to embark on collective production from a low to high level--starting with circulation which involves buying production materials and consumer goods and selling products, and gradually shifting to production based on the collectivization of production materials.

However, in localities where individual production is still popular and fixed obligation quotas cannot be set by the state, or where the peasants are still unfamiliar with and do not want to sign long-term contracts based on directed prices, trading activities can be conducted on the basis of agreed-upon prices or market prices. Thus, state collection and purchase or supply organizations can flexibly apply various collection and purchase forms and measures on the basis of agreed-upon prices. After paying agricultural tax as prescribed, peasants can sell agricultural products to the state at agreed-upon prices and buy production materials and industrial consumer goods from the state also at agreed-upon prices. The state policy for guiding the application of various collection and purchase forms and measures is as follows: preference is given to concentrated production areas carrying out specialized cultivation in accordance with the state plan over fragmented production localities; to cooperatives and production collectives over individual producers; to organized trading activities based on contracts and state directed prices over transactions based on agreed-upon prices. In pricing work, it is necessary to maintain a rational rate between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural productions. To promote collective production, especially in concentrated production areas practicing specialized cultivation, and encourage producers to trade with the state in accordance with contracts and directed prices, the state will set a tighter rate between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural products in the contracts signed so that the peasants will find it more profitable to follow directed prices rather than agreed-upon or market prices. This is a form of exchange acceptable to the peasants at present; it is consistent with the economic interests of peasants who are still engaging in individual production, but is also designed to gradually enhance their socialist awareness and lead them to socialist collectivization.

The state-run and collective trade sectors must vigorously extend their activities to the rural market, strengthen their trade relations with cooperatives and individual peasants' households, sever the relations between bourgeois traders and the rural market, struggle against speculative activities by private traders, transform rural markets and control the business of small traders to insure that it is legal and beneficial to the production and circulation of agricultural products as required in the present stage.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN EARLY NOVEMBER REVIEWED

BK111546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Agricultural Review for the Past 10 Days]

[Summary] "According to a report from the General Statistics Department, last week it was sunny and thus favorable for the harvest of 10th-month rice. The pace of the rice harvest was reportedly twice as fast as that in the preceding week, averaging 14,000 hectares per day.

"As of 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had harvested rice on more than 300,000 hectares, or nearly 30 percent of the sown acreage."

Localities in the north are concentrating on quickly harvesting 10th-month rice in order to clear the land for sowing winter and 5th-month spring crops.

"The southern provinces have completed sowing nearly 5 million hectares of 10th-month rice, with Cuu Long Province surpassing the sowing target by more than 10 percent, Dong Thap by 4 Percent and Tien Giang by 6 percent."

As this year's 10th-month rice had been sown on schedule under favorable weather conditions and with a low degree of insect infestation, it has developed fairly well and promises a higher yield than in previous years.

"A number of provinces have started harvesting their early 10th-month rice, with Dong Thap having harvested nearly 2,000 hectares, Song Be more than 1,000 hectares and Dong Nai nearly 1,000 hectares."

Along with harvesting 10th-month rice, last week localities in the country continued to plant various winter and winter spring crops.

"Over the past 10 days, the northern provinces have planted an additional 50,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops including nearly 4,000 hectares of corn, 28,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 6,000 hectares of vegetables."

As of 5 November the northern provinces had been able to plant only some 19,000 hectares of potatoes--some 30,000 hectares less than the same period last year. It is likely that the northern provinces will not be able to fulfill their potato planting plan because of a shortage of seedlings. Some provinces have shifted the areas reserved for growing potatoes to sowing sweet potatoes, but they will in no way be able to achieve their plan for sowing 90,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 21,000 hectares of corn in this season.

"Besides activities involving the production of 10th-month and winter crops, provinces and cities throughout the country have started preparations for the 5th-month spring production season. As of 5 November, the northern provinces and cities have prepared more than 3 million tons of organic fertilizer, plowed more than 70,000 hectares of land, germinated more than 3,000 hectares of duckweed and sown nearly 10,000 hectares of 5th-month rice seedlings."

"In the southern provinces, a number of localities have started sowing winter-spring rice. Provinces in the former B-2 region have plowed more than 80,000 hectares of land and planted 10,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. Long An Province has sown more than 30,000 hectares, or 57 percent of the planned target, and Ben Tre Province more than 5,000 hectares, or 12 percent of the planned target. Provinces in the former 5th region, except for Gia Lai-cong Tum, have planted more than 20,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, including 18,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops--an increase of 1.5 fold over the same period last year."

In the period ahead, localities in the country must concentrate on carrying out the following important tasks:

1. The northern provinces must quickly and cleanly harvest their 10th-month rice and prepare enough seeds for the next crop. Meanwhile, the southern provinces must give good care to their already-planted 10th-month rice and must make sure that they can harvest their 10th-month rice as soon as it is ripe.

2. Quickly sow winter crops in areas where the sowing schedule still permits; and prepare materials, capital and seeds for winter-spring crop production.

3. Prepare more fertilizer, especially duckweed, and insure enough water for the 5th-month spring crop production.

4. Take positive steps to develop animal husbandry in order to prepare enough food for use on the Tet holiday.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TIEN GIANG PROVINCIAL MEETING REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

BK150347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Tien Giang Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee recently met with nearly 700 key leading cadres of various branches and sectors of the province and its subordinate villages, cooperatives and production collectives to review the province's agricultural transformation activities over the past 2 years and to discuss the implementation of the Party Central Committee secretariat's Directive No 93 which calls for increased production in the 1980-81 winter-spring season.

The agricultural cooperativization movement in Tien Giang has started with the experimental establishment of a number of cooperatives and nearly 4,900 production solidarity teams under the supervision of the production sections of 787 hamlets. This experimental form of advancing peasants along the path of collective business has rallied more than 400,000 agricultural laborers.

Tien Giang has expanded the building of cooperatives and production collectives since 1978. At present, the province has 11 cooperatives and 35 production collectives with all the characteristics needed by socialist collective economic units. It is noteworthy that the Trung Hoa Cooperative in Cho Gao, the Binh Tan and Thuan Phong Cooperatives in May Tho City, the Binh Hoa Long Cooperative in Go Cong Tay, the Cuu Hoa Production Collective in Than Cuu Nghia village of Chau Thanh district, and the 7th production collective in Long Khanh village of Cai Lay district have magnificently developed the superiority of collective business over individual business in all respects.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH CONCENTRATES EFFORTS ON GROWING WINTER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Vu Kiem: "Enthusiastically Grow Winter Crops"]

[Text] Typhoons Nos 4 and 6 and two low pressure systems have robbed Ha Nam Ninh Province of 30 percent of its tenth-month rice area. Consequently the province cannot help being concerned about the winter season. The key problem of this year's winter season is to aim at two important things: both to extend the cultivated area and to step up the practice of intensive cultivation.

Fifty-two thousand hectares of winter crops account for only 30 percent of the province's cultivated area, but they represent a great effort because the province as a whole has only 20,000 tons of potatoes left to be used to make cuttings, much sweet potato area has been damaged by the typhoons and there is an acute shortage of vegetable seeds. This does not include the localities that currently remain flooded, where the crop cultivation pattern must be reconsidered and there has been little experience in growing winter crops.

A big contradiction is the decision to increase the winter crop area by 15,000 hectares as compared with last year while crop seeds have been seriously damaged and crop locations must be shifted.

Ha Nam Ninh has found a solution. Sweet potatoes and early corn will be grown in the 16,000 hectares of early main-crop rice and the planting will be completed before 15 October. More than 100 cooperatives which have been seriously affected by flood are urgently draining water so as to grow potatoes in November and late sweet potatoes. In the spirit of "where there is land there are winter crops," importance is attached to all three components -- cooperatives, families and cooperative members--with the organs and enterprises concerned joining in the exciting drive. Everywhere from the province to the cooperatives committees are set up to assume leadership over the winter season, to check the preparations for crop locations, to maintain balance in seed supplies and to provide technical training where there has been little experience.

About Vu Ban and Y Yen Districts these days, the province's leaders are feeling somewhat reassured as they find a basis for fulfilling the area norm of its plan. The "corn seedlings" that have grown 2-3 leaves are ready for the fields to take the place of 1,000 hectares of the X1 rice which has turned yellow. Hai Hau District, which is not yet used to growing winter crops, this year has readied enough cuttings for 500 hectares of potatoes and 1,200 hectares of sweet potatoes. All cooperatives do have some area for winter crops in the two-rice crop land. Cadres have gone to the leading localities to learn about growing winter crops and invited the outstanding growers to introduce their experience. In this winter season, Hai Hau grows more than 2,000 hectares of winter crops in the two-rice crop land. A hectare of winter crops here requires more labor and energy than elsewhere. Vegetables and taro have been planted on hillocks, in garden plots and along ditches. The district has begun to harvest the first hectares in Thanh Hai Village of the district's 562 hectares of X1 rice in order to grow early sweet potatoes. Fifty-five hectares of the 756 rice variety have shown top-of-the-ears ripening. The norms set for output of workday and amount of fertilizer for each crop have been announced down to every production unit.

To settle the contradiction between increased cultivated area and reduced availability of seeds, we cannot do anything other than pay attention to such matters as contracts, management of products and leasing of land. While waiting for a stable contract system, Ha Nam Ninh has decided that the cooperatives in the province would adopt the way of contracting work as it was done by Dao Ly Cooperative (in Ly Nhan District), the leading cooperative in terms of growing winter crops. In the winter season this year Dao Ly grows winter crops in 312 hectares, or 80 percent of its cultivated area. It assigns each laborer 360 square meters of land to grow crops. Among the families that raise hogs, a family has to grow crops in 360 additional square meters of land for every sow or every 100 kilograms of meat hog it raises. For this fixed amount of land, the cooperative invests 1 cubic meter of stable manure and 8 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer. In addition, it ensures soil preparation, watering and prevention and control of harmful insects in order to obtain a volume of production of 300 kilograms, 50 percent of which being grade 1 potatoes and 30 percent grade 2 potatoes. Of these 300 kilograms the cooperative keep aside 80 kilograms for propagation in the next crop season and give them to the families of members to keep. As to the families that have surplus labor, it leases them additional land. Whoever wants to grow sweet potatoes can have 180 square meters of land leased by the cooperative. And for this kind of land the cooperative also assists in a number of basic jobs like soil preparation and watering. Those who lease land must satisfy three conditions: to contribute the right number of working days and fertilizer and to return the land to the cooperative right on the specified date.

Thus in Dao Ly to grow winter crops means an obligation for the working people and the animals-raising families. The products of the winter season do not become commodities right away but are transferred into animal husbandry, to increase the size of the hog population. As this population is large, there is more manure and favorable conditions are created for the practice of intensive cultivation in two rice crops. Nowhere in the province are the meaning of winter crops as the "key" solution to the grain problems and the three interests developed as clearly as they are here.

Adopting Dao Ly's contracting method, the cooperatives in the province can apply it in a flexible manner to their own situation. The ones that have more land can lease more, and the ones that do not have much experience in growing winter crops can award a more favorable contract to their members so as to encourage everybody to extend the cultivated areas.

Ha Nam Ninh is starting the greatest winter season ever, but there also are many difficulties that have never existed before. Some districts assign their cadres official leaves so as to allow them to take turns assisting the cooperatives and families in growing winter crops. The determination to fulfill the plan in terms of area, yield and volume of production in this winter season requires the province to make new efforts. The water conservancy sector must urgently drain water from the low areas and manage to water the high areas. The Youth Union has launched a movement for producing fertilizer and growing duckweed in 1,000 hectares. Such sectors as commerce, grain, finance, etc. also join with the collectivized farmer class in actively trying to attain the goal of getting 100,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent in the winter season this year.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES PREPARE FOR WINTER CROP SEASON

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien, Thai Binh, Cao Bang, Ho Chi Minh City Urgently Prepare for Winter Crop Season"]

[Excerpt] Cao Bang Province, which recently recapitulated and studied experiences regarding the 1979-1980 winter-spring production season and discussed ways to fulfill the plan for the 1980-1981 winter-spring production season, is endeavoring to plant 48,500 hectares of food crops, an increase of 26 percent over the winter-spring season last year. The province has paid attention to clearing wasteland, expanding the cultivated area, and intensively cultivating rice, corn, kaoliang, etc., while at the same time drafting plans for two concentrated manioc-growing areas, with an area of 3,600 hectares, in Ngan Son and Cho Ra district and striving to attain a yield of 88 quintals per hectare. The province has also invested seedstock and capital to create an area to grow garlic for export, with an area of 2,440 hectares, in Trung Khanh District.

At present the districts in the province are balancing the acreage, seedstock, draft power, fertilizer, labor, and other plans, to prepare for the winter-spring production season. The agricultural cooperatives in the province are enthusiastically promoting a movement to produce 220,000 tons of the various kinds of fertilizer, in order to have an average of four tons of fertilizer per cultivated hectare.

5616
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES INTENSIVE CULTIVATION OF WINTER VEGETABLES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Winter Vegetables"]

[Text] Grain and food-producing plants are the two most important species in the winter crop cultivation pattern. Beside three grain crops (potato, sweet potato and winter corn), vegetables and beans of all kinds yield great profit in terms of value and use value.

Owing to their short growth period, many kinds of vegetables and beans are suitable for multicropping and consecutive cultivation stages during the 4- to 5-month long winter through the application of such measures as rotating crops, planting a companion crop and planting a catch crop overlapping the preceding and the following crop. In view of the alternately warm and cold winter weather in the Bac Bo region, it is possible to grow a great variety of vegetables and beans, especially the valuable ones which originated in a temperate zone. Many kinds of winter vegetables and beans produce both food and grain.

To be able to determine the kinds of plants to be cultivated and to plan a rational crop cultivation pattern, it is necessary to fully see the manifold profit that can be derived from the winter food crops. However, many localities and production installations have failed to fully realize this necessity and have, therefore, frequently considered the winter food crops as subsidiary ones of secondary importance. In every village, there is plenty of land suitable for vegetable cultivation which has not yet been fully used. Every cooperative possesses hundreds of hectares which have been grown only with corn and potato and on which beans might have been planted as a companion or overlapping catch crop.

Along with grain crops, beans must gradually been developed to rank first among the food crops cultivated in wintertime. Plants which yield grains, tubers or fruit must be selected and included in the food-crop cultivation pattern. Many short-term high-yielding plants may be grown in several stages.

The expansion of the food crop area has usually been hampered by seed shortage. This year the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation has distributed to various localities seeds of short-term vegetables and beans some of which may be grown in two consecutive crops and even behind schedule. Adequate technical guidance must be provided for sowing and growing certain kinds of vegetables the seeds of which have recently been distributed because they are newly imported strains which require higher technical standards than the long-term vegetable strains.

Vegetables and beans are crops which require great care. Cooperatives must apply versatile methods in letting out work on contract to laborer groups or individual laborers so as to meet technical requirements and achieve high effectiveness. It is necessary to examine and improve the essential provisions of the product purchasing policy and method and to encourage units and laborers to step up production by ensuring correct relationships between the interests of the state and those of collectives and laborers.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR COMBINATION OF FORESTRY WITH AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Coordinating Forestry and Agriculture to Produce Grain and Foodstuffs in Forest Land"]

[Text] Forestry and agriculture are two production sectors which have the same type of working place--land--and which have conditions to coordinate activities to produce many kinds of goods on the same area unit.

At present, our forestry sector is still separated from agriculture. Forestry has concentrated almost entirely on exploiting timber and forest products. The reproduction, transformation and planting of forests have been carried out too slowly as compared with the exploitation rate. This is a "one-crop," "expanded cultivation" method which wastefully uses forest land.

Beside its main productive task of planting forests and exploiting forest products, the forestry sector must consider it important to grow grain and food plants on forest land. It is true that, together with timber, there are in forests other plants which yield grain, food and medicinal products and there are also herds of wild animals. By taking advantage of the overall conditions and potentials of forests, by exploiting them according to a plan and by combining forestry with agriculture, one can obtain many grain and food products from forest land. This method has been experimentally applied in certain areas and has started giving a good result. In a number of areas in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa, tribesmen have been able to produce enough grain for their own consumption mainly by exploiting grain products from forest land. By planting seapine forests, Trieu Hai District (Binh Tri Thien) and many other coastal localities have turned fallow sandy land into fertile one for sweet potato cultivation and into pastures for cow raising and have thus obtained fertilizers to promote crops. A characteristic of the seapine roots is that they can draw nitrogen from the atmosphere and accumulate it in the sand. Minh Hai Province has grown lycopersicum esculentum and indigo on saline and alkaline soil, exploited timber and firewood, grown flower plants to feed bees and also created sources of fresh water for cultivation.

The combination of forestry with agriculture is aimed at an in-depth exploitation of forest land and will make it possible to carry out intensive cultivation by simultaneously taking advantage of the overall conditions of forests. If grain and food plants are grown on forest land simultaneously with beans and knotty-bark trees which are rich in nitrogen, forest land will be protected and further fertilized, forests will no longer be destroyed and, thanks to the sanitary measures to be taken, will be less afflicted with harmful insects and diseases. It will then be possible to gradually eliminate the long-standing backward opinion that forests are fallow land without an owner and to form the habit of taking care of forests as gardens. In an increasingly large amount of grain and food is obtained from the mountainous and forest region, it will be valuable in the sense that it will make it possible to reduce the cost of transporting these goods from the delta, to create further conditions to attract laborers to forestry and to effectively help redistribute the population, limit nomadic farming and forest destruction and ensure ecologic equilibrium. If the more than 10 million hectares of forests and forest land throughout the country and the 10 million hectares of farmland are exploited by combining forestry with agriculture and vice versa, how abundant and variegated our land resources will become!

We are not yet experienced in combining forestry with agriculture. The responsible sectors must determine research trends and draw up specific plans to harmoniously use all forest resources from each territorial and climatic region. Exploiting the manifold potentials of more than 10 million hectares of forest land must become a major strategic target of our state.

Along with intensive cultivation, overall development and combined exploitation, it is necessary to take harmonious measures starting with a survey aimed at fully understanding the state of forests and forest land and classifying forests in order to formulate a project for each forest area and within the scope of each district, village and cooperative. Each project must specify the main crop and the companions crops and hence set forth measures to make appropriate investments. The crop cultivation and animal husbandry pattern on forest land must be consistent with local natural conditions. Attention must be paid also to grain crops bearing tubers or grains such as potato, sweet potato, corn and kaoliang, to trees yielding fruit containing sections and seeds such as jackfruit and to short-term industrial crops and beans. Different methods can be applied according to various types of forest soil: interplanting crops, growing plants by mixing rows, rotating crops, planting a catch crop overlapping the preceding and the following crop, planting crops to form a straight structure or mixing crops and growing each on a different stratum.

Based on the reorganization of forest production and forest business, such combined plans must cover the building up of each installation and each forest area within the state-operated, collective and individual household scope.

The combination of forestry with agriculture will not only realistically contribute to solving the present urgent problems but also prove meaningful in further promoting the development of forestry and agricultural activities, thereby ensuring a comfortable life for the people and bringing about prosperity and strength for the country.

9332
CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DA NANG AIRFIELD RESTORES NIGHT-LANDING LIGHTING SYSTEM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 pp 1,4

[Article by Manh Thai: "Da Nang Airfield Begins Operation of Night-Landing Light System"]

[Text] Every day dozens of airplanes carrying passengers and cargo land and take off at Da Nang Airfield, and that does not include specialized aircraft and training flights.

In order to ensure absolute safety in the control of airplane landings and take-offs, recently the airfield repaired and improved the flight-control communications equipment, while also urgently replacing the entire system of lights marking the borders of the main runway, the taxi runways, the approach runways, the parking area, etc., to help airplanes land safely at night.

To complete the construction of the system of lights for night landings, the communications and runway cadres, enlisted men, and mechanics overcame technical difficulties and endured the heat of the runways to inspect and restore the broken lights and cables of the old light system that had been installed by the enemy, and redesigned the electricity network and light poles in accordance with our new plan. The unit replaced more than 700 meters of the main underground cable and installed nearly 400 new lights, including 80 which illuminated the two ends of the main runway. The other lights are colored.

In addition to restoring the night warning lights the unit restored and brought into operation four broken-down current regulators. Those four regulators adjust and stabilize the electric current along the entire system of runway marking lights.

After 4 months of studying and redesigning the system, while locating replacement parts and making repairs, the four current regulators are operating well.

Thanks to that success, domestic and international flights can land at the Da Nang civilian airfield at night and during bad weather and periods of poor visibility.

5616
CSO: 4209

PAYMENT OF WAGES BASED ON PIECEWORK, PRODUCTS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Widening the Forms of Paying Piecework Wages and Wages Based on Products Made"]

[Text] Because of the need to develop production and to stabilize the living conditions for the purpose of correctly achieving the principle of distribution based on labor, many production and business units have widely applied the forms of paying piecework wages and wages based on the amount of products made.

Many enterprises in the machine industry, after having paid wages based on the last unit product to the collective, succeeded in urging their cadres and workers to work enthusiastically, to develop their ability to overcome difficulties on their own initiative and to boost productivity, thus raising both the volume of products of the unit and the income of the working people. Pho Yen Ball Bearings Factory, along with gradually widening the payment of wages based on the last product to cover all of the sections of production, was creating an ever increasing volume of ball bearings. The agricultural machinery factory paid wages to the group of workers on the grub hoe production line on the basis of the quantity and quality of the products the factory put out. In over a month, that shop put into application dozens of initiatives aimed at improving techniques and rationalizing production. The number of grub hoes produced was four times larger than the average volume of production 8 months ago. The wages paid to workers on the basis of labor productivity were twice as much as the basic wage level. The machine repairs and exploitation enterprises in the coal mining sector, by adopting the system of paying wages based on products, were able to stabilize thousands of labor and materials consumption norms, to raise the effectiveness of technical management, hence, to reduce the time needed for repairs and to increase the effective operations of vehicles and machinery.

To pay piecework wages brought about good initial results not only in industrial production installations but also in capital construction and communications-transportation units. What has happened clearly indicates that this is the form of paying wages that suits the present state of production.

In the past years, the fact that labor productivity in industrial production sectors could not be raised at all resulted from many reasons, the most direct one of which being the restrictions in the mode of distribution and the egalitarian system of wages. By paying the same wages to those who worked outstandingly and those who worked poorly we could never arouse the enthusiasm and sense of responsibility of producers. Egalitarianism is a reactionary view, for it goes against fairness and encourages laziness and irresponsible attitudes.

The form of piecework wages ensures the rational combination and unification of three economic interests -- the interests of working people, the collective interests of enterprises and the interests of society as a whole. As workers make more products, society acquires more wealth; as enterprises fulfill the state plan, they have more money to pay wages and bonuses; the income of individuals becomes more proportional to their labor. Through paying wages on the basis of products, i.e., paying wages in accordance with the amount and quality of labor, workers see more clearly the unanimity among the three economic interests, which actually are the different ones of the working people. That is the material and moral basis for people to be owners of enterprises, to actively produce, to be concerned about all the interests of the collective and to really take part in production management with the responsibility and interests of owners.

To pay collective piecework wages is a form of paying wages that has the effect of speeding up the application of progressive measures of economic organization and management. To adopt the system of paying piecework wages and wages based on products, production units must change the mechanism and organization of management. Those units that are capable of keeping economic and technical management and production organization in good order can effectively apply the piecework wages system and develop the usefulness of the positive aspects of the new distribution policy.

The system of paying piecework wages and wages based on products is in accord with the working people's aspirations. Although there are objective difficulties arising from unstable supply of materials, raw materials and energy, production installations can apply and gradually extend the piecework wages system. The necessary conditions for a progressive pay system are to reorganize production and to stabilize the labor and materials and raw materials consumption norms, as well as to set industrial standards.

5598
CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SCIENTIFIC PROFESSORS RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNMENT

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 7-8, Jul-Aug 80 pp 24-28

[Roster of cadres recognized as assistant professors with scientific functions by 29 April 1980 decision No 131/CP of the SRV premier. A list of 83 cadres recognized as professors with scientific functions by the same decision was published in JPRS 76509, VIETNAM REPORT, No 2216, 26 Sep 80, pp 92-95]

[Text] List of Cadres Nominated to the Function of Assistant Professor

I. Interdepartment of Mathematics, Computers and Cybernetics

1.	Nguyen Van Ba	Computers
2.	Dao Huy Bich	Engineering Mathematics
3.	Phan Duc Chinh	Analytic Functions
4.	Hoang Chung	Mathematics Teaching Methods
5.	Dinh Nho Chuong	Topology
6.	Kim Cuong	Probability Theory
7.	Nguyen Dinh Dien	Geometry
8.	Ta Van Dinh	Computer Methods
9.	Hoang Huu Duong	Differential Equations
10.	Le Huu Hanh	Probability Theory
11.	Tran Van Hao	Algebra
12.	Nguyen Ba Hao	Computers (cf 1 above)
13.	Tran Vinh Hien	Probability Theory
14.	Pham Van Hoan	Mathematics Teaching Methods
15.	Nguyen Thua Hop	Partial Differential Equations
16.	Nguyen Xuan Hung	Theoretical Mechanics
17.	Nguyen Lam	Computers (cf 1 above)
18.	Ngo Thuc Lanh	Algebra
19.	Nguyen Thuc Loan	Cybernetics
20.	Hoang Huu Nhu	Probability
21.	Doan Quynh	Differential Geometry
22.	Pham Huu Sach	Algebra
23.	Pham Ngoc Thao	Partial Differential
24.	Lai Duc Thanh	Algebra
25.	Nguyen Dinh Tri	Equations of Mathematical Physics
26.	Bui Tuong	Engineering Mathematics
27.	Nguyen Bac Van	Probability

II. Interdepartment of Physics, Signal and Liaison

28.	Nguyen An	Solid State Physics
29.	Phan Anh	Antenna Theory and Equipment
30.	Luong Duyen Binh	General Physics
31.	Nguyen Xuan Chanh	Electronic Physics
32.	Nguyen Chau	Solid State Physics
33.	Cao Chi	Theoretical Physics
34.	Nguyen Huu Chi	Electronic Physics
35.	Nguyen Khang Cuong	Radio
36.	Dam Trung Don	Solid State Physics
37.	Dao Vong Duc	Theoretical Physics
38.	Pham Van Duong	Electronic Circuits
39.	Pham Doan Han	Solid State Physics
40.	Pham Duy Hien	Nuclear Physics
41.	Ly Hoa	Spectral Physics
42.	Dinh Van Hoang	Spectral Physics
43.	Vu Thanh Khiet	Statistical Physics
44.	Tran Van Khoa	Telegraphy
45.	Nguyen Huu Minh	Solid State Physics
46.	Nguyen Van Ngo	Radio Technology
47.	Hoang Ninh	Television
48.	Tran Huu Phat	Quantum Field Theory
49.	Duong Van Phi	Quantum Mechanics
50.	Nguyen Nguyen Phong	Nuclear Physics
51.	Nguyen Hoang Phuong	Theoretical Physics
52.	Hoang Suoc	Wired Radio
53.	Nguyen Huu Tang	Statistical Physics
54.	Pham Van Thich	Spectral Physics
55.	Hoang Huu Thu	Nuclear Physics
56.	Bui Minh Tieu	Radio Facilities
57.	Pham Quy Tu	Theoretical Physics
58.	Tran Thuc Van	Wave Propagation
59.	Nguyen Huu Xi	Nuclear Physics

III. Interdepartment of Chemistry, Chemical Industry and Food Industry

60.	Tran Duc Ba	Refrigerators
61.	Bui Van Chen	Silicates
62.	Le Chuc	Inorganic Chemistry
63.	Nguyen Cuong	Chemistry Teaching Methods
64.	Cam Thinh Cuong	Analytical Chemistry
65.	Kieu Dinh	Inorganic Chemistry
66.	Nguyen Tinh Dung	Analytical Chemistry
67.	Tran Cong Khanh	Organic Chemistry
68.	Nguyen Huu Khoi	Organic Chemistry
69.	Trinh Xuan Khue	Physical Chemistry
70.	Truong Ngoc Lien	Technical Chemistry
71.	Hoang Nham	Inorganic Chemistry
72.	Tran Van Nhan	Physical Chemistry
73.	Dang Tran Phach	Analytical Chemistry
74.	Ho Huu Phuong	Chemical Machinery

75.	Nguyen Ngoc Quang	Chemistry Teaching Methods
76.	Nguyen Qui	Physical Chemistry
77.	Nguyen Dinh Soa	Inorganic Chemistry
78.	Phan Tong Son	Organic Chemistry
79.	Tran Quoc Son	Organic Chemistry
80.	Dang Nhu Tai	Organic Chemistry
81.	Ho Sy Thoang	Physical Chemistry
82.	Ngo Thi Thuan	Organic Chemistry
83.	Nguyen Khoa Toan	Technical Chemistry
84.	Nguyen Minh Tuyen	Chemical Machinery
85.	Hoang Trong Yen	Organic Chemistry

IV. Department of Biology

86.	Thai Tran Bai	Invertebrates
87.	Nguyen Tien Ban	Botany
88.	Le Doan Dien	Biochemistry
89.	Nguyen Lan Dung	Microbiology
90.	Tran Phuoc Duong	Microbiology
91.	Nguyen Dinh Dau	Vertebrates
92.	Nguyen Nhu Hien	Cytology
93.	Tran Ba Hoanh	Biology Teaching Methods
94.	Phan Nguyen Hong	Botany
95.	Trinh Ba Huu	Plant Genetics
96.	Nguyen Dinh Khoa	Anthropology
97.	Tran Kien	Vertebrates
98.	Le Quang Long	Animal Physiology
99.	Nguyen Tai Luong	Animal Physiology
100.	Phan Cu Nhan	Animal Genetics
101.	Tran Xuan Nhi	Human and Animal Physiology
102.	Le Van Nhuong	Microbiology
103.	Vo Qui	Vertebrates
104.	Pham Dinh Thai	Plant Physiology
105.	Pham Quoc Thang	Microbiology
106.	Duong Duc Tien	Botany
107.	Luong Ngoc Toan	Plant Classification
108.	Le Xuan Tu	Biophysics
109.	Dang Van Vien	Genetics
110.	Mai Dinh Yen	Vertebrates

V. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

111.	Duong Hong Dat	Plant Protection
112.	Luu Trong Hieu	Animal Husbandry and Domestic Animal Physiology
113.	Ngo Van Hoang	Industrial Crops
114.	Dien Van Hung	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine
115.	Cao Liem	Pedology
116.	Le Van Liem	Mulberry Planting and Sericulture
117.	Tran Dinh Bien	Livestock Breeds
118.	Tran Nhon	Livestock Breeds
119.	Nguyen Vinh Phuoc	Veterinary Medicine
120.	Nguyen Huu Quang	Wood Processing Industry

121.	Do Ngoc Qui	Industrial Crops
122.	Nguyen Van Thanh	Insects Harmful to Agriculture
123.	Tran The Thong	Animal Husbandry Technology
124.	Nguyen Van Thuong	Animal Husbandry
125.	Ngo Nhat Tien	Forest Land
126.	Truong Cong Tin	Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology
127.	Nguyen Hai Tuat	Forest Statistics and Survey
128.	Duong Van Ve	Fishing Tools and Technology

VI. Interdepartment of Engineering, Metallurgy, Energy and Dynamics

129.	Nguyen Binh	Electrification of Enterprises
130.	Nguyen Van Binh	Automobiles and Tractors
131.	Nguyen Ngoc Can	Metal Cutting Machines
132.	Le Van Chieu	Arms and Armament Engineering
133.	Hoang Kim Co	Blast Furnaces
134.	Nguyen Giang	Forging and Pressing
135.	Dang Vu Giao	Machine Manufacturing Industry
136.	Nguyen Cu Hai	Hydraulic Machines
137.	Vu Gia Hanh	Electric Machines
138.	Hoang Huu Hien	Electromechanical Machines for Mining
139.	Nguyen Trong Hiep	Machine Parts
140.	Huynh Van Hoang	Lifting and Conveying Machines
141.	Nguyen Van Hoi	Earth-Work Machines
142.	Tran Thi Nhi Huong	Agricultural Machine Parts
143.	Nguyen Boi Khue	Power Plants
144.	Mai Ky	Nonferrous Metallurgy
145.	Le Van Lai	Automobiles and Tractors
146.	Nguyen Ngoc Le	Machine Manufacture
147.	Bui Trong Luu	Strength of Materials
148.	Ta Ba Mien	Electric Technology
149.	Phung Viet Ngu	Nonferrous Metallurgy
150.	Cao Hong Phong	Textile Machines
151.	Tran Hong Quan	Machine Manufacturing Industry
152.	Nguyen Trong Que	Electric Measurement
153.	Nguyen Van Tai	Arms and Armaments Design
154.	Nguyen Xuan Tai	Automobiles and Tractors
155.	Nguyen Binh Thanh	Electric Technology
156.	Bui Le Thien	Automobiles and Tractors
157.	Nguyen Duc Thua	Ferrous Metallurgy
158.	Nguyen Tat Tien	Automobiles and Tractors
159.	Ha Hoc Trac	Electric Grid Systems
160.	Nguyen Anh Tuan	Metal Cutting Machines
161.	Trinh Van Tu	Metal Cutting Knives
162.	Nguyen An Vinh	Precision Engineering
163.	Nguyen Van Vuong	Strength of Materials

VII. Interdepartment of Construction, Water Conservancy and Communications

164.	Le Qui An	Mechanics of Earth Foundations
165.	Nguyen Xuan Bao	Reinforced Concrete Structural Members
166.	Le Thac Can	Hydrology
167.	Tran Ngoc Chan	Ventilation and Heating

168.	Ha Huy Cuong	Airport Runways
169.	Nguyen Van Dat	Construction Structural Members
170.	Nguyen Xuan Dang	Hydraulic Construction
171.	Do Doan Hai	Bridges
172.	Nguyen Xuan Huy	Hydrologic Engineering
173.	Nguyen Manh Kiem	Concrete Construction
174.	Do Khang	Hydraulic Construction
175.	Nguyen Nhu Khue	Hydrodynamics
176.	Bui Khuong	Bridge Structural Members
177.	Dao Khuong	Water Conservancy
178.	Thai Van Le	Water Conservancy
179.	Nguyen Xuan Man	Motor Road Foundations
180.	Nguyen Nghi	Architecture
181.	Pham Huu Phuc	Bridges
182.	Nguyen Nhat Quang	Public Works
183.	Vu Van Tao	Hydrodynamics
184.	Hoang Van Tan	Mechanics of Earth Foundations
185.	Truong Thao	Urban Planning
186.	Vo Van Thao	Building
187.	Le Van Thuong	Bridges and Roads
188.	Pham Van Toan	Motor Roads
189.	Nguyen Tran	Bridges and Tunnels
190.	Leu Tho Trinh	Construction Member Mechanics
191.	Nguyen Xuan Truong	Hydraulic Construction
192.	Truong Tung	Architecture
193.	Nguyen Van Tuyen	Railroads
194.	Vu Tat Uyen	Hydrodynamics
195.	Nguyen Van Yen	Steel Structural Members

VIII. Interdepartment of Earth Science

196.	Truong Bien	Drilling and Exploration
197.	Ngo Van Buu	Geophysics
198.	Tran Dinh Gian	Geography
199.	Duong Xuan Hao	Geology
200.	Pham Van Hien	Open-cast Mining
201.	Tran Van Huynh	Underground Mining
202.	Quan Han Khang	Crystallography
203.	Vu Boi Kiem	Meteorology
204.	Vu Ngoc Ky	Hydrogeology
205.	Vo Nang Lac	Geology
206.	To Linh	Geology
207.	Tang Muoi	Geophysics
208.	Nguyen Viet Pho	Hydrology
209.	Nguyen Van Qui	Long-range Weather Forecasting
210.	Nguyen Thanh	Engineering Geology
211.	Le Ba Thao	Geography
212.	Lam Quang Thiep	Geophysics
213.	Dang Trung Thuan	Geochemistry
214.	Trinh Van Thu	Weather Forecasting
215.	Le Qui Thuc	Surveying and Cartography

IX. Interdepartment of Medicine and Pharmacy

216.	Trinh Kim Anh	Internal Medicine
217.	Tran Thi An	Biochemical Pharmacology
218.	Nguyen Van Au	Internal Medicine: Infectious Diseases
219.	Hoang Tien Bao	Medical Science: Osteotomy
220.	Dam Trung Bao	Pharmacological Inorganic Chemistry
221.	Dang Duc Bao	Labor Hygiene
222.	Nguyen Huu Bay	Experimental Pharmacolo
223.	Le Quang Cat	Surgery
224.	Nguyen Can	Obstetrics
225.	Nguyen Huu Chan	Biomedical Chemistry
226.	Hoang Duc Chan	Virology
227.	Hoang Bao Chau	Oriental Medicine
228.	Dang Kim Chau	Osteotomy
229.	Le Hai Chi	Internal Medicine: Neurology and Psychiatry
230.	Tran Manh Chu	Genitourinary Surgery
231.	Vu Van Chuyen	Botanical Pharmocology
232.	Vu Ta Cuc	Toxic Radiation
233.	Le Kinh Due	Dermatology and Venereal Disease
234.	Trinh Binh Dy	Physiology
235.	Do Doan Dai	Pharmacology
236.	Ngo Vi Dai	Medical Microbiology
237.	Le Cao Dai	Thoracic Surgery
238.	Truong Xuan Dan	Hematology and Blood Transfusion
239.	Pham Phan Dich	Histology
240.	Nguyen Xuan Hien	Dermatology and Venereal Disease
241.	Le Vy Hung	Epidemiological Hygiene
242.	Nguyen Kim Hung	Biochemical Pharmacology
243.	Hoang Tich Huyen	Pharmacology
244.	Nguyen Khang	Pharmacological Organic Chemistry
245.	Dang Hanh Khoi	Pharmacy
246.	Tran Luu Khoi	Field Hospital Internal Medicine
247.	To Nhu Khue	Labor Physiology
248.	Vu Trong Kinh	Trauma Surgery
249.	Ton Duc Lang	Anesthesia-Recovery
250.	Nguyen Si Lam	Internal Medicine: Gastroenterology
251.	Ngo Ung Long	Pharmacology
252.	Vu Ngoc Lo	Pharmaceuticals
253.	Do Dinh Luan	Internal Medicine: Tuberculosis
254.	Nguyen Huu Mo	Pathology
255.	Doan Xuan Muou	Virology
256.	Nguyen Thien Nghi	Biochemistry
257.	Phan Si Nhan	Internal Medicine: Cardiovascular Diseases
258.	Nguyen Van Nhan	Orthopedic Therapy
259.	Doan Thi Nhu	Pharmacology
260.	Vu Thi Phan	Entemology and Malarial Parasites
261.	Nguyen Huy Phan	Plastic, Maxillary and Facial Surgery
262.	Vu Van Phong	Medical Parasitology
263.	Nguyen Hung Phuc	Toxicology and Chemical Antidotes
264.	Dang Hanh Phuc	Biochemical Pharmacology

265.	Le Van Phuoc	Histology
266.	Ngo The Phuong	Physiology: Internal Secretion
267.	Nguyen Ai Phuong	Epidemiology
268.	Vo The Quang	Dentistry
269.	Nguyen Gia Quyen	Pathological Surgery
270.	Dang Ngoc Quynh	Medical Microbiology
271.	Bui The Sinh	Military Medical Tactical Organization
272.	Bui Xuan Tam	Internal Medicine: Pulmonary Tuberculosis
273.	Nguyen Qui Tao	Pathological Surgery
274.	Vo Tan	Otorhinolaryngology
275.	Vu Duy Thanh	Abdominal Surgery
276.	Nguyen Van Tho	Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery
277.	Hoang Thi Thuc	Dentistry and Oral Cavities
278.	Nguyen Cong Thuy	Medical Radiology
279.	Le Quang Toan	Chemical Pharmacology
280.	Dao Xuan Tra	Ophthalmology
281.	Vi Huyen Trac	Pathological Surgery
282.	Nguyen Buu Trieu	Genitourinary Surgery
283.	Le The Trung	Trauma Surgery--Burns
284.	Dang Hieu Trung	Otorhinolaryngology
285.	Hoang Tuan	Medical Science: Kidneys
286.	Bui Tung	Trauma Surgery
287.	Chu Van Tuong	Pediatrics
288.	Nguyen Xuan Ty	Thoracic Surgery
289.	Dang Thi Hong Van	Pharmacy
290.	Pham Gia Van	Surgery
291.	Tran Quang Viep	Electrooptical Diagnosis
292.	Nguyen Viet	Neurology

X. Interdepartment of Economics

293.	Tran Dinh But	Planning
294.	Ngo Van Can	Agricultural Economics
295.	Nguyen Quoc Cu	Commercial Goods
296.	Nguyen Tan Cu	Industrial Statistics
297.	Hoang Dat	Commercial Goods
298.	Nguyen Huy	Agricultural Economics
299.	Nguyen Mai	Commercial Economics
300.	Nguyen Dinh Nam	Agricultural Economics
301.	Nguyen Xuan Nga	Prices
302.	Nguyen Phap	Agricultural Economics
303.	Nguyen Gia Thu	Economic Accounting
304.	Phan Van Tiem	Prices
305.	Le Van Toan	Agricultural Statistics
306.	Phung The Truong	Labor Economics
307.	Le Vinh (Nguyen Gia Tuyen)	Industrial Economics

XI. Interdepartment of Sociology

308.	Ta Bon	Music
309.	Nguyen Dong Chi	History of Literature
310.	Bui Truong Chinh	Literature

311.	Phan Huu Dat	Ethnology
312.	Nguyen Ham Duong	Linguistics
313.	Tran Thanh Dam	Literature
314.	Be Viet Dang	Ethnology
315.	Nguyen Xuan Dao (Van Tao)	History
316.	Mac Duong	Ethnology
317.	Nguyen Van Hanh	Literature
318.	Do Duc Hieu	Literature
319.	Trinh Cong Hong(Nguyen Hong Phong)	History
320.	Le Huu Kieu (Nam Moc)	Literature
321.	Dinh Xuan Lam	History
322.	Luu Van Lang	Linguistics
323.	Phan Ngoc Lien	History
324.	Tran Tien Loc	Music
325.	Huynh Ly	Literature
326.	Hoang Nhu Mai	Literature
327.	Nguyen Duc Minh	Psychology
328.	Nguyen Van Nghia	Philosophy
329.	Nguyen Bich Ngoc	Music
330.	Luong Xuan Nhi	Painting
331.	Bui Van Nguyen	Literature
332.	Ha The Ngu	Educational Science
333.	Nguyen Duc Nung	Painting
334.	Hoang Phe	Linguistics
335.	Vu Duc Phuc	Literature
336.	Truong Huu Quynh	History
337.	Nguyen Phuoc Sanh	Sculpture
338.	Huynh Tan Sy	Music
339.	Nguyen Chiem Te	History
340.	Bui Dinh Thanh	History
341.	Duong Thi Thoa (Le Thi)	Philosophy
342.	Nguyen Van Thuong	Music
343.	Nguyen Trac	Literature
344.	Nguyen Van Tu	Linguistics
345.	Vuong Hoang Tuyen	Ethnology
346.	Bui Gia Tuong	Music
347.	Dang Nghiem Van	Ethnology

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Hải An [LEE HAIR AN], *Lt. Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Building Combat Self-Defense Forces on the Seas." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 80 pp 48-54)

Lâm Sanh Bá [LAAM SANH BAS]

*Charge D'Affairs of the SRV in the DPRK; on 18 Oct 80 he attended the departure from the DPRK of the SRV delegation that attended the DPRK Workers Party Congress. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Bảng [TRAANF BANGR]

Chief of the Department of Theatrical Arts; attended meetings on 14-16 August 1980 to discuss preparations for holding a 1980 theatrical arts conference. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul-Aug 80 p 153)

Nông Quốc Chấn [NOONG QUOOCS CHAANS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Association of Writers; Vice Minister of Culture and Information; read a report at a recent conference of writers and poets to discuss the subject of literary works on the mountain regions. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 8, Aug 80 p 4)

Đai Đồng [DAIJ DOONGF], *Lt. Col.

Is the author of an article in this issue on the subject of armywide mass arts presentations. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 8, Aug 80, pp 33-34)

Hoàng Hàm [HOANGF HAMF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "New Development of Vinh Lac District in the Process of Reorganizing Production." (TAP CHI CONG SAN No 10, Oct 80 pp 35-39 & 59)

Lê Hiền [LEE HIEENF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he received a visiting Kampuchean delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Sep 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Hiển [NGUYEENX HIEENR]

*Acting chief of the Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Projects; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "We Carry Out Salary According to Product in Project Design Work." (XAY DUNG No 10, Oct 80 pp 2-6)

Hoàng Văn Hiểu [HOANGF VAWN HIEEUR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Thanh Hoa Province; attended a conference held recently by the Agriculture Service of Thai Binh Province to review S&T work in agriculture in the province during the past year. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 7, Jul 80 p 31)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOANF]

*Deputy chief of the Institute of Literary Studies; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation that attended the international seminar on the literary study of national groups that have bypassed the stage of capitalist development held in Ulan Bator from 17 to 21 July 1980. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul-Aug 80 pp 149-50)

Lê Văn Liêm [LEE VAWN LIEEM]

Deputy chief of the Central Department of Sericulture; spoke at a conference held on 10 and 11 June 1980 in Thai Binh by the Central Department to review S&T work in the sericulture sector during the past 2 years. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 7, Jul 80 p 29)

Đào Văn Mac [DAOF VAWN MACJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quynh Phu Dustrict, Thai Binh Province; his article about his district's plans for the 1980 winter crop appeared in the cited sources. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Oct 80 p 4)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation that traveled to the Soviet Union to welcome the Vietnamese and Soviet astronauts on their return to earth from joint flight into space. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 80 p 4)

Bùi Thi Nga [BUIF THIJ NGA]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; her article "Basic Level Front Work Experience in Ho Chi Minh City" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 15 Oct 80 p 2)

Hồ Nghinh [HOOF NGHINH]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam Danang Province; recently he received a visiting Lao delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Sep 80 p 4)

Đồng Sỹ Nguyên [DOONGF SYX NGUYEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Building; on 25 Oct 80 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the USSR Ministry of Construction. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Thi Phan [VUX THIJ PHAN]

Head of the Institute for Malaria and Parasitic Diseases; she was mentioned in an article about her institute. (HANOI MOI 29 Aug 80 p 3)

Vũ Quý [VUX QUYS]

*First Vice Minister of Building [thu truong thu nhat bo xay dung]; publisher of XAY DUNG (Building), the monthly journal of the Ministry of Building; met with a delegation of Soviet construction workers during their stay in Vietnam to gain practical experience and exchange ideas at the Song Da Hydroelectric project, the Bim Son Cement Plant project and the Pha Lai electrical project. (XAY DUNG No 10, Oct 80 p 33 and masthead)

Đỗ Xuân Sảng [DOOX XUAAN SANGR], Lawyer

*Member of the Central Committee Standing Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; secretary of the Hanoi organization of the Vietnam Socialist Party; spoke at a meeting organized on 28 August 1980 by the Hanoi organization of the Socialist Party to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day on 2 September. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Soát [NGUYEENX DUWCS SOATS], Lt. Col.

*Army Hero; friend in combat of Vietnamese astronaut Pham Tuan; was a member of the Vietnamese delegation that traveled to the Soviet Union to welcome the Vietnamese and Soviet astronauts on their return to earth from joint flight into space. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 80 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tao [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; recently he attended ceremonies in Haiphong initiating a movement honoring local heroes. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Thái [NGUYEENX ZUY THAIS]

Former Head of the Ordnance Department, Technical General Department, VPA; his article marking the 35th Anniversary of the Ordnance Sector appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Sep 80 p 3)

Lê Thám [LEE THAMS]

SRV Ambassador to Mexico; on 25 Sep 80 he attended a Vietnamese Handicraft exhibit in Mexico City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Oct 80 p 4)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH]

*Deputy Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Hanoi; recently he was appointed Vice Chairman and Standing Secretary of Hanoi Committee for the International Year of the Invalids. (NAHOI MOI 1 Oct 80 p 1)

Doàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; recently he attended ceremonies in Haiphong initiating a movement honoring local heroes. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Sep 80 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee; attended a recent conference to discuss the promotion of a nationwide movement to build the family and a new culture. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 9, Sep 80 p 78)

Nguyễn Văn Thưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWNG]

Head of the Vietnam School of Music; on 27 Oct 80 he held a recital for a prize student. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 80 p 4)

Trần Manh Tiễn [TRAANF MANHJ TIEENX], Deceased

Former Member of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; former Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Thanh Hoa Province; Delegate to the 3rd and 4th National Assembly; he died following a serious illness on 9 Sep 80 at age 75. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Sep 80 p 8)

Lê Đức Tiết [LEE DUWCS TIEETS], Lt. Col.

Is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Socialist Law and Improving the Strength of the People's Armed Forces." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 80 pp 22-28)

Trần Ngoc Trác [TRAANF NGOC [illegible]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuan Hai Province; recently he received a visiting Kampuchean delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Sep 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Tấn Trinh [NGUYEENX TAANS TRINHJ]

Vice Minister of Maritime Products; on 6 Sep 80 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club on "Uncle Ho Fish Ponds." (HANOI MOI 6 Sep 80 p 4)

Trần Trinh Tường [TRAANF TRINHJ TUWOWNGF]

*Acting chief of the Institute of Construction Economics [Vien kinh te xay dung]; is the author of an article in this issue on the simultaneous application of "salary according to product," "work-step contracting," and "cost accounting by the construction unit receiving the contract" to promote production and improve living conditions in the construction sector. (XAY DUNG No 8, Aug 80 pp 7-9)

Trần Thanh Xuân [TRAANF THANH XUAAN]

*Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Branch Institute for Research on Maritime Products [Phan vien nghien cuu hai san]; headed the Vietnamese delegation that attended the world conference on shrimp raising held in Bangkok at the end of June 1980. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 80 p 33)

Vũ Hồng Vũ [VUX HOONGF VUX]

Editor of XAY DUNG (Building), the monthly journal of the Ministry of Building; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (XAY DUNG No 10, Oct 80 masthead)

CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76961

9 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2233

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76961

9 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2233

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Militia, Self-Defense Forces Maintain Order, Security
(Pham Van Toan, Van Vieu; HANOI MOI, 24 Sep 80) 1

Tu Liem District Armed Forces Maintain Order, Security
(HANOI MOI, 17 Sep 80) 3

Thach That Militia, Self-Defense Forces Maintain Order
(Nguyen Kim; HANOI MOI, 17 Sep 80) 4

Thai Binh Military, Security Forces Maintain Order, Security
(Hai Chau; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 24 Sep 80) 6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Conference on Youth Activities Held in Chi Lang Corps
(Nguyen Minh Quang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Oct 80) 7

Le Van Luong Speaks at Hanoi Youth Union Congress
(Le Van Luong; NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 8

Ho Chi Minh City Youths Launch Economy Drive
(NHAN DAN, 26 Oct 80) 12

Editorial Urges Improving Power Distribution, Management
(Editorial; HANOI MOI, 1 Oct 80) 13

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' Editorial Outlines New Marketing Policy
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 25 Oct 80) 15

Production Units Improperly Distribute Goods
(Hoang Trung; NHAN DAN, 25 Oct 80) 17

Proper Distribution of Staple Goods Urged
(Editorial; HANOI MOI, 30 Aug 80) 18

Lack of Fuel Distribution Leads To Stealing of Coal
(Tran Vu; NHAN DAN, 21 Oct 80) 19

Wrongdoings of Food, Beverage Corporation Denounced
(HANOI MOI, 3 Oct 80) 21

AGRICULTURE

Officials Announce Measures To Meet Grain Shortages
(HANOI MOI, 13 Sep 80) 23

Hau Giang Province Harvests Summer-Fall Grain
(NHAN DAN, 25 Oct 80) 25

Binh Tri Thien Harvests 'Tam' Rice, Prepares for Winter Crops
(NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 26

More Hanoi Families to Lam Dong New Economic Zone
(Nhat Cao; HANOI MOI, 14 Sep 80) 27

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Under Construction
(Hong Khanh; NHAN DAN, 28 Oct 80) 28

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs
Swedish Pulp, Pasteboard 31

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Cargo Handling at Haiphong Port in August Reviewed
(Ho Son; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 20 Sep 80) 32

Floating Bridge Built on Highway 1, Thanh Hoa
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Oct 80) 34

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Housing Shortcomings in Ho Chi Minh City Revealed
(Nguyen Dinh; NHAN DAN, 16 Oct 80) 35

To Huu's Reprinted Speech Discusses Literature, Life
(To Huu; NHAN DAN, 19 Oct 80) 36

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Pham Van Toan and Van Vien: "Self-Defense, Militia Forces in Many Localities Step up Activities Against Negative Action, Maintain Order and Security"]

[Text] The self-defense force of Hai Ba Trung Ward has been actively participating in the all-people movement to fight negative action and to maintain political security and social order.

All self-defense units in the ward received positive guidance and many of them have made strong changes as they developed their function, organized continual patrolling and provided protection for organs, enterprises and key areas. By now the self-defense units in the ward have organized more than 101,000 man-patrolling rounds, given protection to those who denounced the hoodlums and thieves and retrieved a lot of state properties.

The self-defense force, in close coordination with the people's public security force and army troops in charge of military control and the local people's patrolling force, day and night maintains social order and security and has plans for tracking down hoodlums, burglars and thieves.

After having launched the movement to follow the examples of dead heroes Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui, the self-defense units in the ward have undergone more changes. The self-defense regiment of Dong Xuan Knitting Factory, the self-defense force of Hanoi's port and the self-defense company of Viet Phu Machine Cooperative caught an entire gang that had been stealing properties and materials and thus saved hundreds of thousands of dong of losses for the state.

Right after the general policy had been adopted, with a spirit of doing positive work, the military command of Me Linh District drafted a plan and organized coordination with the public security organ and the army troops stationed in the district, as well as a number of sectors concerned, to carry on the job of fighting negative action and maintaining political security and social order. The militia and public security forces of Village K. detected and caught a gang that had been making bogus coupons for purchases of cotton materials. Thach Da Village patiently followed a gang as it moved from there to another village and caught its members red-handed as they were stealing properties of the collective. Jointly working with the military control force, the district's units corrected some wrongdoings in the everyday activities and conduct of some military personnel and confiscated the insignias worn by a number of people who were not military personnel and the weapons of a number of people who were not authorized to carry them.

Further developing the results of the movement, the armed forces of the district have been cooperating on a permanent basis with the army units stationed in the district and the people's public security force to properly fulfill the task of fighting negative action.

5598
CSO: 4209

TU LIEM DISTRICT ARMED FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Armed Forces in Tu Liem District Actively Take Part in Fighting Negative Action and Maintaining Order and Security"]

[Text] The army units stationed in Tu Liem District have been closely cooperating with the public security, militia and self-defense forces to step up military patrol and control and to mop up the professional hoodlums, who take advantage of the deserted roads to disturb the order and security. As a result, in a short recent period, they caught tens of those hoodlums who had been stealing, robbing, snatching valuables and causing a loss of order and security in the locality. The responsible organs, with support from the armed forces, ordered the closing of nearly 100 booths and stands that had been illegally erected at the major road junctions and in most cases contained goods and materials stolen from the state and army as support for the wrongdoers.

The militiamen of Phu Minh, Dich Vong, Nghia Do and Xuan Phuong Villages; the self-defense forces of the Chem Concrete Plant and Hanoi Knitting Enterprise; and many cadres and combatants of armored units, Detachment 678 and the military organ of Tu Liem District were the outstanding units that had been commended.

At present, the main-force army units and local, militia and self-defense forces in Tu Liem District are continuing to step up the fight against negative action, to follow the examples of dead heroes Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui and to put down the hoodlums and bad elements for the protection of socialist properties. Their work receives the enthusiastic welcome and support of the local people.

5598
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THACH THAT MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim: "Thach That Militia and Self-Defense Forces Learn From Dinh Trong Lich's Example and Properly Do the Job of Maintaining Order and Stepping up Production"]

[Text] The military command of Thach That District organized members of its militia and self-defense forces for learning from and launched a movement for following the example of dead hero Dinh Trong Lich.

Through learning activities, the villages have been consolidating and raising the quality of assault militia units for combat readiness and security work. Thanks to a close coordination with the public security force from district to local level, strengthening of patrol and guard and organization of control, a number of crimes were detected early, prevented or caught while they were being committed.

Thanks to close cooperation among the patrolling forces, Phu Kim Village caught a hoodlum who pretended to be a public security officer and swindled a family.

Binh Phu Village detected early another hoodlum who had come to a family with the intention of committing a swindle and caught him before he had a chance to act. Kim Quan Village succeeded in preventing a theft -- stealing of the cooperative's paddy with the warehouse keeper as accomplice.

Ha Bang Village detected and caught the culprit red-handed in a case of selling of some nitrate fertilizer stolen from the cooperative while it was being transported from Son Tay. Dong Truc Village also caught red-handed a person selling rice seeds stolen from the cooperative while it was transported from the district capital to the village.

The assault militia unit of Dai Dong Village showed its determination to track down a hoodlum who had been snatching people's properties in the streets. This man had left his Honda motorcycle and ran on foot, but members of the unit pursued him for a distance of more than 10 kilometers, caught him and turned him over to the public security organ.

The movement for learning from the example of Dinh Trong Lich is being extended throughout the district.

5598
CSO: 4209

THAI BINH MILITARY, SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Hai Chau: "Military Organ and Public Security Force in Vu Thu District Closely Cooperate in Maintaining Public Order and Security"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the military and public security organs in Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province, have closely cooperated in maintaining social order and security.

Both organs have assigned many cadres and combatants to important areas afflicted with criminal affairs to grasp the situation and to cooperate with local forces in protecting installations, tightly controlling bad elements and launching a mass movement to participate in safeguarding national security and opposing negative manifestations.

The military and public security forces in the district have intensified patrol and inspection on roads and in important areas, caught many thieves red-handed, retrieved property and arrested and detained lawbreakers. With the close cooperation of the district military organ, the district public security section has launched a campaign to track down criminal and has educated and reformed many hooligans and thieves. During this hunt, the protection forces discovered and dealt with scores of cases of violation of socialist and people's property; retrieved 5 bicycles, 3 radio sets, 5 cubic meters of lumber, 500 bamboos, 150 kgs of cement, 465 "Hong Ha" fountain-pens, 3,000 dong in cash and several tens of categories of goods worth 40,000 dong; arrested 20 delinquents, took legal proceeding against 5 of them and compiled files for the purpose of reforming 13 others.

The public security organ has also carried out sudden inspection of suspicious areas where it discovered scores of illegal residents. Since the maintenance of public security has been intensified and carried out satisfactorily, social order and security in the district have been stabilized.

9332
CSO: 4209

CONFERENCE ON YOUTH ACTIVITIES HELD IN CHI LANG CORPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Minh Quang: "Chi Lang Corps Holds Conference on Youth Activities"]

[Excerpt] Chi Lang Corps has held a conference of leading cadres to study and thoroughly understand the resolution of the Corps party committee and to draw experiences from the task of leading the youths.

The conference noted that the activities of the Youth Union movement in the Corps in the recent past have been wholesome and have followed the right direction and that the movement has thoroughly understood the line and policy of the party and the political task of the Corps and has kept in view the objectives of the great movement "to develop the good nature and heighten the combat strength" of the armed forces and also of the movement "for the entire Union to participate in building the party." As a result, the Youth Union members throughout the Corps have been able to brilliantly fulfill all missions. In the fight against the Chinese aggressors, 7,500 Union members accomplished outstanding feats, 2,500 members were awarded orders, 3,065 members received the "Brave Combatant Defender of the Country" title, 10 others were cited as armed forces heroes, 111 Union chapters were awarded the "Determined to Win Chapter" banner from the Political General Department and the commendation certificate from the Union Central Committee, and 75 percent of youths fulfilled the "Determined to Win" criterion set for 1979 and the first 6 months of 1980. Some 4,238 youths were admitted into the Union, 4,500 outstanding Union members recommended to the party chapter for party membership, 20,000 Union members selected as prospective cadres and 10,000 other outstanding Union members considered as prospective party members.

9332
CSO: 4209

LE VAN LUONG SPEAKS AT HANOI YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt of Speech by Le Van Luong at Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Contress in Hanoi City]

[Text] As a center of national history, the land on which we are living has kept alive the memory of so many outstanding heroes throughout four thousand years of national building and defense. From young man Phu Dong and the two Trung sisters to Ly Thuong Kiet, Le Loi and Nguyen Quang Trung, all of these heroes had great ambitions since the days of their youth and ultimately performed great exploits. It is with a legitimate pride that our country, together with others in the world, is celebrating the 600th birthday of Nguyen Trai. "A hut in a corner of the southern citadel"--it was on this Dong Quan land that Nguyen Trai, with his ardent wish to save the country and his deep love for the people--spent the late years of his youth cultivating his noble ideas and outstanding talents.

Our present party leading comrades such as Le Duan, Truong Chinh and others also began their revolutionary activities when still young and became the principal leaders of the party when in their thirties.

Ever since Uncle Ho founded, trained and led our party, noble qualities and heroic traditions have increasingly become a common characteristic of the broad masses of youths. When in their twenties, Ngo Gia Tu, Nguyen Duc Canh and other comrades founded the first communist chapters in Vietnam. At the age of 27, Tran Phu was the first secretary general of the party and drafted the famous Political Platform. Ever since the party came into being, the youths throughout the country enthusiastically joined the revolution, quickly assimilated the new truths, moved forward to wage fierce struggles and accepted all kinds of challenge with full optimism and a pure spirit. I am sure that you still remember that Nguyen Van Cu was only 27 when he became secretary general of the party.

The August Revolution strongly set in motion the deep-rooted and mighty revolutionary potentials of a new generation as a whole. It was precisely the strength of that young generation which greatly contributed to founding a new system and to creatively accomplishing so many difficult and extremely complex tasks at the outset.

At the beginning of the first resistance, Uncle Ho affectionatly praised the youths in the capital city: "My younger brothers, you volunteer for death so that the fatherland may survive." His statement held true for that entire young generation who started off with brandishing thick bamboo sticks and clasping tripod bombs and who ended up annihilating all the enemy key positions in Dien Bien Phu.

Our fatherland is prouder of the young generation who participated in the great anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. To completely defeat a cruel enemy--the archimperialists who relied on a large amount of dollars, weapons and modern lethal means and techniques--our new heroic generation not only was determined to win but also clearly displayed its abilities as a collective as well as its great intellect and skills.

Whatever we have today in our possession is the result of the sacrifices and struggle of several generations. You comrades are the first young generation who is growing up in a completely independent, free and unified fatherland and is enjoying the confidence and sympathy of the entire progressive mankind. The historic mission of today's young generation is to try to preserve the revolutionary achievements of the past several generations who made numerous sacrifices and shed their blood and also to resolutely struggle to carry socialism to complete success throughout the country--the long-standing aspirations of the elder generations.

To the people in our capital city, defending the fatherland and building socialism is ensuring absolute safety for the capital, building a civilized and modern socialist capital and safeguarding our onw life and shaping our own future.

The country puts its confidence in today's young generation. When the northern expansionist hegemonists clashed with our fatherland, our new young generation again rose up in answer to the country's call and the momentum generated by [the] Bach Dang, Chi Lang, Dong Da and Dien Bien Phu [battles] was revived in every Vietnamese youth. History, the present and future, conscience, intellect and sentiments--all that instills in the youths' hearts a new determination to work for independence, freedom, peace and genuine socialism, to step up production, to improve life, to stand ready to fight, to build a civilized life style and to overcome negative manifestations.

Your generation will certainly fulfill its historic mission. We have a party, a [youth] union, a people's administration and an ever better system of socialist collective ownership. In short, we possess the strongest forces ever and also great potentials. We enjoy international solidarity, the close cooperation of the two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and the international solidarity and fraternal overall cooperation of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Of course, far from being easy, the building of socialism is a strenuous process still bristled with hardships, especially because our country has been moving from a small-scale production and enduring the disastrous aftermath of several decades of war and continual natural calamities. But the new generation is equipped--though not yet sufficiently--much better than the previous ones in terms of political awareness, cultural knowledge and scientific-technical standards. How valuable these assets are! It follows that great possibilities are opening up to our youths. The successful training for the space flight of Pham Tuan at the age of 33 and Bui Thanh Liem at the age of 30 proves that nothing is impossible for our youths.

Everyone knows that our common life is still faced with great difficulties, that our country is still poor in many respects and that we are still lacking experience. That is precisely the reason why we have to struggle more valiantly and to exert creative efforts to move forward. There is no other way. In my opinion, the Communist Youth Union must first shape up a spirit proper to the present era and bring into play the youths' natural inclination to brave difficulties and hardships, to actively launch the offensive, to voluntarily shoulder public affairs, to advance under stormy circumstances and to accept challenges in order to assert and train themselves. The Union must first be a school to train the new man into one capable of meeting the requirements of history and of the future development of the country.

Now more than ever before, each youth must shake off narrow-minded views and outlooks, live a more vigorous life and implement the slogans which once inspired millions of our youths throughout the "3 Readies" movement to resist the United States to save the country and to "go anywhere and do whatever as required by the fatherland." Since they are not yet preoccupied with personal problems, the youths must readily make sacrifices to serve common interests, clearly understand the objective situation and meet all urgent requirements of the people's life and the country.

The Union must also take all opportunities to enhance the collective spirit, the habit of working in an organized fashion and the industrially oriented behavior since all of these attitudes essentially conform to the development needs of youths. In view of the new situation, it is simultaneously necessary to follow more closely the psychology and aspirations of youths of different age groups, to satisfy their liking for science and their passion for cultural, artistic and sport activities, to guide their aesthetic needs and to help them cultivate friendship and respectable love.

On this occasion, I should like to say a few words to the responsible comrades in the party, administration, mass organizations and specialized sectors in our municipality as well as to parents, teachers and cadres of the previous generations who have retired from service and who are playing an important moral role in life at the grassroots level. I believe that everyone is concerned about the youths. But the principal question is how to correctly evaluate them. It is necessary to assess their basically good traits, to respect their role, to boldly assign tasks to them and not only to employ the youths' force but also to take care to educate them and develop their strength as collective owners.

To bring up a revolutionary generation for the future, we must not only ponder ways to tackle this problem but also consider specific methods, measures and policies. After clearly realizing that this problem is a vital, strategic one for the revolution which has a scientific character and the solution of which requires a keen art, we must strenuously try to solve it truly successfully.

I am of the opinion that if the youths ever commit some mistake or shortcoming, we must, before blaming them, reexamine our party leadership, the share of responsibility of the administration and various organs and mass organizations as well as the influence exercised by the family and society.

While contributing our views to the Union Congress, our Municipal Party Committee has carried out self-criticism concerning the party organizations' task of motivating the youths. After the Union Congress, we will, together with the new executive committee of the Union, exert every effort to really tighten the relationships between the Party and the Union and between the administration and the mass organizations, to improve our guidance and to coordinate our activities with those of various sectors to specifically and realistically promote the youth movement. Together we will strive to make the capital youth movement worthy of its role as a center of many qualified, select youths representative of the entire country.

Before closing my speech, may I read two poems by Uncle Ho in honor of the Congress. The first poem is extracted from his "Prison Diary":

"The rice which has been brought in [the prison] had been husked and pounded with great effort,

"After pounding, rice becomes as white as cotton.

"So is human life,

"It will be successful only after hardships and training."

In reading this poem, my intention is to remind the Union of the effect of communist indoctrination on the youths and, at the same time, to draw the attention of each youth to his personal attitude and to the need to selfconsciously tackle the problem of training during the course of actual struggle which can be summed up as follows: "Live, work, fight and study by following the example set by our great Uncle Ho."

The second poem was dedicated by our uncle to a then assault youth unit in Viet Bac:

"No task is difficult,

"Lack of endurance is the only thing to be afraid of.

"Even digging into mountains and filling up seas

"Can be accomplished with a firm determination."

Was our uncle's advice not geared to the assault spirit which the Union is inculcating into our youths, was it? I wish the Congress success and hope that it will clarify many problems and discuss many practical topics.

I thank all of you comrades and friends.

9332
CSO: 4209

HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTHS LAUNCH ECONOMY DRIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 80 p 1

/Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Economizes, Fully Utilizes Raw Materials, Supplies and Fuel; Reduces Electricity Use 5 to 10 Percent; Reclaims 600,000 Cement Bags; Each Youth Group Member Collects 200 Grams of Waste Paper"/

/Text/ Many primary level youth group units in Ho Chi Minh City have organized crash, practice and economy projects to overcome many difficulties in production and daily living. In the Electric Power Management Service, Carich and Silico Plants and the Road Transportation Corporation, the youths have well-organized emulation movements to improve technology, reduce the level of fuel consumption, collect, fully utilize and economize on scores of tons of iron, steel and fuel and produce many products. Primary level group units in the administrative agency area have assisted the children to formulate plans for collecting waste paper and discarded material.

Responding to the "Economize on and Fully Utilize Raw Materials, Fuel and Supplies" movement launched by the Municipal Youth Group and making achievements to celebrate the Fourth National Youth Group Congress, youth group members and youths in factories and agencies have enthusiastically concentrated to carry out three major tasks:

To practice economy and to motivate every individual to use 5 to 10 percent less than the average level of electricity monthly for the first 6 months of the year. To emphasize development to the highest level the electric power efficiency and to avoid waste in the production area;

Each youth group member and youth will collect an average of 200 grams of waste paper and up. Youths in the construction sector will reclaim cement bags, achieving and exceeding the 600,000 bag level assigned by the Youth Group Central Committee.

To reduce the level of fuel consumption and to collect and fully utilize scrap metal in order to produce by-products or to manufacture tools and replacement parts.

7300
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVING POWER DISTRIBUTION, MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Management and Distribution of Electric Power"]

[Text] Electric power is the kind of "material" that has a special importance for production and the living conditions of people in the city and a significance that is not only economic but also political, cultural and social. In the present difficult power-supply situation, inadequate power supply in a production or life-serving component is not hard to understand and our people can understand it. But what deserves the right attention and a proper solution in time is how to manage and distribute rationally the share of electrical energy we can have and to get the highest degree of usefulness out of it.

Generally speaking, the management of electric power today remains loose, particularly in the large collective zones, and causes considerable loss of energy and damage to the budget. In those places where power is supplied on a first priority basis there also exists waste in both production and everyday activities. On the other hand, power is widely cut, with or without advance notices, in many production areas that include factories, enterprises, handicraft cooperatives and even the enterprises that have tempering and processing patterns on the production lines where lack of power may spoil their products; the unstable quality of the power source, with greatly varying current strength, makes lights burn out and causes breakdowns of living facilities.

As to power consumers, they sometimes fail to show a sense of common responsibility as they deliberately connect additional power lines, open fuses and violate regulations, thus causing losses for the state in many cases. However, in the face of such negative aspects, the power management sector has not yet taken any effective measures or is given no clear authority to deal with them or to prosecute those who committed violations and caused difficulties and common losses.

In the years to come we still may not resolve all of the power source difficulties. The management and distribution of power must therefore be improved in time.

Maintain strict management of power from outside sources and locally produced power and fight any signs of negative action in order to raise the output of the Yen Phu power plant. Develop the function of the electric power sector in control work, detect violations, supplement the regulations on the authority to deal with and prosecute violators.

There must be clear cut plans for both the production sector and the everyday activities. The factories, enterprises and cooperatives producing vermicelli and export goods and other places enjoying first-priority power supply must also be put under strict management as their use of power must be within the norms of their plans, instead of too freely and without any sense of common responsibility. As to other production installations, particularly the ones that have processing and tempering patterns, power distribution plans must be set up to indicate how many days a week or a month they can expect to have power so that they could arrange their work and manpower and fully use the available power to get the greatest economic results. Fully appreciate the units that have plans for tight management and use of power like the Electric Motors Factory and the electric power sector must help to create favorable conditions for many production installations to have their own plans.

To protect the power sources is the common responsibility of every citizen. The electric power sector cadres and workers, who both directly fulfill the task and are power users themselves, must show a greater sense of responsibility in management and at the same time be exemplary in the use of power. In the common difficult situation, our people must have even a greater respect for the power distribution regulations and plans so as to contribute to serving production on a first priority basis and actively struggling to detect and prevent in time the persons who disregard discipline and cause losses to power sources.

With common efforts of the electric power sector and every power user, we must make management and distribution an orderly and more effective work that serves production and everyday life better.

5598
CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL OUTLINES NEW MARKETING POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 1

/Editorial: "Policy Manifesting Worker-Farmer Alliance in New Phase"/

/Text/ In a situation of difficult production, unstable monetary and merchandise conditions and unstable market prices, concentrating the source of goods in the hands of the state has an especially important significance and is an urgent step in improving distribution and circulation. Only by holding most of the goods sources can the state successfully supply commodities for the needs of production, life, national defense and export and have the material conditions for efforts to achieve market management and price stabilization, on that basis stimulating production development and stabilizing the lives of the people, especially the wage earner.

In the agricultural area, nearly all agricultural products are created by collective economy and collective farmers. To grasp the source of these goods, the state must have a rational marketing policy, both reflecting objective economic laws and assuring a beneficial relationship between the state-operated economy and that of the collective and collective farmer. For a relatively long period of time, due to the war situation and pressure of difficult living conditions, we carried out an unstable marketing policy--the state, based on the production situation during each year and each crop, decided on obligatory mobilization of nearly all agricultural products, leaving the producer only a necessary amount. This method of mobilization has many inconsistencies, especially in not serving as a lever to stimulate production. The new policy in marketing agricultural products is based on stabilizing the obligations of the cooperatives, production collectives and rural families to the state, simultaneously assuring that the producer has the right to freely circulate and use agricultural products remaining after obligations are fulfilled. The obligations consist of taxes and marketing by two-way contracts; both stabilized for a 5-year period. The obligations fulfilled by two-way contracts on one hand clearly set the volume of agricultural products which the cooperatives, production collectives and rural families sell the state at a supervised price while on the other hand, the state supervises the level of agricultural production and construction materials supply and necessary services, also at a supervised price. The remaining agricultural products of the unit and producer, if required by state-operated commerce, are purchased at a reasonable price.

Marketing by two-way obligations is a good marketing formula between the state and the cooperative or collective farmer. Through this formula, the producer knows beforehand not only the agricultural products needed to fulfill his obligation but also the production materials, supplies and services provided in order to take the initiative in arranging the production task. They also know that the more efforts they apply in exploiting their labor, land and technical capabilities to promote production, the greater their income will be. For itself, the state will hold a stable agricultural product volume for planned achievement of supplying the needs of society. Stabilizing two-way obligations allows both sides to take the initiative in balancing production and consumption. The more the goods exchange relationship between state-operated economy and the collective and farmer economy is strengthened, the more favorable conditions are created for gradually eliminating speculation trading in the rural area. Through the achievement of contracts, the responsibility of the farmer in fulfilling obligations to the state and the responsibility of state agencies in marketing and supplying materials to serve production are both elevated.

Achievement of the two-way obligation system strengthens every relationship between the socialist state and the worker class with the farmers through organized planning and marketing, assure the legitimate rights of both the worker and the farmer. Purchasing remaining agricultural products in excess of obligations at a reasonable price is to stimulate the production enthusiasm of the laborer in locations still engaged in individual production where obligations for selling agricultural products to the state have not yet been stipulated and where contracts following supervised prices have not yet been signed. In excess of tax obligations, reasonable prices are temporarily applied in the purchase of agricultural products, the sale of production and consumer goods and the supply of services.

The new policy is being implemented and is achieving initial good results. Supervised achievement truly in keeping with the spirit above will surely create important changes for production and distribution.

7300
CSO: 4209

PRODUCTION UNITS IMPROPERLY DISTRIBUTE GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 3

/Article by Hoang Trung: "Problem of 'Intramural Distribution'"/

/Text/ Goods are scarce and living conditions are difficult but not a few economic units have well-achieved the delivery of all products, consisting of primary products, seconds, products in excess of planned levels and shop by-products, to the state (less those types not purchased by state stores). These are units worthy of praise. Along with this, the problem of intramural distribution is becoming a movement spreading like a plague in many economic units. Previously, because state-operated stores did not sell trial products or seconds, waste, extravagance and capital stagnation was caused, forcing state-operated production units into methods of overcoming the situation by a form of "intramural distribution," once a year using a small amount of their own products to serve as prizes and to sell the cadres and workers, aimed at stimulating a spirit of production labor emulation.

A few times a year or quarterly, unit products were regularly sold to the cadres and workers or welfare funds and business profits were used to achieve intramural distribution. Naturally, a large part of these products were scarce goods at an intramural price five to ten times that of the market price.

In order to assure the intramural distribution system, some locations stipulated types A and B products for delivery to the state while type C products were used for intramural distribution! Or, type A and B products were downgraded to type C in order to have additional products for intramural distribution or with the reason that difficulties were caused for the circulation formula due to small volume, products were set aside for intramural distribution. In many business production units, production materials could not be used for direct intramural distribution and a "two-way" form was applied of utilizing materials, machinery, tools, transportation means and fuel belonging to the state for barter. A number of management agencies and agencies with authority also participated in intramural distribution with many fairly ingenious forms. "Intramural distribution" such as that noted above produces an income for only a small portion of social labor to enjoy, in some locations two or three times the wage level; but harms the state and creates chaos in the market. It is an improper method of operation. It is hoped that responsible agencies will soon have methods for eliminating this situation.

7300
CSO: 4209

PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF STAPLE GOODS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ensure Supply of A Number of Staple Goods to Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] Caring for the livelihood of the people is presently one of the most urgent tasks of the party and the state. Since goods are not yet plentiful, it is imperative to ensure priority supply of a number of staple goods to workers and civil servants--those who have much contributed to society but whose livelihood is in general beset with difficulties.

To have more goods for distribution, while overcoming difficulties and stepping up production we must beef up purchase measures--buying not only from sources bound to sell to the state at official prices, but also on the free market and from other provinces--and properly handle goods received from the central government. Therefore, the grain branch must supply grain within the schedule, and the commercial branch must ensure a steady flow of a number of staple goods, and especially food, for distribution to workers and civil servants during the last months of the year.

Likewise, the distribution branch must see to it that staple goods reach the consumers, particularly workers and civil servants. To do so, the organization and network of the commercial branch in charge of selling handicraft products and food must fully keep tabs on the customer situation and must find ways to distribute, equitably and conveniently, through organs, enterprises, and units. The organization of canteens and consumer cooperatives must be rearranged and strengthened, with focus on active improvement of the workers' and civil servants' living standards. At the same time, measures must be taken against such negative phenomena within the distribution system as criminal connivance, corruption, and theft of goods belonging to the state, canteens, and consumer cooperatives.

This September, the supply of a number of food items such as meats and fat, sea fish, soybean curd, nuoc-mam [fish sauce], and sauces, etc. to workers and civil servants is expected to be more stable. An effort is being made to better the supply of salt, sugar, vegetables, fuel, etc. To stabilize the supply, all echelons and branches concerned must display close coordination and assertive action, upholding the spirit of responsibility with regard to the livelihood of the people, especially workers and civil servants.

Goods are not yet bountiful; nevertheless, adequate distribution of staple goods will make livelihood more secure, incite the people to emulate, actively help overcome difficulties, and thoroughly promote production and work.

9213
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LACK OF FUEL DISTRIBUTION LEADS TO STEALING OF COAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Tran Vu of Quang Ninh Province: "Fuels in Coal Mining Area"]

[Text] Fuel supply for families and collective mess halls currently is a news topic in our country. In the coal mining area, this matter is seldom mentioned since the ability to supply fuels, mainly coal, is great; in addition, firewood and sawdust are also abundant. However, the leadership, management, distribution and use of fuels in the coal mining area must be discussed because there exist many illogical things that create quite considerable waste and negative effects.

The coal mining area also has the Fuel Materials Corporation. This corporation sells and distributes coal to a number of organs and enterprises. However, the management and distribution of coal to families, cooperatives, stores, collectives and corporations are virtually nonexistent. Only those who work in the coal sector receive cards that allow them to buy coal every month for their families. As to the great majority of families, cooperatives and collectives, they have been left "floating." And trouble arises from this "floating" situation. Most families in the coal mining area cook with coal, but coal cannot be bought and there is no place selling it. As a result, to deliberately take the state-owned coal wherever it is available -- in coal storage fields, on train cars and along railroad tracks -- is a completely natural phenomenon! The stores, cooperatives and production teams, in most cases, buy coal from outside sources, which is also coal stolen from coal storage fields. And there suddenly appears a group of people living on the coal that has been taken from the state, which they either mold into coal briquets or leave in its coal dust form and freely sell everywhere, even to the state (the case of the Pho Moi Street restaurant is an example).

This problem has been raised in many newspapers in letters from readers, but nobody has taken care of it or tried to resolve it. Protecting coal storage fields is only a matter of form. Taking coal home to do cooking is considered acceptable; taking coal and selling it has led to only casual preventive action. Stealing coal is subject to prosecution only if it involves fighting the guards who are supposed to protect it. A more serious case is about the trains that carry coal for export: when they run slowly or stop along the railroad line, many bad people would climb aboard and pry the doors of cars to let coal drop onto the tracks, which they would scoop up later. This phenomenon has become common along the railroad sections between Ha Tu and Hon Gai and between Ha Lam and Hon Gai. It not only causes losses and waste of good coal but also damages the coal-carrying cars and creates losses for the state that should not happen at all.

We think that this matter can be quickly and properly resolved if the coal sector and the locality get together and discuss a positive way to manage and distribute coal. To use coal as a convenient and more effective fuel, as an immediate step we should restore and develop the enterprises that assist in the production of coal briquets. Then we should make another step forward by building enterprises to produce coal specifically for use at home in stoves, in accordance with a research project (of an engineer in the coal sector) which has been successful and put into production on a trial basis but still awaits a concrete plan for formal production and construction of production installations. In Japan, they must import coal, but they also have been producing different kinds of coal for use in private homes. In our country, Ho Chi Minh City has also produced this kind of coal for the market (it is as clean as electricity, has high heat output, does not give off smoke or dust and is very economical, convenient and inexpensive).

In Quang Ninh Province, coal as a raw material is very abundant; the research project for production of coal for use in private homes has been successful, while manpower currently is quite plentiful. A speedy construction of enterprises to produce this kind of coal will first of all serve the sector and the province as it will improve the standard of living. Then it will serve the friendly provinces and the country as a whole by helping to reduce as much as possible the use of oil as fuel in Hanoi, Haiphong, etc. A higher goal will be to export it, a realistic and highly rewarding one in terms of economic results.

Cooking and matters related to kitchens may be a small matter for a family, but for society as a whole it is a very big and difficult problem. Many people know it, so does the coal sector which has thought about it, but nobody has taken care of it and there has been no plan for doing anything yet. In our opinion, that is a regrettable situation.

As we thoroughly understand Resolution 6 of the VCP Central Committee, we think this is also a matter of exploiting and using energy, or maybe "small energy" ; let us hope that the sectors concerned and all localities would be interested in it.

5598
CSO: 4209

WRONGDOINGS OF FOOD, BEVERAGE CORPORATION DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Oct 80 p 4

[A Story A Day Column by "Builder": "From Unprincipled Potatoes... to Unconscientious Cake"]

[Text] Within a short time Ho Tay Food and Beverage Corporation sought every means to withdraw nearly 500,000 dong and to spend it in careless business and for purchases that went against principles and procedures, thus causing great losses for the public fund. Let me cite a few incidents:

- At the beginning of the year, it employed a group of dishonest business people (Vu Huu Sam, Bui Quy Vy, etc.) to buy in the market hundreds of tons of potatoes and then used fake contracts and proofs to get payment from the corporation. They bought potatoes at prices of 1.4 and 1.6 dong but charged the corporation 1.8, 2 and 2.2 dong (i.e., .40 dong per kilogram higher) so as to pocket the difference among themselves. In this incident, a rough calculation indicates that the corporation lost more than 13,000 dong. That did not include transportation and loading costs.

- The potatoes that had been rounded up from the market were sold to the Trade and Cooperatives General Corporation of Ho Chi Minh, which "ceded" to it more than 40 tons of rice at agreed prices and payable in cash (over 200,000 dong). Although Ho Tay Corporation said the rice it bought would be used to prepare meals for cadres, workers and civil servants, right after the purchase had been completed it sold 10,263 kilograms of it to another enterprise also in Ho Chi Minh City for 50,000 dong, which were not put into its fund.

That was not all. The corporation also actively helped the dishonest business people to get rid of a large quantity of leaf-wrapped cake which had not sold very well and thus to avoid paying over 25,000 dong of taxes. Those dishonest business people had made the cakes with poor-quality wheat and manioc flour and saccharin bought in the black market. When the cakes were resold, the corporation's stores loudly advertized "leaf-wrapped cakes -- a special treat of Hai

Hung." When the cakes still remained in Bac Qua Market for retail sales, the dishonest business people set the price at .80 dong a piece, and yet not very many people bought them. When the cakes were sold to Ho Tay Corporation, through their collusion the price was raised to .85 dong a piece for resale at 1 dong. In only 7 months, the corporation got rid of 145,000 cakes for the dishonest business people and paid them 121,000 dong in cash. Consumers called this "special treat" the "unconscientious" cake. From unprincipled potatoes to "unconscientious" cake, the Ho Tay Food and Beverage Corporation has stained the fine nature that must exist of a socialist commercial organ. Who will be responsible for these serious shortcomings? How will this matter be dealt with? These are the questions that the people of the city are waiting to be answered.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE MEASURES TO MEET GRAIN SHORTAGES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Sept 80 p 1

[Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal Party Committee Announces Measures Focusing on Good Winter Planting and Urging People To Sell More Grain to the State"]

[Text] On 12 September, the standing committee of the Hanoi party committee met with district party secretaries, chairmen, and deputy secretaries to discuss ways to implement two big agricultural policies at the present time: concentration on good winter planting, and an appeal to the peasants to sell grain to the state in exchange for other goods.

According to the standing committee, last year's winter crop, with its success in terms of acreage, productivity, and volume of production has contributed to solving the preharvest grain and food problem and to carrying out the policies of encouraging and urging farmers to step up production and develop animal husbandry. However, there still were shortcomings: failure to attach due importance to export crops and to green-manure plants, poor intensive cultivation, lax management, and a still limited practice of lending farmland for cultivation purposes.

This year's winter crop, the first one of the Third Five-Year Plan, has begun at a rather special juncture, as the flooding of nearly 16,000 hectares, which certainly has led to grain shortages, has made it more imperative to achieve a good winter crop. Therefore we must strive to succeed in terms of productivity and volume of production, making it possible to produce more grain and food in response to urgent requirements, to add more goods to the export list, and to increase green-manure crops. We must strive to sow and plant on 33,000 hectares, a 39-percent increase over last year's winter crop [acreage]. As for grain, we must strive to produce 17,000 tons (after conversion into paddy). Besides large areas being tilled by production cooperatives, other available plots of land must be boldly loaned to cooperative members, organs, the armed forces, and schools for cultivation, with the proviso that they must be returned to the cooperatives before work on the next crop begins. Areas affected by lingering waterlogging and heavy damage must be helped to start up production.

In light of the grain difficulties confronting the state, the standing committee of the Hanoi party committee has decided to launch a mobilization campaign among agricultural cooperatives and farmers still able to sell additional grain to the state. Party officials at district, village, and chapter levels have been instructed to fully alert party members and farmers to the difficulties of the state in terms of grain, and to urge them to practice economy in order to put aside grain for additional sales to the state. Cooperatives having surplus paddy or unused surplus paddy, should barter it for nitrogen fertilizer, wheat, or wheat flour, or sell it to the state at agreed-upon prices. The barter rate remains unchanged: 1 unit of nitrogen fertilizer for 1.5 units of paddy; 1 unit of urea fertilizer for 3 units of paddy (1 unit of nonglutinous paddy for 1 unit of wheat, or 0.7 unit of wheat flour).

9213
CSO: 4209

HAU GIANG PROVINCE HARVESTS SUMMER-FALL GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Hau Giang Province Concentrates Efforts To Mobilize Summer-Fall Grain"/

/Excerpt/ By the middle of October, Hau Giang Province had placed more than 34,000 tons of paddy in state warehouses, achieving nearly 50 percent of the plan for mobilizing summer-fall crop grain. Long Phu District mobilized 3,112 tons, 78 percent of the plan, and Phung Hiep District achieved 4,000 tons, the largest amount in the province.

7300
CSO: 4209

BINH TRI THIEN HARVESTS 'TAM' RICE, PREPARES FOR WINTER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] As of 8 October, agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in Binh Tri Thien Province have harvested 35,000 hectares representing 81 percent of the area grown with the "Tam" fragrant rice and an increase of nearly 5,000 hectares over the same period last year.

After the flood, cooperatives in Trieu Hai, Ben Hai, Quang Trach and Bo Trach Districts mobilized laborers to harvest the fields where rice had ripened and to use boats to carry out the harvest in the flooded fields. In only 8 days after the flood, districts in the northern part of the province harvested 12,000 hectares. The three districts of Huong Phu, Huong Dien and Le Ninh have finished harvesting the "Tam" fragrant rice crop.

To make up for the damage sustained by the 10th-month crop, Binh Tri Thien is trying to expand the winter crop area. Efforts are being exerted to grow sweet potato on 25,000 hectares--a 7,000-hectar increase over the winter production season last year. The province is directing the sowing and growing of six crops including soybeans, peanuts, sugarcanes, bulberry, reed and tobacco in delineated areas.

Cooperatives and production collectives have plowed 9,000 hectares of field and 1,543 hectares of seedbed and made available nearly 69,500 tons of organic fertilizer and thousands of hectares of duckweed in preparation for the forthcoming winter-spring season.

9332
CSO: 4209

MORE HANOI FAMILIES TO LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "An Additional 164 Households With 727 Persons and 379 Laborers Depart for Lam Dong New Economic Zone"]

[Text] Carrying out a resolution passed by the 8th Municipal People's Council in its 12th session that set the norms for sending additional laborers to the Lam Dong New Economic Zone in the last 6 months of 1980--300 households with 1,438 persons and 783 laborers--mobilization committees at municipal, street ward, and district levels have, with high determination, led party chapters, village people's committees, and cooperative management committees to take synchronized and timely steps, to launch appropriate and rational forms of mobilization, and to hold democratic discussions. A large grassroots movement has been formed in such districts as Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, and Phuc Tho, while momentum has been maintained in the districts of Gia Lam and Tu Liem, and in the street wards of Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh.

As of 10 September, winding up a campaign lasting 2 months and 10 days, the whole municipality has sent to the Lam Dong New Economic Zone an additional 164 households (fulfilling 54.6 percent of plan), with 727 persons (50.6 percent of plan), and 379 laborers (55.5 percent of plan).

In the common effort, Dan Phuong District has distinguished itself with a rich repertoire of mobilization forms, expanding into villages and cooperatives. Under close control of the district party committee, people's committee, and people's council, the movement to volunteer for Lam Dong has developed in nearly all villages, in line with the motto of "sharing both manpower and wealth" with that new economic zone.

Dan Phuong District has signed up 91 households with 420 persons and 220 laborers, including the recent 10 September departees (72 households with 332 persons, and 174 laborers), thus fulfilling 153 percent of plan for households in the last 6 months of the year, 140 percent of plan for persons, and 164.7 percent of plan for laborers. The departees, all of them volunteers, left with enthusiasm.

Moreover, the district has given them 64,000 dong and 840 quintals of paddy. Farewell parties in the villages have been transformed into festivals. A group of key cadres has been appointed to accompany the new departees, including 14 village party committee chairmen, deputy chairmen and members, plus cooperative management board chairmen, under the leadership of the district party secretary, who is concurrently a member of the municipal party committee. The group will study the terrain and discuss with the Lam Dong New Economic Zone authorities ways to organize production, build housing, and shape the people's life, so as to promptly stabilize the livelihood of the newcomers and prepare for future arrivals.

9213
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 2

/Article by Hong Khanh: "At the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Work Site"/

/Text/ In an area bearing the historic name Luc Dau Giang on the left bank of the Thai Binh River about 8 kilometers from Con Son as the crow flies, a large work site it being opened to build the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant. This project when completed will annually produce an output of electric power nearly four times that of all produced by theroelectric plants in northern Vietnam at the present time. During the process of construction, it will be necessary to displace nearly 8 million cubic meters of dirt and rock, pour more than 150,000 cubic meters of concrete, lay more than 25,000 cubic meters of brick, install 21,000 tons of equipment and construct 92 minor projects, including a canal to discharge water at the rate of 23 cubic meters per second to directly support the fields of Chi Linh during the dry season.

Moving In a New Direction

The days of October were bustling with dry season construction. Unit 176 of the Federation of Mechanized Construction Enterprises (Ministry of Building) recently completed excavation of the smokestack foundation 5 days ahead of schedule. The day we arrived here, a yellow mechanical shovel with the serial number FL200 was scooping the last dirt from a hole 6 meters deep with a diameter of 50 meters, completing the digging of 15,000 cubic meters of earth and rock. This scoop of dirt also marked the digging of 5 million cubic meters throughout the work site by the machine operators during the past 2 years, two-thirds of the volume of earth and rock to be moved for the entire project. By coordinating mechanized and manual means, they have lowered two hills, one 37 meters and one 16 meters high, to only 9 meters high and formed a construction surface of 135 square hectares. Rapid digging of the smokestack foundation was the initial result of the enterprise applying a form of simplified contracts, unlimited piece-work wages and awards; and simultaneously encouraging the assault role of the youth group chapter in applying technical progress.

Nearly 100 meters to the right of the smokestack foundation, Unit 102 of Building Corporation 18 is pouring concrete for the main plant building, nearly 200 meters long and more than 50 meters wide, the location where the boilers and turbines will be installed. Scores of columns supporting beams 30 meters long protrude higher than a man's head. A tower crane nearly 10 meters high gently raises each steel member for installation to the forms and structural parts. Further away toward the front, a two-story central control building is being constructed. Behind it, installation of a 2.5 tons piledriver has been completed, prepared to drive hundreds of concrete pilings in order to build the connection assistance structure. Five power shovels and earth graders from the unit of Phan Dinh Hung are grading the surface for a circulating pump station with a capacity of 3,000 cubic meters per hour near the dock. Noisy machines shake the ground. This is the "hot spot" of the work site during the fourth quarter dry season. Delay in construction of this pumping station by 1 month will set back the other projects by 7 or 8 months. Mechanized Construction Enterprise 176, experienced in rock and earth work, demolitions and digging foundations, has been reorganized as a unit receiving simplified contracts for each project item. The unit digging this circulating pump station foundation consists of 96 men directly led by the Deputy Enterprise Director. The rate of progress has been outlined. The men and machines have been prepared. They are determined by 31 December 1980 to complete the digging of a foundation excavation 14 meters deep, more than 80 meters wide in each direction at the top and more than 30 meters at the bottom for a total excavation and movement of 80,000 cubic meters of rock and dirt. The difficulty here is that the structure of the soil is fairly complex: because there are layers of soft mud and flowing sand along with layers of hard rock, many methods of creative construction are required, well-coordinating machines and men and coordinating the various steps: digging, shoveling, explosives, leveling, tamping, transportation, water drainage, etc.

Standing at this circulating pump station, it is possible to clearly see that the work site seems to be running a race with the time of the best construction dry season. Scores of 12-ton Kral trucks are traveling back and forth, passing each other along stipulated routes prepared by a loom. Two platforms, one used to handle light materials and equipment and one for heavy equipment and material, are being constructed. Two railroad engines, 063 and 064, from the port of Odessa in the Soviet Union, have already arrived and are ready to pull the coal cars. The vehicles and machines operate night and day. The workers relieve each other three continuous shifts. Every now and then, a group of men carrying tools in their packs arrive at the work site. They come up from Haiphong, across from Thai Binh and arrive from Hai Duong; troop units arrive, etc.

Synchronized Coordination

This is a key construction work site of our nation. An air of emulation to assure the progress of the project and increase labor productivity has risen. Soviet specialists assisting us to build the project are directly participating in the emulation. A specialist detachment regularly follows, urges and assures transportation of materials and equipment from the port of Odessa to Haiphong precisely in accordance with requirements of the progress plan. According to the overall plan, by the end of this fourth quarter, primary project items will be constructed higher than the work site surface. The work location will also be prepared in order to expand the scale of construction during the first quarter next year.

One month ago, the work site had only about 6,000 men. It has now risen to more than 10,000, by the end of the fourth quarter to nearly 20,000 and by the middle of the first quarter next year will have nearly 30,000 men, consisting of eight construction and assembly units from five central construction corporations, two construction corporations from two provinces and one military unit; and seven units specialized in the construction of structural parts and construction materials. When the work site is at the high point of the construction process, the population will rise to nearly 100,000, equal to that of a large city. In order to assure stabilization of daily living in every aspect of this rapidly increasing population, besides the direct mission of the construction sector here, the synchronized and prompt coordination of concerned sectors and local areas is required. For example, the commerce sector must in the near future promptly assign to level 2 commerce (of the province) direct delivery of supplies to the work site. Level 3 commerce (of the district) clearly cannot assure the standards of the workers in a large and important work site like this. Imagine if a female worker engaged in masonry or pouring concrete were issued, according to labor protection stipulations) one conical hat every 6 months and one pair of cloth shoes every year. How many would come to work?

Recently, nearly all the units used a form of simplified contracts, unlimited piecework wages and awards and the average monthly income of each worker and cadre increased by 50 percent over the basic wage. However, there is not one state-operated store located here. After their work shift ends, not a few of the workers and cadres needing a number of necessities must gather daily at privately operated shops along the road to purchase at "cutthroat" prices. The work site has also failed to see one entertainment group arrive here to perform. The opening of grain, food, consumer and trade stores has become critical. After that comes the organization of nurseries, kindergartens and arranging study in general education classes in the local area for the children of workers arriving arriving here from all locations. In Building Corporation 18 alone, there were only a few score children last year but now there are nearly 100 of nursery age and more than 200 of kindergarten age. It may be said that wherever a large work site is opened, a small society is formed and the synchronized coordination of the public health, education, internal affairs, etc. sectors is extremely necessary. The transportation of equipment and materials is a problem closely connected with the progress of project construction. Approximately 40 percent of the vehicles are lying idle, waiting for tires and spare parts. Operation of the remainder is still not well organized due to a lack of harmonious coordination between ports, transportation agents and transportation units. On a number of roads leading to the work site, there are still a number of bridges at which elevation and replacement is slow. On some days, vehicles hauling materials and equipment from Haiphong Port to the work site must follow Route 5 up to Gia Lam, across to Bac Ninh and then make a circle down Route 18 at twice the distance. A plan for barge transportation has not yet been fully achieved. A large volume of equipment and materials has arrived at Haiphong Port but only a little more than one-third has been received at the work site. Due to a lack of materials, the work site on some days must reduce the number of construction machines and scores of masons, carpenters, etc. must handle and transport supplies. One slow step delays the others.

The Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant work site is like a prepared emplacement with a clear target, the concern of the state, the active assistance of our friends and the workers and cadres all ready. The work site construction rate of progress depends to a great extent on unified command, firm organization and management as well as synchronized coordination by all concerned sectors and local areas.

7300
CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

SWEDISH PULP, PASTEBOARD--Sweden is to deliver pulp pasteboard worth 32 million kronor to Vietnam. The deal will be channelled through the Swedish International Development Authority, which has purchased pulp and pasteboard from several enterprises in Sweden. The pulp is to be used at the Swedish Aid Project at Bai Bang, where the first paper machine is expected to start operating before Christmas. [Text] [LD140242 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 3109

CARGO HANDLING AT HAIPHONG PORT IN AUGUST REVIEWED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Ho Son, of the Transportation Committee: "Implementation of August Plan at Haiphong Port"]

[Text] In August, an average of 5,650 tons of goods was daily received at and removed from Haiphong Port. The volume of goods received represented 77.1 percent of the plan and 102.1 percent of the volume handled in July. The volume of transit goods represented 71.48 percent of the plan and the volume of goods left in warehouses and on fields was reduced by 2,500 tons [as compared with July].

Following a conference of manual and office workers from production teams up to the regional level, progress had been made in the field of production organization, making it possible to release foreign ships earlier than in the past. The ship [Izuma] was released 5 hours ahead of schedule, the ship [Revolucia] 37 hours ahead of schedule and the ship [Ananiev] 48 hours ahead of schedule. The volume of goods handled daily by ships increased by 30.9 percent over the previous months and the docking time of each ship was reduced by 2 hours per day as compared with July. Due to difficulties caused by rainy days which lasted as much as 41.9 percent of the August period, the ships' arrival did not match the fixed schedule and the volume of goods delivered at the port fell short of expectations. Nevertheless, the port exerted every effort and made great progress because it was closely guided by the high levels and supplied with additional equipment and accessories and because it expanded the stevedoring network and enjoyed the cooperation of the transportation sector and goods owners.

The removal of import goods by the transportation sector was effected as follows:

--In August, the railroad sector transported on the average 1,374 tons per day, fulfilling 71 percent of the plan norm. The task of gathering cars at freight handling spots was somewhat improved but still fell short of requirements and the number of cars failing to meet freight handling demands represented a higher percentage than in the past.

--The river transport sector achieved 1,628 tons per day representing 59.37 percent of the plan norm. The reason is that there were many rainy days, that a number of barges were sunk or damaged by storm No 4 and that the volume of commodities to be transported under contract was insufficient so that iron and steel had to be transported instead.

--The automobile transport sector carried 1,148 tons per day on the average, fulfilling 101.71 of the plan norm. The sector was able to complete the transportation of grain at Chua Ve because it was determined to fulfill its mission, because it quickly shifted its planned guidelines in conformity with the situation and because it concentrated its transportation means to do the job. However, the implementation of the plan was partly hampered by oil shortage.

The improved plan for the last 4 months of the year still involves a very large amount of goods including import goods and goods to be removed. To fulfill the 1980 plan, it is necessary to ensure close cooperation among the port authorities, the goods owning agencies and the various transportation sectors and also to draw up specific plans for daily activities.

9332
CSO: 4209

FLOATING BRIDGE BUILT ON HIGHWAY 1, THANH HOA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 30 p 1

[Text] VNA--After 7 days of urgent construction, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Transportation and Communications Service has completed the building of the Ghep floating bridge on Highway 1 in replacement of the former bridge which was destroyed by the recent storm No 6.

With a length of 200 meters and a width of 4 meters, the Ghep floating bridge has been improved by the assemblage of 2 additional spans based on buoys suitable to the bridge position.

The combined forces of seven construction units coordinated manual with mechanized work and organized assemblage along the combined production line, thus achieving the highest construction speed ever.

Since it was in charge of the bridge management, the Gep ferry unit gradually consolidated the buoys, installed 2 additional cables of 28-mm and 32-mm diameters and repaired 4 pits from which the bridge was to be anchored--thereby increasing the loading capacity of the bridge from 12 to 20 tons.

Thoroughfare on the Ghep floating bridge will contribute to quickly releasing vehicles, reducing the vehicles' overweight on ferry boats--a usual occurrence in the past--and insuring communication safety.

9332
CSO: 4209

HOUSING SHORTCOMINGS IN HO CHI MINH CITY REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Dinh from Ho Chi Minh City in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Housing Management and Distribution in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Since its liberation, Ho Chi Minh City has exerted great efforts in housing management and distribution in order to provide dwellings and working places for various organs and to meet public welfare demands. When assuming the management of this large city, the administration was faced with many new tasks and was still inexperienced. Nevertheless, over the past 5 years, the municipality has provided more than 20,000 houses with a total area of more than 2 million square meters for cadres, manual and office workers and laboring people--including more than 7,900 houses for workers directly engaged in production. But many problems have arisen from the management and distribution of housing in the city which require examination and solution. The municipal housing management agency has not yet been able to control all the houses falling within the management scope of the state so that houses have been used irrationally and illegally in many areas. Many subwards, precincts and organs have not yet reported the exact number of houses left vacant or irrationally used in their own areas. The prevalent [irrational] occupation and use of houses in many areas have hampered in a large measure the management and distribution of houses to cadres and workers and made it difficult to satisfy the need to develop production and improve life. On the other hand, a number of cadres and employees of the municipal housing management and distribution sector (from the precinct to grassroots level) have set forth unnecessary procedures which cause trouble to people who apply for housing. Certain cadres and employees of the housing and land sector have taken advantage of their positions to carry out underhanded dealings, to receive bribes or to create opportunities for dishonest middlemen to disrupt the task of managing and distributing houses.

To overcome the abovementioned unsound situation, we would suggest the following measures. First, based on the principles and regulations set forth by the state, the Municipal People's Committee urgently must promulgate rational systems of task assignment and decentralization among precincts, districts, subwards and villages and simultaneously set forth tight regulations to prevent bad elements from taking advantage of shortcomings. Second, it is necessary to carry out a survey of all houses in the municipality within a fixed time limit, to sternly deal with cases of irrational use or occupation (no matter by whatever organ at whatever level) and to take measures to retrieve vacant houses and irrationally used ones prior to planning the distribution of houses to houseless people. The municipal house and land management service must compile statistics and reassess the number of housing applications by collectives, organs and individuals and, together with the responsible agencies, exactly assess housing needs and draw up a plan to rightly meet legitimate housing demands according to Decision No 1520 of the Municipal People's Committee.

9332
CSO: 4209

TO HUU'S REPRINTED SPEECH DISCUSSES LITERATURE, LIFE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Reprinted speech by To Huu: "Literature Is Life"]

[Text] Editor's note: Early last summer, To Huu addressed the Conference of Authors Party Members. His speech combined the experience of an artist with a dialectical view and suggested a way of positive thinking for each person to answer himself in regard to the many questions raised in the literary life of today. By introducing this speech at this time, we not only satisfy the request of a large number of literary and artistic workers, mostly those who work in the localities and at the primary level, but also wish to serve every reader who likes to think deeply about literature and life today. For as the headline of this reprinted speech suggests, literature is life itself.

Literature is not solely literary writings but its nature is life. Literature will be nothing if it does not exist for life. Life is both its origin and where it is moving to.

The socialist realistic method that we accept requires an honest description of reality, a true reflection of the nature and necessary development tendency of things. Therefore, for literature, the first importance is to truly observe reality. A different observation will lead to different work, whether it is political, military, economic or cultural work. This difference does not happen only between us and the enemy. Among comrades sharing the same ideals there can be different observations of important matters, which must be discussed so as to reach unanimity and unity of action; otherwise, there will be no strength for combat and victory.

The revolutionary literature, like the revolution itself, is a conscious activity rather than a spontaneous one. This requires first of all a scientific knowledge of reality, the total reality. Reality always brings to us new knowledges, new things to think about. A minute of being late, a minute of being away can make us feel lost and confused, with no peace of mind for ourselves. We are living in an era of turmoil, an era that witnesses the big leaps forward that nobody has foreseen. The big leaps of many nations and many areas that lead to the excessive development of an entire historical stage. Therefore, if we cannot recognize in a scientific and revolutionary manner the course of history, the pace of history at this time, we will be lost and, in this case, how can we live in harmony with reality and act effectively on the social reality. And once we have lost our direction, no matter how good our intention is, we can very well make dangerous mistakes.

There has never been an era in which the revolutionary storm is raging as furiously as in our era today. And the glorious truth is that our nation and our country are being in the center of the storm of the era. Why after more than 30 years being in the center of the storm do we still maintain peace of mind? Is it because we have recognized reality and actively worked to affect it in the course of history on a scale that we ourselves had not fully foreseen? Why have the people of Vietnam in the world today become the conscience and dignity of mankind? That is because the word Vietnam has become the synonym of revolutionary heroism, the spirit of invincibility, "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." It is these great spiritual values that have brought us peace of mind, which under any circumstances is nearly "unchangeable." What is this peace of mind, if not the manifestation of the attitude, the ability to be the real masters of ourselves, the masters of reality, the masters of the revolution?

However, on the road taken by the revolution there always are new difficulties, the difficulties that pile up and do not seem to be possibly overcome. A big question that is being raised at this time is whether the general situation of the country is good or bad, whether it is moving upward or downward. But as we ask ourselves that question, life still goes on -- doesn't it -- at a speed that we ourselves do not know, just like the passengers on an express train thinking they are not going anywhere after the train has covered a long distance.

Among us here there certainly are some who are confused and feel there are things that are hard to understand in their perception. On the one hand, they see the progress of society, but on the other they feel there has been a decline, sometimes even a retrogression. So where is the truth? This is a matter that needs a scientific perception. It is necessary for everybody, even for an ordinary citizen doing ordinary work. For writers, the "engineers of the soul," to be able to perceive reality is even more important. We are facing a double difficulty -- for us and for people around us. To have a perception for our own good is difficult, and to help people around us to have their own perception is so much more difficult.

Life has so many real exciting things that we need to understand accurately. We cannot be satisfied with feelings and expressions based on subjective wishes. There are so many social phenomena that deserve being the objects of sociology, philosophy, economics, literature and many other sciences. Why does a natural phenomenon arouse the interest of so many scientific circles while a social phenomenon like a suspicious and negative attitude in life is not worth an in-depth study by the scientific circles, including the literary ones? I think that literature is first of all science. If literature [van hoc in Vietnamese] is not based on science [khoa hoc], the word "hoc" should not be there at all. Even in poetry, the genre that allows the freest expression cannot allow itself not to understand reality. If poems are not based on science, they cannot stand or fly; have depth, breadth, and height; nor have the power to move people and to reform society. And they cannot in this case fulfill their function properly.

Literature must originate from life. It is naturally the true life of our people and of the era. And I want to emphasize: the life of consciousness, the socialist life.

We are extremely lucky to live the revolutionary life of tens of millions of self-conscious people. They are self-conscious because they are organized and have ideals and leadership. Not that everything is all good and well, of course, but our generation is happier than the many generations of writers before us who had to find and identify the way by themselves. We now have the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and methodology. We have the communist ideals and the party line that gives light to every step and every situation. And everyday, everywhere, we have so many models of the beautiful life, the life of the collectives, of men, ordinary but great, who represent the revolutionary heroism, the new morality and the new life. We understand that the life we are leading is far from simple and one-way. Nor is it wholly rosy. It still contains so many evils and ills that have not yet been corrected and sometimes come to the surface of life as the dead wood floating downstream on a body of water. No, we are not those people who would close their eyes in front of the truth. But the question is how to view the truth. We must know how to distinguish between white and black, clear and cloudy, and how to seize and grasp the nature and trend of things and of society. That in order to take note and to describe them with a clear perception, with sincere feelings and by the rich language of arts. And that is the job of a true artist.

The most fearful thing for an artist is to stay away from life and not to know the truth. Talent does not come from the sky and can grow only on the basis of scientific knowledge and revolutionary sentiments. Therefore, the point to be discussed is how to equip ourselves with the knowledge of the era and the intelligence of the party and people and to give to our soul the fine noble sentiments of the new men.

I object to sentimentalism in literature and art. Literature and art is the voice of sentiments, but our sentiments are illuminated by reason. Without reason there cannot be any fine sentiments. To have both reason and feelings -- that is the characteristic of real men.

The revolutionary literature and art must be that kind of literature and art -- having reason and feelings.

How can we generally evaluate Vietnam's literature? I think that our literature has acquired an entire foundation since the August Revolution which lies on the reality of the rich and exciting life in many areas.

I cannot remember all of the works that have created that foundation. Perhaps they are not very high yet. But it is illogical and unjust to say that no literary works have deserved being those of the nation yet.

Complacency and arrogance are the worst ill in the world. But the complex of inferiority and lack of self-esteem are not virtues either. If we have a novel, a play, a painting, a piece of music or a poem that carries meaning, reflects reality in a lively manner, has the power to lift the soul and scope of thinking and vision for men and moves the revolution forward, it is gold. Many such works put together deserve being called representative of a period.

Nothing is more discouraging for a pedestrian than feeling that he never reaches his destination. A person having self-respect always wants to reach forward. But he very much needs a milestone to know how far he has gone, although he knows miles and miles still lie ahead. I think that the absence of milestones on the road is something harmful for the energy of men. They will lose confidence and lose faith in one another. And faith is a very big thing. Men do not live on rice and water alone but on love and faith. How can they live if love and faith are lost?

Suppose there are no roses, I'm satisfied with a myrtle flower just because it is a flower. Who can say that myrtle flowers do not have their own beauty? If you have to go through a hill on a hot sunny day where there is no shade, you will find how much you love the myrtle flowers! And then you think of the sweet fruit, even the myrtle berries. "As one is hungry, one eats a myrtle berry," not an orange, as a folk song goes. In that sense, a myrtle berry deserves our love more than 10 oranges under some other circumstances. I welcome that myrtle berry, that poor person's myrtle berry. Those who do not live the life of hardship of our people will not understand anything, nor will they cherish the values that we ourselves create in blood and tears.

Do not lose the faith of men and in men. The communist humanism is first of all that thing. People who have self-respect, who show self-assertion, who are self-confident and have confidence in one another.

I have total confidence in our generations. As the bamboos get old, the shoots grow in their place. But today we are lucky as we have many generations of the same time frame capable of bringing to one another a lot of vitality and experience and supplementing one another. Communism truly is the spring of mankind. Communists do not know old age. Scientists, as well as true artists, always remain creative, for they are always ardently interested in men and life. I wish we all could be forever creative artists putting out valuable works for the people, for today and tomorrow.

Valuable works.... That is the greatest wish of each and every one of us. However, value does not reside in the length of a literary work. Less words but more meaning is better than more words but less meaning. Some books that are hundreds of pages long only bother printers and readers. On the other hand, two 6-8 verses are enough to echo from one generation to another.

We are living within the fully vital socialist system. The literary undertaking does not belong to only a small group. Nowadays beauty is not found only at the peaks of talent but also at different heights, in a broad socialist literature. We have the happiness of living and creating in the Vietnamese land of sizzling revolution and under the leadership of the party -- the party of intelligence, conscience, the nation and the era. In this land there already exists a truly revolutionary literature and art, which everyday acquires more national colors and socialist character.

We are moving toward better tomorrows and a greater literature and art.

No difficulties are insurmountable. We need only to move forward.

I wish you eternal youth, the youth of communism and of our forever young revolutionary literature!

5598
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 76984

11 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2234

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 76984

11 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2234

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Briefs

Youths' Anti-crime Activities 1
Nghia Binh Defense Lines 1
'Illegal' Emigrants Tried 1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs

SRV, PRK Provincial Cooperation 2
Venezuelan Solidarity Committee Condolences 2
Soviet Army Sports Team 2
Intellectuals Visit Hungary 2
Tractor Maintenance Station 3
Reception of GDR Aid 3
Ministers Visit Algerian Exhibition 3
Bulgarian Trade Union Delegation Greeted 3
Scientific Cooperation Agreement Signed 4
Geological Exploration Accord 4
GDR Justice Ministry Delegation 4
GDR Education Ministry Delegation 4
Swedish Film Makers Visit 4
SRV, CSSR Sign Protocol 5
Assistance to Kampuchea 5
Soviet-Aided Port Projects 5

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' Editorial Hails Youth Congress
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 19 Nov 80)............... 6

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

New Economic Zone Being Settled in SRV's Central Highlands
(VNA, 20 Nov 80)... 8

'NHAN DAN' Article Discusses Pricing Policies
(Doan Trong Truyen; NHAN DAN, 8 Nov 80)........................ 9

Briefs
New Economic Zones' Conference 14

AGRICULTURE

Provincial Meeting Views Agricultural Progress
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Nov 80)........................... 15

Agricultural Figures for Northern Provinces, Cities
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Nov 80)........................... 17

'NHAN DAN' Discusses Subsidiary Crop Targets
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 25 Nov 80)............... 18

Provinces Suffer Extensive Storm Damage
(NHAN DAN, 3 Oct 80)... 20

Provinces Increase Crop Area as Storm Damage Compensation
(NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80)... 21

Vo Chi Cong Addresses Veterinary Institute Conference
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Nov 80)........................... 22

Briefs
Hanoi Winter Crops 24
Hai Hung Rice Harvest 24
Thai Binh Rice Harvest 24
Binh Tri Thien Winter Crops 24
Dong Thap Grain Collection 24
Long An Winter-Spring Rice 24
Ho Chi Minh City Summer-Fall Crops 25
Hau Giang Grain Collection 25
Minh Hai Grain Collection 25
Ha Tuyen Rice 25
Ha Bac Winter Crops 25
Thai Binh Crops 25
Lam Dong Grain Collection 25
Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm 25
Ho Chi Minh City Rice 26
An Giang Grain Collection 26
Ben Tre Grain Collection 26
Dong Thap Grain Obligation 26
Tay Ninh Paddy, Sugarcane Collection 26

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Speech by Building Minister Dong Si Nguyen
(Dong Si Nguyen; XAY DUNG, Aug 80)........................... 27

Editorial Urges Increased Geological Survey
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80).............................. 36

Briefs
Movie House Collapse 38
Construction Projects 38
Hoang Lien Son Mines 38
Cao Bang Industrial Production 38

LIGHT INDUSTRY

GDR Funded Watch Repair Plant Begins Operation
(NHAN DAN, 2 Oct 80)....................................... 39

Briefs
Fresh-Water Fish Preparing 40
Industrial Achievements 40
Ho Chi Minh City Handicraft Production 40

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities.............................. 41

Information on Vietnamese Personalities.............................. 45

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi Review of Events for 16 Jun-15 Jul 1980
(VIETNAM COURIER, Aug 80)................................ 49

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

YOUTHS' ANTI-CRIME ACTIVITIES--Young members of the Hanoi Railway Security Post have set up youth control teams to supervise the activities of youth union members and youths and to track down criminals operating in the railway station area. Their activities have contributed to reducing the crime rate by half over previously and recovering a lot of property for the people and the state. Meanwhile, youths of the security forces of Binh Tri Thien have coordinated with the local armed forces to break a case involving a railway station employee who worked together with dishonest merchants to trade in rice illegally. [BK180349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 80]

NGHIA BINH DEFENSE LINES--The Binh Son District Party Committee has directed local echelons in building firm defense lines and increasing militia and self-defense forces. Recently, they conducted a combating exercise with the participation of more than 2,000 officers and combatants of the province's militia and self-defense forces, who practiced the evacuation of 10,000 people from a key zone to safe areas. [BK180817 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 10 Nov 80]

'ILLEGAL' EMIGRANTS TRIED--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The people's tribunal at the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector has tried Le Van Le and his two associates for committing murder and attempted illegal emigration. Le, a former Saigon soldier, and his partners drowned two fishermen in the sea and seized their boat to flee away. Le Van Le was sentenced to life imprisonment. The other culprits were given prison sentences from 16 and 18 years. [Text] [OW221721 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 22 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

SRV, PRK PROVINCIAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Nov--A delegation from the Kampuchean province of Kandal, near Phnom Penh, recently visited the Vietnamese province of Ben Tre with which it has sworn brotherhood. The two delegations signed many contracts on cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, cultural and social fields. While in Ben Tre, the Kampuchean delegates visited a number of local economic and cultural establishments. [Text] [OW051651 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 4 Nov 80]

VENEZUELAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDOLENCES--Hanoi, VNA, 6 Nov--Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, today sent the following message to the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam: "We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Cesar Rengifo, an outstanding cultural and social activist of Venezuela and Latin America, and president of the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam. We wish to convey our deep condolences to the Venezuelan Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam and to the bereaved family of Cesar Rengifo." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORTS TEAM--Hanoi, VNA, 7 Nov--The table and lawn tennis team of the Soviet Army Central Club led by Colonel P. Dmitriy left here yesterday after playing friendship matches with local and army teams in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. The Soviet guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Min at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 7 Nov 80]

INTELLECTUALS VISIT HUNGARY--Hanoi, VNA, 8 Nov--A group of intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City led by Dr Nuyen Minh Triet paid a visit to Hungary from 20 October to 5 November at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council. They were received by G. Szentistvanyi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and deputy general secretary of the People's Patriotic Front, who reiterated Hungary's continued support and assistance to the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. They also met Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council; Sandor Harmati, president of the Committee for Solidarity with Peoples Struggling for Independence; and other Hungarian intellectuals. They also visited several cultural, scientific and technical establishments. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 8 Nov 80]

TRACTOR MAINTENANCE STATION--Hanoi, VNA, 8 Nov--A tractor maintenance station built with Soviet aid was inaugurated in the central highlands province of Lam Dong on 4 November. The station, the first of its kind in the southern provinces, will handle almost 50 tractors with capacity ranging from 58 to 100 horse-power. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0244 GMT 8 Nov 80]

RECEPTION OF GDR AID--Hanoi, VNA, 12 Nov--Gifts from the GDR were received here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries and the Committee for the Reception of GDR Aid under the Vietnam Foreign Trade Ministry. The gifts were transported by the cargo ship, The Nienburg. The reception ceremony was attended by Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the presidium, and Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Countries; Nguyen Tu, head of the Committee for the Reception of GDR Aid, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Commission for External Relations of the Party Central Committee, the ministries of education and public health, and of establishments with special relations with the GDR. Ambassador Klaus Zorn and other officials and the GDR Embassy in Vietnam were also present. The gifts include cloth, clothing, school supplies, medical equipment, sewing machines, typewriters, food and other equipment, worth a total of six million GDR marks. [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Nov 80]

MINISTERS VISIT ALGERIAN EXHIBITION--Hanoi, VNA, 15 Nov--An exhibition of the Algerian economy opened here this morning under the joint auspices of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and the Algerian National Organisation of Fairs (ONAFEX). Present were Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nguyen Chanh, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and many other Vietnamese representatives. Algerian charge d'affaires Youcef Mehenni, and Hocine Saadi, ONAFEX deputy director-general and head of an Algerian Government exhibition mission. Addressing the opening ceremony, Nguyen Chanh warmly welcomed the Algerian people's achievements. He said he believed that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would constantly consolidate and develop. The Algerian exhibition, the first of its kind here since Algeria's liberation in 1954, displays samples of products of 23 Algerian national companies specializing in mining, mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering. A big part of the exhibition is devoted to consumer and cultural goods. On 14 November the Algerian charge d'affaires held a press conference on the exhibition. [Text] [OW151537 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 15 Nov 80]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION GREETED--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--A mass meeting was held here tonight to welcome a delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Misho Mishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the council. Present at the meeting were Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communit Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and other union leaders. Bulgarian charge d'affaires A.I. Boris Stoytchev was also present. Addressing the meeting, Tran Anh Lien, member of the Secretariat of the V.N.F.T.U. and secretary of the Hanoi VNFTU organisation, acclaimed the Bulgarian people's successes in building socialism over the past 36 years. He highly valued the wholehearted support and assistance given by the party, government, trade unions and the entire people of Bulgaria to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. Misho Mishev spoke highly of the militant solidarity between the working class and peoples of Bulgaria and Vietnam. He said the party, the government, the trade unions and the people of Bulgaria would always side with the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence. [Text] [OW211717 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 21 Nov 80]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--A delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, led by its director Tran Dai Nghia, recently visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. J. Kozesnik, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Academy of Sciences; B. Kvasil, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, vice president of the academy, and others held talks with the Vietnamese delegation on the development of all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak academy and the Vietnamese institute and on Czechoslovakia's assistance for the development of Vietnamese science and technology. The delegation also called at various scientific establishments and met many scientists in Prague, Bratislava and Brno. J. Havlin, secretary of the C.P.C.Z.C.C., and Zahradnik, premier of the federal government cordially received the delegation. They praised Vietnam's international prestige and influence and pledged to enhance relations in all fields, including scientific relations, between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Tran Dai Nghia, on behalf of the Vietnam Scientific Institute and Kozesnik, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, signed an agreement on scientific cooperation for 1981-1985 between the two countries. Kvasil, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [OW211637 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 21 Nov 80]

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION ACCORD--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--An agreement on cooperation in geological exploration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Halle, the German Democratic Republic, by delegates to the 40th conference of the Permanent Geological Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Tran Duc Luong, director-general of the Vietnamese General Department of Geology, signed the agreement. Under this agreement the member countries of the committee will provide technical assistance to Vietnam in geological exploration of certain minerals and inigzological research in the 1981-90 period. [Text] [OW241627 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 24 Nov 80]

GDR JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the German Democratic Republic led by Minister H.J. Heusinger, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today for a friendly visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed by Minister Tran Quang Huy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and chairman of the Government Legislation Committee, and others. G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn was also present. [Text] [OW241601 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Nov 80]

GDR EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A delegation of the Ministry of Education of the German Democratic Republic led by Minister Mrs Margot Honecker, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of Germany, arrived here this afternoon for a friendship visit to Vietnam. It was welcomed at the airport by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education, and others. G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn was present. [Text] [OW241559 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Nov 80]

SWEDISH FILM MAKERS VISIT--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--A delegation of the Swedish Film Centre recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information. The delegation included Ulf Berggren, director and producer, and Ingela Romare, director. During its stay, the delegation visited Yen So cooperative in the suburbs of Hanoi and met with and shot a film about actress Tra Giang. The visitors were received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Dr Nguyen Khac Vien. They had working sessions with Vietnamese colleagues and agreed on a plan of cooperation. [Text] [OW251603 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 25 Nov 80]

SRV, CSSR SIGN PROTOCOL--According to a Prague report, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak State Film Commission, a delegation from the SRV Culture and Information Ministry led by Comrade Ha Xuan Truong, deputy culture and information minister and chairman of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association, paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia from 15 to 20 November. Comrade Ha Xuan Truong and Dr Jiri Furs, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and director general of the Czechoslovak State Film, on behalf of the motion picture sectors of the two countries, signed a cooperation protocol for 1981-83 on 19 November in Prague. [Text] [OW251357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 80]

ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA--Phu Khanh Province has recently dispatched many groups of economic, educational and medical cadres together with large quantities of machinery, spare parts and equipment to help its sister province of Stung Treng in Kampuchea step up production and improve the local people's livelihood. The provincial agricultural sector has also supplied this Kampuchean province with 100 tons of paddy and corn seeds and more than 3,000 plowshares and assisted it in building a pig farm. Meanwhile, cadres sent by the provincial water conservancy are assisting the sister province in making preparations for the construction of a dam early next year. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 80]

SOVIET-AIDED PORT PROJECTS--To mark the 63rd anniversary of the great October socialist revolution, cadres and workers of the Sea Route Project Engineering Corporation and Soviet specialists at Hai Phong Port recently completed 6 projects. These projects include the building of 2 cranes, a light tower, a 60-meter draining sewer and a 3,000-square meter dock. [BK180815 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL HAILS YOUTH CONGRESS

BK200920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Nov 80

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 November editorial: "Heartily Greet the Nationwide Youth Congress"]

[Text] The Fourth Nationwide Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress opens today in Hanoi. This is a major holiday for youths throughout the country, and a particularly significant political activity of youths in the new stage of the revolution--the stage when the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the young generation throughout the country are assuming great and glorious tasks, taking the lead in successfully building socialism and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Our party and state and all our people and soldiers have always paid attention to and placed confidence in our youths, the shock force of all stages of the Vietnamese revolution. Over the past half a century, our youths, educated and trained by our party and President Ho Chi Minh, have been in the forefront of the protracted and extremely arduous struggle, where they have won a very glorious victory for our fatherland's independence, freedom and socialism, and for our international obligation. In recent years, our youths throughout the country have always been present in the struggle to overcome the aftermath of war and to build and defend the country. They have scored glorious feats of arms in the new stage, thus making glorious contributions to winning two wars criminally waged by the Beijing reactionaries, and to firmly maintaining national independence. They have enthusiastically embarked on the task of building socialism throughout the country.

The current Fourth Nationwide Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, with the participation of more than 600 delegates, symbolizes the will and intellect of the youths and union members throughout the country. It will draw from lessons on union-related tasks and on the path of struggle of youths so that they will understand the historic mission of the union and the Vietnamese young generation in the new era. It will devise a new revolutionary action program for the union and youths.

In the recent past, our entire party and all our people and soldiers, with their most splendid sentiments toward youths, have paid attention to helping and providing favorable conditions for youths to hold grassroots-level union congresses so that the Fourth Nationwide Youth Union Congress will obtain the finest results. Our people's armed forces are paying great attention to this great activity of youth throughout the country. The congresses of all leading union echelons in the army have been properly convened. The youths' revolutionary action movement is in full swing in many units and has actively contributed to the success of the nationwide union congress. Our people nationwide, ranging from parents to teenagers, Vietnamese overseas and friends throughout the world are attentively following the Fourth Nationwide Union Congress. They place confidence in the Congress and expect that it will open a new, glorious development stage for our country's youth movement.

Through the seething revolutionary action movements, youths in the army are striving to train, stand combat ready, work selflessly, score outstanding achievements, vigorously develop the success of the All-Army Youth Union Congress and heartily greet and wish the Fourth Nationwide Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union splendid success.

CSO: 4209

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE BEING SETTLED IN SRV'S CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

OW200408 Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--A waste area in Duc Trong district, Lam Dong Province in the central highlands of Vietnam has been transformed into a new economic zone where more than 1,600 families from Hanoi have settled since the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975.

The settlers have so far reclaimed and tilled 3,200 hectares, built two farms, nine agricultural and afforestation cooperatives, eight experimental farms, a tractor station and 200 kilometres of roads and high-voltage lines linked to the resort town of Da Lat.

They have spent hundreds of thousands of workdays building four dams, a reservoir and a seven-kilometre canal to supply enough water for thousands of hectares of cultivated land.

Over the past 4 years, the Hanoi new economic zone has produced almost 3,000 tonnes of food and nearly 50 tonnes of beans, raised 360 cows, 1,500 pigs and 13,000 fowls.

Seven thousand six hundred square metres of housing space and eight secondary and primary schools have also been set up. Most recently, an infirmary with 100 beds was completed and placed under the direction of a doctor from the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital in Hanoi. The zone now has 100 medical workers including 9 doctors and 20 assistant doctors.

A mobile film projection team, 11 amateur art troupes and 7 soccer and 9 volleyball teams have been set up. All children of the settlers are attending school.

According to an initial survey, over 80 percent of the families in the new economic zone have improved their living standards since leaving the capital city.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Tam, a member of a co-op named after Hanoi's Dong Anh suburban district, was, at first, very concerned about her children's education. But now all her children are going to school. Her eldest is a ninth grader at the junior high school in Lam Dong.

The new economic zone plans to add another 10,000 hectares of mulberries, expand silk processing and grow an additional 1,000 hectares of coffee, 1,000 hectares of tea and 1,000 hectares of food crops under the third five-year plan (1981-85). It will raise the number of livestock to more than 3,000 cows and buffaloes.

CSO: 4220

'NHAN DAN' ARTICLE DISCUSSES PRICING POLICIES

BK261236 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Prof Doan Trong Truyen of the Central Institute for Economic Management Study: "Pricing Policy in the Present Stage"--passages within slantlines denotes boldface print as published]

[Text] Price is a common symbol of many kinds of economic, political and social relations, one of the most complex problems in the economic life, and the convergence of many relations of interests. Any concept of price which is simplistic and one-sided and which does not proceed from the common interests (of the entire society and people represented by the state) and those of each stratum of the people, and from both the immediate and long-term interests, will lead to errors.

A pricing policy is always a major policy and a constant concern of our party and state. It is closely linked with all economic policies, the national economy and the ever-changing life in each stage of socialist construction. Therefore, once the politico-economic conditions have undergone important changes, the price system must also be appropriately readjusted.

The building, readjustment and improvement of the price system in each period must rely on the following objective foundations and bases of pricing:

--The value of goods, or specifically, the costs of production and circulation and a reasonable profit margin.

--The guidelines and policies aimed at developing the economy and building the new economic structure; relations between the various sectors and economic zones; and relations between accumulation and consumption.

--Relations between supply and demand and between the commodities funds and the people's actual purchasing power (which is closely linked with the volume of money in circulation).

--Foreign economic relations and international market prices.

When these bases change, prices should also be appropriately readjusted so that they may exercise their basic functions more fully. These functions are: calculating and measuring the use of social labor, redistributing national income, stimulating production and increasing labor productivity and economic results.

At present, the pricing policy and the readjustment of the price system according to it are aimed at:

a. Stimulating and supporting the development of production, especially agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods; encouraging and promoting exchanges of goods between the cities and countryside and among economic zones; and expanding the exchange of goods with foreign countries. To do so, we must ensure that economic units have enough money to cover the reasonable costs of production and circulation and make adequate profits. We must also correct some of the irrationalities in the relations between the prices of agricultural products and those of industrial goods.

b. Contributing to stabilizing the national finance by reducing unreasonable use of the state budget to compensate for losses involved in the purchases and sales of imported goods as well as locally-made goods at a time when the prices of goods bought from the international market have increased manifold; and helping balance the state budget and regulate the circulation of money.

c. Regulating supply and demand; encouraging economization, especially in the use of consumer goods; reducing the pressure exerted by "demand" on "supply" at a time when production is still to be faced with many difficulties in the years ahead; and using more resolutely the relations between goods and money and cutting down on subsidies (which are still too extensive) in the distribution and consumption policy.

d. Regulate the income of people of various strata, readjust in a more rational manner the actual relations of income and livelihood between workers and peasants, stabilize the livelihood of the laboring people in the state and collective sectors, pay specific attention to stabilizing the income of salaried people, and readjust the irrational income of those people who are engaging in illegal dealings (profiteers and blackmarketeers).

e. Create a flexible pricing system so as to, along with expanding the business of the state- and collectively-run trade sectors, successfully struggle against speculative activities in the free market, against the natural tendency of price increases that squeeze consumers and against the sabotage activities of those hostile to our country in the fields of market and price; gradually stabilize the market and bring the free-market price back to a reasonable rate.

The readjustment of prices must be considered under conditions where the economy, which has just recovered from a long period of war and national partition, is still fraught with difficulties caused by the enemy and natural calamities, and where financial, marketing, pricing, monetary and welfare activities have not yet been stabilized. Therefore, at the time being, we cannot expect a stable and totally reasonable pricing system. All we can do now is to readjust a portion of this system and its close relationship with the wages of office and manual workers and with the income of the people of other strata.

Considering the current situation and the goals for improving distribution and circulation, the present pricing policy must be aimed at: /stabilizing the retail prices of those commodities essential to maintaining the people's livelihood, readjusting a number of highly unreasonable prices, exercising the dual-price policy, and struggling to stabilize the market and prices./

a. /Maintain a stable retail price/ for those essential goods needed to sell to office and manual workers, peasants, collectively-hired handicraft workers and those having economic relations with the state. Such a price stabilization is very necessary for security of the people's livelihood, especially those who are on the state payroll such as office and manual workers.

If the state has to readjust prices of certain goods, due to requirements for encouraging production, readjusting the relationship between supply and demand, regulating the income of the people of various strata and reducing or making up for irrational budgetary deficits, it must take steps to compensate office and manual workers and those people having economic relations with the state. In order to avoid unnecessary upheavals, the scope of readjustment must be limited to those visibly unreasonable prices.

Along with stabilizing the retail prices of the above essential commodities, the state must also exercise the policies of /stabilizing the purchasing prices (and the purchasing quota)/ for farm products for obligatory sales, and /stabilizing the prices of those essential production materials/ needed for supply to cooperatives, production collectives and peasants in accordance with two-way economic contracts. The state must take an initiative in maintaining a /rational relationship/ between the purchasing prices for agricultural, forestry and marine products and the selling prices for production materials regardless of whether or not these products and materials are contracted to be purchased or sold at set prices or agreed upon prices.

b. /Applying the Two-Price Policy/

The state applies two prices in retailing: /the stabilized supply price/ and /the commercial business price/.

The supply price is applied for goods reserved for sale to workers, civil servants and persons having economic relations with the state, in order to ensure their real income.

The commercial business price is designed to ensure that trade organizations make enough to cover expenditures, inclduing those involved in purchasing goods at agreed upon prices, that they have reasonable profits, and that the trade sector can regularly sell goods at their stores to everyone, thereby exerting an impact on the struggle to gradually reduce the prices in the "free" market to a reasonable level.

Application of the commercial business price is an imperative measure to contribute to restoring the balance between supply and demand and stabilizing the market and prices in the present conditions. It also helps to create favorable conditions for the socialist trade sector to expand its operations and satisfactorily support production and the people's life, and prevent speculation, collusion and abuse.

Application of the commercial business price must be guided with flexibility. This price can be changed according to the real situation. The objective to be achieved is to gradually lower the commercial business price to a reasonable level on the basis of stepping up production and stabilizing distribution and circulation.

In collection and purchase, aside from the /stabilized collection and purchase-directed price/ applied for the agricultural products obligatorily sold by cooperatives, production collectives and peasants to the state, the state applies the /agreed upon price/ for the agricultural products it collects and purchases in excess of the obligatory amount. This price is highly necessary for ensuring the peasants' freedom to dispose of the remaining products after they have fulfilled their obligation to the state. At the same time, it creates favorable conditions for the socialist trade sector to expand its operations and control more goods so as to meet the people's demand, (with regard to tobacco in particular, which is monopolized by the state, the stabilized directed price will be applied in obligatory collection and purchase, and an adequate incentive price will be applied in nonobligatory collection and purchase.)

Two different prices will also be applied for the goods (means of production and some consumer goods) supplied by the state to cooperatives, production collectives and peasants: /the stabilized supply price/ for the goods supplied by the state according to stabilized two-way contracts, and /the agreed upon price/ for the goods supplied in excess of the amount required.

With regard to state-run enterprises, aside from the /stabilized directed wholesale price/ applied for the goods produced with state-supplied raw materials, these enterprises can sell to the trade sector, at /business-insuring price/, the goods produced with raw materials which do not fall under the exclusive management of the state and which have to be bought at agreed upon prices, and the byproducts turned out with the discards and rejects not under the exclusive management of the state. This business-insuring price is applied to create favorable conditions for enterprises to actively and fully use the labor and equipment available to produce more essential products for society and provide more jobs for workers and civil servants, thereby increasing the incomes of the enterprises themselves as well as of workers, civil servants and the state.

/Struggling against the natural tendency of price increase in the free market/ is now an urgent task. The free market price depends primarily on the law of supply and demand. But in a situation where socialist transformation and construction is being carried out, and under the system of proletarian dictatorship, the free market cannot remain separate from the socialist market. The state and the state-run economic sector are fully able to limit and forestall this negative tendency of the free market. However, we must realize that this is a complex and thorny side of the struggle between the two paths--socialism and capitalism.

There have been a rising trend in the prices of many goods. Fluctuations in the prices of goods have been noted in certain areas and at certain moments. We should realize that this fluctuation has not been caused by the readjustment of prices and the application of the dual price policy by the state as it existed before the application of these measures. The rising trend of market price is a consequence of an imbalance between supply and demand or between currency and goods which has long existed. It is especially noted that recently, due to the consequences of this year's great natural calamities--namely typhoons No 4 and No 6--the supply of a number of grain and food products has decreased markedly in the market. A number of private individuals dealing in industrial, commercial and service businesses have taken advantage of this opportunity to increase the prices of goods and services to exorbitant levels. While facing such a situation, we must heighten vigilance against enemy psychological warfare activities aimed at sowing suspicions among our people and undermining our economy.

As a preventive measure against negative results which may occur in the implementation of the dual-price policy and the readjustment of prices, we must enhance market management against profiteering and blackmarketeering. In a situation where production is still fraught with difficulties, the system of supply and demand is imbalanced and the free market is still fairly large, we should not loosen our control over the market but should manage it with the use of both /the economic and administrative/ measures. The state- and collectively-run trade sectors must expand the scope of their service and commercial businesses as well as the types of their goods; must organize a marketing network and implement the dual-price policy in a skillful, unhesitating and flexible manner.

It is particularly important for various state organs to increase their market and price control measures against any attempt by private traders to increase market prices so as to compete with the state in purchasing farm produce in concentrated production and specialized cultivation areas where purchasing activities are uniformly conducted by the state; and against any attempt to increase selling prices above listed prices or prices established by the state. They must strive to fully collect industrial and commercial taxes, keep themselves informed of all transactions and of the profits these transactions fetch on the market, scrupulously enforce regulations requiring private traders to register the trademarks of their goods, declare their net business income and profits and list prices. It is meaningless, naive and ineffective for the state to simply carry out "pricing" without controlling production and business establishments. However, failing to employ this method in conjunction with economic (business) methods is meant to give up a sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to tie up our own hands in dealing with the forces that are obstructing socialism--namely the spontaneous appearance and petty speculative activities of small producers who have evaded state control, and the remnant force of the bourgeoisie that has yet to be transformed and is opposing socialism--and to sit still in the face of hostile forces that are opposing and sabotaging socialism--namely the political enemy of the regime, imperialism, the expansionists and their henchmen--as well as economic saboteurs including speculators, smugglers and illegal traders.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES' CONFERENCE--On 4 and 5 November, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and mobilization committee for building new economic zones held a conference in Hanoi to review the work of building new economic zones in Lam Dong Province in the past 4 years. More than 400 delegates representing various sectors at the central level and in the municipality attended. From 1976 to 1980, some 1,738 households and 4,995 laborers in Hanoi were sent to build new economic zones in Lam Dong. The conference received a commendation certificate awarded by the government's premier to the cadres and people of Hanoi for their achievements in building new economic zones in the past 4 years. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Nov 80]

CSO: 4220

PROVINCIAL MEETING VIEWS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

BK260952 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The committee for the transformation of southern agriculture recently held a meeting in Phu Khanh Province with the leaders of agricultural cadres of the provinces in the central coastal areas, the central highlands and the central sectors. The purpose of the meeting was to assess the agricultural cooperativization movement over the past 3 years--1978-1980--to become familiar with the new situation and to discuss guidelines for and tasks involved in consolidating the agricultural cooperativization movement in the days ahead.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the committee for the transformation of southern agriculture, presided over the meeting.

To date, provinces from Binh Tri Thien down to Thuan Hai and in the central highlands have established 1,580 cooperatives and 3,188 production collectives, covering 90.8 percent of collectivized peasant families and 78.8 percent of the cultivated areas. These cooperatives and production collectives have stabilized their production and increased their output. From 60-70 percent of cooperative members earned an income equivalent to or greater than the income they earned as individual cultivators. Material and technical bases for agricultural production and social welfare bases have also been gradually established.

The fundamental principles of socialist economic management have been implemented. A large contingent of cadres has been educated and trained in schools and through the activities of the mass revolutionary movement. Though these cadres are still inexperienced in the application of agricultural techniques, they have won the people's confidence.

Through the cooperativization movement, party and administrative organs and mass organizations have been further consolidated, while cultural, social, security, defense and grain obligation tasks have developed positively.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong commended party committees and provincial administrative echelons in the central coastal areas and the central highlands for their ability and creativeness in grasping and applying the party's lines on collectivization in localities with different specific conditions. He also commended them for their determination and for their integration of leadership in carrying out the agricultural transformation task in close association with the national construction task. As a result, the cooperativization movement has been vigorously developed and is of benefit to various economic, political, social and cultural sectors.

Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong also pointed out shortcomings and weakness in the movement and said: The first and most important task of the provinces in the central areas and central highlands in the days ahead is to concentrate efforts on consolidating cooperatives and production collectives. This task is more difficult and complex than the task of motivating and organizing the cooperativization movement. It requires close supervision by party committees and administrative echelons, and positive coordination by and assistance from various sectors and mass organizations.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL FIGURES FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES, CITIES

BK220702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on 568,000 hectares as of 15 November. This figure accounts for 50.4 percent of the sown acreage and is approximately 260,000 hectares less than the same period last year.

Over the past 10 days, thanks to greater efforts and a rational regulation of manpower for 10th-month rice harvesting and winter crop production, the north has been able to harvest 26,000 hectares of rice per day. This harvesting pace is considered slow, however, considering the fact that rice has been ripe.

Over the past 10 days, the north has planted an additional 61,000 hectares of winter crops. Although the sowing schedule for corn and sweet potatoes is already over, various provinces are continuing to plant corn and sweet potatoes, thus lagging behind schedule. Meanwhile, various localities are stepping up their efforts to care for and fertilize their winter crops. In general, corn and sweet potatoes have developed favorably. Sporadic cases of insect infestation have been reported in certain areas where preventive and control efforts are being made.

In order to prepare for the 5th-month spring production which is now in an intensive preparatory stage, various provinces have so far sown nearly 21,000 hectares of rice seedling beds and germinated some 6,400 hectares of duckweed.

In general, the preparations for the 5th-month spring production are still moving slowly. The amount of fertilizer available is still small and soil preparation is still moving slowly. As rice seedlings have been sown too early, they are now already old enough. It might be wasteful if we fail to quickly plow the land and transplant these rice seedlings.

CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES SUBSIDIARY CROP TARGETS

BK261212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[NHAN DAN 26 November editorial: "Quickly Increase the Production of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Summary] "In a part dealing with grain, the resolution of the Fourth National Party Congress pointed to the need to vigorously accelerate the production of such subsidiary food crops as sweet potato, manioc, potato and kaoliang by setting up concentrated areas for their intensive cultivation and processing. Our Party Central Committee and government have also set forth many concrete policies and measures for accelerating the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and consuming subsidiary crop products."

Subsidiary crops--formerly classified as farinaceous plants of little importance, whose products were used mainly in making cakes and cookies or in combating famine--have now been gradually elevated to a level commensurate with their economic value. They have also come to be considered as major food crops alongside rice.

"In the immediate future, only by accelerating the production of and introducing subsidiary crops as staple in our daily diet and by increasing the proportion of these crops to at least 30 percent of the total grain output, will we be able to satisfactorily and firmly solve the grain problem facing our country. Besides, we still need a large quantity of subsidiary crops to process as animal feed and to use as raw materials for the food and light industrial sectors and for export.

"The area and total output of dried subsidiary crops in 1980 have doubled those in 1976, from 940,000 hectares and 1.630 million tons to 1.7 million hectares and 3.5 million tons."

Since liberation, the production of subsidiary crops has been accelerated and carried out faster in the southern provinces than in the north. Certain localities in the south have also begun to replace rice with subsidiary crops for human and animal consumption. Despite such progress, the production of subsidiary crops still faces numerous problems--production, circulation, distribution, consumption--which must be solved urgently.

"The pace of subsidiary crop production in recent years, however, has slowed in all three aspects--acreage, yield and total output. These crops accounted for only 20 percent of the total grain output--some 10 percent lower than the planned norm. The areas of corn alone decreased by 30,000 hectares, from 390,000 hectares in 1977 to 360,000 hectares in 1979.

"Noteworthy is that the yield of subsidiary crops, which is already low, is showing sign of decrease. Meanwhile, due to failure to provide each locality with specific guidelines, poor results have been obtained in the production of these crops."

We are capable of overcoming these difficulties and can expand the subsidiary crop area through multicropping and land reclamation. We can open up and put under cultivation millions of hectares of virgin land in areas from the mountainous region to the coastline, with appropriate kinds of subsidiary crops.

"To make it possible for us to accelerate intensive cultivation, improve the soil and expand the subsidiary crop area, it is necessary to extensively and flexibly allot contractual work on the basis of rationally ensuring the interests of the state, the collectives and the laborers."

We can increase the production of subsidiary crops in a vigorous and steady manner if we know how to formulate appropriate investment plans, effective measures and correct policies for localities with large areas of subsidiary crops.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES SUFFER EXTENSIVE STORM DAMAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung Provinces Overcome Storm, Flood Damage, Restore Production"/

/Text/ Salt production cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province are concentrating labor and materials to rebuild dikes, repair ditch and salt system fields and rapidly begin the winter salt production.

After Storm 6, nearly the salt field dike and ditch systems were seriously damaged. The cooperatives mobilized from 80 to 90 percent of their labor to dredge ditches, rebuild dikes, place lattice along the dikes, remove silt from the reservoirs and place the salt fields into prompt production after the storm.

The Thanh Hoa Provincial Salt Branch joined the district party committees and people's committees in the districts of Hau Loc, Quang Xuong and Tinh Gia to prepare from 800 to 1,000 tons of lime and tens of thousands of pieces of bamboo to supply the salt production cooperatives for rapidly repairing the salt fields, assuring 50 percent of the area for winter production.

Storm 6 caused great losses for the people of Nghia Dan District in Nghe Tinh Province. The rice, subidiary food crops, housing and orchards suffered great damage, causing difficulties in production and daily living. The cooperatives and farmers in Nghia Dan rapidly assisted each other to overcome the consequences of the storm, to actively prepare for winter production and to assure the planting of 1,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and more than 700 hectares of corn. The district supervised cooperatives in quickly harvesting manioc uprooted by the storm and in building river flood plain fields to raise vegetables and subsidiary food crops. People in the district also fully utilized the land, including garden and fallow land, for the winter crop in order to have many vegetables and subsidiary food crops to overcome difficulties in grain.

Partially compensating for losses caused by the storm, Ninh Thanh District in Hai Hung Province this year expanded the winter crop area by 8,580 hectares, 53 percent of the field area, nearly 2,000 hectares more than during the winter season last year.

The district sent cadres down to assist the cooperatives in formulating winter production plans, to inspect the amount and quality of seed, to fertilize and to transfer 123 tons of white potato seed from locations with excesses to those with shortages.

The cooperatives uniformly drained the fields of ripe tenth-month rice, immediately harvesting the ripe rice to free the land for working the winter crop. Ninh Thanh has attained 65,000 tons of barnyard manure and nearly 60,000 tons of dry soil for the winter crop and is actively planting white potatoes on the wet ground. The district station has received a plan for working 20 percent of the winter crop area land for the cooperatives.

7300
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES INCREASE CROP AREA AS STORM DAMAGE COMPENSATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 80 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Sow, Transplant 2,909,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice, 87.4 Percent of Planned Level; Northern Provinces Strive To Care for Rice on Recently Drained Land"/

/Text/ According to the Statistics General Department, the entire nation by 25 September had sown and transplanted 2,909,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, 123,000 hectares more than during the same period last year, achieving 87.4 percent of the planned level.

The northern provinces have finished sowing and transplanting 1,128,000 hectares of tenth-month rice (less the area lost due to rain and waterlogging), attaining 85.5 percent of the planned level, and are striving to care for the rice and to prevent and eradicate insects and disease, especially in the area recently drained of water and that with poor rice. Overcoming the effects of recent storms, many locations are striving to increase the number of weedings and fertilizer applications in order to raise the degree of uniformly good rice. Generally speaking, the remaining tenth-month rice of the northern provinces is developing well but not uniformly, especially in the fields still deeply immersed and in those retransplanted many times. Although the area has declined, there are still 117,000 hectares of poor rice. The cooperatives are intensifying field inspection and promptly spraying insecticide to protect the rice. Northern Vietnam is also beginning to harvest more than 3,460 hectares of early tenth-month rice.

The time for sowing the winter crop has arrived and provinces are preparing every condition such as soil, seed and draft power and are immediately working the land to plant the winter crop to whatever extent the early rice is harvested. The policy of the northern provinces this year is to expand the winter crop area to compensate for losses caused by the storms. These recent storms adversely affected the source of seed prepared by primary level units such as sweet potato slips and part of the fall corn area. Although the white potato seed was prepared early, storms, insects and disease also depleted a portion and every local area is suffering shortages compared with the requirements for area expansion. In order to immediately attain the highest winter crop area, primary level units must actively prepare every source of seed, especially for primary crops such as: white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, etc. The provinces of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Quang Ninh and Binh Tri Thien and Hanoi City have to the present time only planted 6,500 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

The provinces and cities of southern Vietnam have sown and transplanted 1,781,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, 88.6 percent of the planned level; including the provinces south of Thuan Hai who have sown and transplanted 1,561,000 hectares, attaining nearly 90 percent of the planned level.

7300
CSO: 4209

VO CHI CONG ADDRESSES VETERINARY INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

BK151604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Recently, the Veterinary Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference to review its progress and activities over the past 10 years. Attending the conference were more than 200 veterinary scientific and technical cadres working at the institute and from its branches and veterinary medicine production enterprises throughout the country. Also present were Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and technology; and many representatives from various colleges and research institutes of all sectors and organs concerned at the central and local levels.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, after commending the institute for its achievements over the past 10 years, pointed out the guidelines and scientific research work for the institute in the years ahead. He said: Animal husbandry had developed slowly in recent years and hundreds of thousands of water buffalo, oxen and hogs, and tens of millions of chickens and ducks were dying annually from epizootic diseases. The reasons for this situation are numerous. However, one of the main causes has been the failure to seriously and fully apply animal husbandry and veterinary science and technology to the raising of livestock.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong continued: Faced with the present situation, the institute should concentrate its research activities on discovering new techniques in order to quickly apply them to animal husbandry. These new technical findings must be applied to animal husbandry under a specific program and become a production discipline. All cadres, organs and localities must follow this program to disseminate and direct the implementation of these new findings, and not act as they see fit.

Urging all cadres of the veterinary sector to unite and demonstrate a spirit of socialist cooperation in their research work, Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The scope of veterinary work has so far been concentrated only on immunization while little attention has been paid to providing guidance for the protection of domestic animals through prophylactic measures. Implementing veterinary sanitation is a tremendously effective and less expensive measure to prevent epizootic diseases while helping to improve the quality and capacity of animal husbandry.

The veterinary institute should prepare the subjects necessary for the study of a veterinary sanitation program in support of animal husbandry in order to ensure sanitariness in terms of animal feed, stables and ranches and to cope with various contagious diseases and sanitation regulations to be applied to various animal husbandry establishments and villages and hamlets.

In manufacturing various kinds of veterinary medicine, efforts must be made to ensure that they can bring about effective results and be supplied in sufficient quantities and on schedule to meet the inoculation demands as well as can be used easily and in conformity with the local conditions and technical knowledge of the people.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HANOI WINTER CROPS--Despite ample rainfall, as of 5 November cooperatives in Hanoi suburbs had planted more than 14,700 hectares of winter vegetables and subsidiary crops. This figure includes more than 4,734 hectares of vegetables, 5,500 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,461 hectares of corn, 1,258 hectares of potatoes, and 800 hectares of beans. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Nov 80]

HAI HUNG RICE HARVEST--As of 10 November Hai Hung Province had completed the harvest of the 10th-month rice on some 35,400 hectares or 36 percent of the cultivated area, and planted winter crops on 36,670 hectares or 54 percent of the planned area. The province has mobilized as many as 400 farm tractors to carry out soil preparation for the cultivation of 35,000 hectares of potatoes. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80]

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST--Taking advantage of sunny weather, peasants in Thai Binh Province are concentrating efforts on quickly harvesting the 10th-month rice. As of 10 November they had reaped more than 20,000 hectares, representing nearly 30 percent of the cultivated area. To date the province has also planted winter crops on more than 40 percent of the slated area. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80]

BINH TRI THIEN WINTER CROPS--Due to prolonged rainfall and flash floods, by late October Binh Tri Thien Province was able to plant winter vegetables and subsidiary crops on only 10,000 hectares or 33.3 percent of the planned acreage. Local production establishments are now taking advantage of sunny weather to grow more than 20,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, manioc, vegetables and beans. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--By 5 November Dong Thap Province had collected more than 26,300 tons of summer-fall paddy, bringing to 76,100 tons the total quantity of paddy collected since early this year and fulfilling more than 68 percent of the annual plan. Tam Nong district alone has to date collected more than 17,100 tons, thus overfulfilling its annual plan by 5 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 80]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 11 November Long An Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on more than 33,300 hectares or 65 percent of the planned acreage. Efforts have now been made by production collectives in Can Giuoc and Can Duoc districts to save some 4,000 hectares of this rice from harmful insects and blight. As of the same date Long An had also completed the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on 108,000 hectares, representing 96 percent of the planned norm. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY SUMMER-FALL CROPS--In the recent summer-fall crop season, Ho Chi Minh City planted as many as 14,596 hectares of rice and subsidiary and industrial crops. Thanks to the use of new rice strains and irrigation efforts, the rice yield attained in this crop season was relatively high, with 26.81 tons per hectare. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Nov 80]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By late October Hau Giang Province had collected 42,000 tons of paddy, representing 60 percent of the grain collection quota for the summer-fall crop season. Long Phu district alone has delivered as many as 4,265 tons to state granaries, thus overfulfilling its grain collection quota by 6.5 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 80]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of late October Minh Hai Province had collected 144,656 tons of paddy under the form of grain obligation. This figure represents 80.36 percent of the annual grain collection target. Ngoc Hien district--which is taking the lead in grain collection in the province--accounted for 11,200 tons, thus overfulfilling its annual grain collection norm by 8 percent. [BK170609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Nov 80]

HA TUYEN RICE--The peasants of various nationalities in Ha Tuyen Province have reaped 11,400 hectares of dry rice and 63 percent of the wet rice area with a fiarly high yield. The province's cooperatives have fulfilled 188 percent of the dry rice area plan and good care has been given to the rice crop. [Excerpt] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80]

HA BAC WINTER CROPS--As of 10 November Ha Bac Province had planted 22,450 hectares of winter crops, including 15,300 hectares of sweet potatoes or 95 percent of the plan and an increase of 1,000 hectares over last year's winter crop season, and 2,200 hectares of corn and 70 percent of the plan and a two-fold increase. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

THAI BINH CROPS--As of 15 November Thai Binh Province had reaped more than 32,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 45.4 percent of the cultivated area. Also by the same date the province had planted 7,650 additional hectares of potatoes, bringing the winter crop area to almost 15,300 hectares. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 80]

LAM DONG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of now Lam Dong Province has collected 8,150 tons of grain, fulfilling 102 percent of the annual plan and scoring an increase of 1,200 tons over 1979. The province's grain sector and other sectors concerned have satisfactorily carried out two-way contracts, purchased grain at agreed upon prices and revised the tax chart to make it more accurate. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

LOC NINH RUBBER STATE FARM--Over the past 5 years the Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm has produced almost 17,000 tons of rubber resin, credited the state budget with 14.5 million dong, turned over 7 million dong in profits to the state, cleared

2,817 hectares of new lands, planted 1,300 additional hectares of rubber trees and controlled a total of 5,670 hectares of rubber trees. In 1980 the Loc Ninh Rubber State Farm is striving to produce 1,700 tons of dry resin ahead of schedule. [Text] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--In the recent summer-fall crop season, Ho Chi Minh City planted 14,596 hectares of rice, food crops and short-term industrial crops. The city's summer-fall rice gave a fairly high yield of 26.81 quintals per hectare, the highest since Liberation Day. [Excerpt] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Nov 80]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 10 November An Giang Province had collected more than 44,300 tons of paddy for the summer-fall crop season, bringing the total amount of grain procured since the beginning of the year to 165,300 tons or 85.9 percent of the province's new procurement plan. At present the collection of grain in the province is progressing at an average rate of almost 250 tons a day. [Excerpt] [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 80]

BEN TRE GRAIN COLLECTION--Since mid-September Ben Tre Province has collected almost 10,000 tons of paddy for the summer-fall crop season, bringing the total amount of paddy procured since the beginning of the year to more than 23,000 tons. The province is striving to collect more than 10,000 tons of grain between now and the end of November. [BK180417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Nov 80]

DONG THAP GRAIN OBLIGATION--According to the vice chairman of the Dong Thap Provincial People's Committee, the province's paddy obligation for 1980 is 110,000 tons, 20,000 tons more than last year. As of August the province had collected and purchased 52,000 tons and it is expected that the province will fulfill its quota by the end of this year. [BK180819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 80]

TAY NINH PADDY, SUGARCANE COLLECTION--Tay Ninh Province is supervising various sectors and echelons to accelerate the purchase of paddy and sugarcane. As of late October, the province had collected and purchased 77 percent of the 1980 plan norms. [BK180819 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SPEECH BY BUILDING MINISTER DONG SI NGUYEN

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 1-6

[Excerpt of Speech by Minister Dong Si Nguyen at the 25-26-27 June 1980 Conference to Sum up the Tasks Done in the First 6 Months of the Year and to Discuss the Principal Measures to Intensify the Implementation of the 1980 Plan for Construction and Production of Building Materials of the Building Sector: "A Number of Problems to Be Thoroughly Understood in Carrying out the Plan for the Last 6 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The tasks and the volume of work to be carried out by the entire sector in the last 6 months of the year are still huge. The entire sector will have to strive to overcome the imbalance and numerous difficulties which can still be found in the overall situation.

To step up the execution of the plan for the last 6 months of the year, we must thoroughly understand the following major problems:

I. Need to Work According to Plan

A plan is the second platform for action; it must be carried out as a regulation and considered as a basic and vital factor of harmony.

To work according to plan is to ensure that all jobs are classified and done in a stable and orderly manner, to enable leaders and commanders to systematically grasp all problems and tasks and to make workers clearly understand their jobs and their objectives and strive to carry them out.

The subject of planning will serve as a basis for carrying out tasks and achieving the targeted speed during a particular year and will involve measures aimed at regulating these tasks. It is, therefore, necessary to plan all tasks--major and minor, complex and simple--, to draw up daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly plans and to provide a plan for each individual, team and unit and for all units as a whole.

1. Need for Organizations in Charge of Planning

Planning organizations must be set up down to the team level.

--There must be a planning bureau in each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise.

--There must be a planning committee in each enterprise and work site.

--There must be a planning group in each unit and workshop.

--The deputy head of each unit must be responsible for planning.

There must be close relationships within the planning system. The high level must lead the low level which, in turn, must obey the high level.

2. Need for Work Assignment and Decentralization in Formulating and Implementing Plans

--Each team must draw up a plan for each shift and day, clearly indicating the work of each person and machine and fixing the volume of work to be completed, the quantity of material supplies to be used, unit prices and a norm for each work.

The previous shift on the previous day must hand over to each member of the planning team the job to be done on the next day by the next shift. Sufficient material supplies and tools must be made available to the next shift on the next day.

--Each unit must draw up a weekly plan for itself and all of its teams. It is necessary to determine the work for each team, the volume of work to be completed, the productivity to be achieved with the available material resources, the quality to be obtained, the equipment to be arranged and the material supplies to be used...

Preparations must be made by the end of each week to ensure enough work and material supplies for the next week. During the previous week, the unit must hand the plan for the next week to each team.

--Each enterprise must draw up a monthly plan for the entire enterprise and for all of its units.

It is necessary to clearly define the objective of each unit's work and to fix its volume and the extent to which it must be carried out. For each unit, appropriate and harmonious norms must be fixed concerning volume, quality and proportional amounts of items in kind such as supplies, building materials and salaries...

The enterprise must hand the monthly plan to various units on the 25th day of the previous month and must also prepare enough material supplies for the whole of the next month.

--Each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise must draw up quarterly plans for themselves, for all the subordinate enterprises and for the friendly units' enterprises coming to accept work on contract.

The quarterly plan of each general corporation and corporation must contain all the necessary norms and the objectives and speed of each engineering item and each project.

Proportional and sufficient quantities of supplies, building materials, equipment and tools must be ensured in advance during the previous quarter and the plan for the next quarter handed to each enterprise on the 15th day of the last month of the previous quarter.

--The ministry and each service and bureau must work out yearly plans for all the subordinate units. The plan of the ministry and of each service and bureau is as legally compulsory as a regulation and must indicate quantitative and qualitative standards and fix the speed of all major and minor works on a priority basis. The completion of an entire project and of each engineering item must be considered to be the primary objective of the plan. The Ministry of Building and all building services and bureaus must apply the work assignment and decentralization method in carrying out industrial and civil construction plans.

--The forces belonging to services and bureaus are devoted mostly to building projects for civil use and for the promotion of agriculture, fishing and forestry. At the same time, they must advance toward the building of medium- and small-sized local projects. There must be plans to build civil projects in conjunction with centrally-run industrial projects so that all these projects may be uniformly commissioned.

3. Need for Planning from the Preparatory Step on up

Adequate preparations are essential for a satisfactory execution of plans. Preparations must be made on the basis of the planned tasks, in particular, and the plan itself, in general. The habit of working without a plan and making demands as the work proceeds must be given up.

The previous shift must make preparations for the next. Preparations must be made every day, week, month and quarter for the next.

All works require preparations.

All projects must be prepared.

All units must make preparations.

Making adequate, uniform preparations prior to production or starting work is also a duty and a task having a decisive effect on success. Only after making adequate preparations can one work and produce continuously, avoid sluggish performance at the outset and complete the work with a good and stable result.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider preparations and the planning of preparations most important.

In view of the present disproportion among various aspects, the need to plan and prepare material supplies must be considered especially important. There must be organizations and the personnel to prepare the supply and distribution of materials down to the team and unit levels.

--Each general corporation, corporation and combined enterprise must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a quarter in advance.

—Each enterprise must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a month in advance.

—Each unit must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a week in advance.

--Each team must prepare a sufficient basic quantity of materials a day and a shift in advance.

II. Need for a Production Organization Along Industrial Lines

The building sector is an industrial one. Production organization must gradually shift to an industry-oriented working method. Production must be organized along production lines. These production lines must, in turn, be organized into specialized and synchronized ones which are appropriate for workshops. The system of working shifts, especially three shifts, must be applied.

1. Need to Organize and Classify Rational Production Lines in the Building Task

The building of a factory, project or engineering item involves numerous tasks belonging to different sectors, trades and stages.

These tasks are carried out in order and phases and are interrelated, intermingled and interactive. They lead to the formation of production lines according to each kind of work and at particular time such as floor leveling, foundation digging, concrete molding, brick or stone laying, assemblage of concrete and steel structures and industrial equipment, putting the final touch to the work and so forth.

--Classifying and rationally organizing these production lines is not only the essence of the science of labor but also the realization of the industrial production characteristic in the building process.

—A rational production line is one in which each step, work and person constitutes one of many interconnected rings which interact with the objective of accomplishing a job, product or semiproduct.

—If production lines are to be rational, they must conform to each type of work, to managerial, command and regulative standards, to the extent at which tools and equipment are provided and to the characteristics and scale of each project.

If the production lines in an enterprise or at a work site are rational, they will link up and interact in order to complete a project or an engineering item.

Of prime importance is the fact that working and producing in a rational, industrially oriented production line will make it possible to eliminate freedom and indiscipline during the working hours, to avoid surplus of personnel and machines in each production stage, to develop the capacity and efficiency of vehicles and machines and to increase the labor productivity of each individual and collective and of the entire unit.

2. Need to Apply the Workshop Manufacture Method and to Achieve Synchronization in Construction

a. Applying the workshop manufacture method is also a fundamental factor in organizing a rational, industrially oriented production.

Applying the workshop manufacture method in executing work is not a farfetched idea in production. If one has a knowledge of the workshop manufacture method, one can apply it to any job and construction project whatever.

The question is how to organize the application of the workshop manufacture method rationally in accordance with different forms and kinds of work and on large and small scales.

—Workshop manufacture can be carried out indoors and in workshops for such types of work as the machining of steel rods, doors, lumber forms and nonstandardized metals, and the production of concentrated concrete and mortar...

--Workshop manufacture can be carried out outdoors for such types of work as the production of prefabricated concrete pieces, scaffoldings...

In practice, the workshop manufacture method is aimed at carrying out to the maximum the production and machining of semiproducts indoors, at a low level and on land and at reducing the need to do jobs in the sunshine and rain, at a high level and on the water.

The workshop manufacture method makes it possible to do many jobs continuously throughout the four seasons regardless of natural conditions, to increase labor productivity, to reduce waste of materials, fuel and energy and to eliminate the habit of using "a sea of human beings" at work sites.

A vigorous shift must be effected to implement the workshop manufacture method in the field of construction and working habits geared toward the production method applied in factories. Even if production conditions are not yet quite favorable, the workshop manufacture method must be applied to handicrafts and to the jobs done in temporarily built houses and shacks.

We must ponder all means to apply the workshop manufacture method.

b. Workshop manufacture must be associated with synchronization.

Synchronization follows in the wake of workshop manufacture. The workshop manufacture method is designed to produce semiproducts and separate prefabricated items. Synchronization is the process of combining semiproducts, structures and prefabricated items prior to assemblage and installation.

Synchronization must suit each work, project and the moving capacity of cranes... Synchronization will make it possible to reduce waste of materials and labor, to lessen the need to do complex jobs at a high level or on the water, to gain time and to increase speed.

The association of synchronization with workshop manufacture is actually a factor and method of construction along industrial lines.

3. Need to Work in One to Three Shifts

Working in one to three shifts is also a principle of industrial production management.

--Working in one shift means organizing production by one shift, making arrangements for laborers, vehicles, machines and equipment to work in one shift, exercising command and direction over one shift and also organizing activities, study, meetings, entertainments, meals and rest periods to suit that shift.

--Working in three shifts is an industrial production method that ensures the highest efficiency of equipment and machines, which fully uses the labor potential and which shortens the time-limit for manufacturing products and carrying out the construction of a project.

Whether construction should be done by one to three shifts depends on the characteristics of the construction product:

--If the work is simple and manual, it may be done by one shift.

--If the work is not urgently required, it may be done by two shifts.

--If the work is to carried out on a narrow platform and is urgently required, it must be done by three shifts. Vehicles, machines and equipment must necessarily operate in three shifts.

No matter whether a work is done by one, two or three shifts, each shift must have an effective commanding and operational apparatus to solve problems and to direct and regulate the work.

III. Need to Apply a System of Ownership and Personal Responsibility in the Process of Production, Construction and Installation.

The system of collective ownership in production is aimed at ensuring that each worker, workers' collective, team head and unit head takes the initiative in pondering ways to do business just as the head of a household--that is, to act as an owner in managing labor, material supplies, vehicles, machines and tools and in determining the work speed and product quality...

The system of collective ownership in production is illustrated by the contract work system.

There are two categories of contract work in the production field:

The simplest form of contract is one which provides manpower for each job, each volume of work, each engineering item, each project and each product.

--A contract in every sense of the word is one which materializes the concept of ownership to the highest degree, which is the system of full contract (that provides manpower, building materials, supplies, tools, vehicles and machines...) and which is also called "key in the hand" [full scope] system that governs the contract ordering of a specific product, construction work or engineering item.

Here is how the system of full contract for a specific product, construction work or engineering item works: After agreeing to a manpower and material estimate, to the supply of machines and tools and to the time-limit..., the worker or workers' collective will bear full responsibility for the speed and quality of work, for the management and distribution of labor, for the administration of building materials, supplies, vehicles, machines and working tools as well as for the manufacturing cost of the production or construction work no matter whether he or they will "make profit or sustain losses."

Following are the conditions for implementing the full contract system:

—Possession of enough of the estimated manpower and building materials.

--Possession of enough labor and machines as anticipated in the plan.

--Having a materials distribution and delivery schedule and receiving materials exactly on schedule.

—Fixing rational norms and realistic unit prices.

—Application of a reward and penalty system in conjunction with the full contract system.

The most important prerequisite to the application of the full contract system is to plan and prepare for continuous production and construction. There must be a system of strict control, testing and acceptance [of product] and also a system of reward and penalty with regard to time-limit, quality, use of material supplies and maintenance of vehicles, machines and tools.

Applying the system of full-contract ordering of a product, project or engineering item is the best economic stimulus to induce the producer to carry out his job quickly, satisfactorily and cheaply. Correctly applying the system of paying wages according to the product or result of labor will help associate the interests of the state with those of the collective and individual. All that will make it possible to solve the problem of increased labor productivity and economical use of material supplies, vehicles and machines and, at the same time, to activate work in factories and at construction sites.

In view of the remaining disproportion among various aspects, it is still difficult to apply the full-contract ordering of major construction projects. Factories, enterprises, corporations and work sites subordinate to the central level as well as local services and bureaus must experiment with the full-contract ordering of specific products, engineering items and minor construction projects. Such experiments must be based on the experience drawn from the full-contract ordering of products placed on the Con Dao fishing boat group and must subsequently be multiplied on a larger scale and with a larger size of the contract-ordered product.

IV. Need for Firm Struggle Against Negativism Within the Sector

In view of the present situation, the antinegativistic struggle is essentially a revolution. Everyone and every level in the entire sector must participate in this struggle.

Economic measures must be taken along with administrative ones to check and eliminate negative manifestations in the sector.

--In the field of labor management, it is necessary to organize various forms of contract work while at the same time applying the system of issuing worker's cards, calling the roll, using labor command signals and reducing wages and grain rations in order to check such practices as late arrival, early departure and taking leave in a free, unilateral and undisciplined manner during working hours and days.

--In managing material supplies and equipment, it is necessary to weigh, measure and count material supplies, tools and equipment, to deliver them according to contract and to simultaneously apply the system of reward for economical use of supplies and equipment and penalty for any waste or loss incurred in their use.

--The task of receiving and transporting material supplies and equipment must be well organized. It is necessary to immediately unload and bring mobile equipment into warehouses and to organize the dismantlement, removal and preservation of rare and precious equipment, accessories and supplies.

The theft of equipment and material supplies must be compensated by money or in kind and, according to the gravity of the case, the offender will be disciplined, warned, expelled from the organization or prosecuted.

--In the field of investment and planning, a struggle must be waged against unilateral decisions and against the tendency to do unworthy jobs on a large scale and with extravagance. Pros and cons must be carefully weighed before deciding on any investment. During the planning process, close examination must be exercised with regard to each square meter and any writing that will entail waste. The system of reward and penalty must be applied to the mastermind down to the executor.

--A firm struggle must be conducted among cadres against bribery, overbearing manners and special privileges.

All forms of underhanded dealings must be opposed no matter whether they are aimed at exchanging grain, food, supplies, building materials, gasoline, oil or jobs or are carried out among collectives or individuals.

V. Need to Solicitously Care for the Life of Workers and Cadres

Since the work in our sector is heavy and requires mobility, unit heads at all levels must, together with the trade union, take care of the life of workers and cadres and pay special attention to their boarding, lodging, traveling and study conditions and to the rest and medical treatment system applied to them.

--Attention must first be paid to the workers' income. While applying the system of paying wages according to the product, it is necessary to improve, supplement and modify unit prices and norms in accordance with the present production conditions and to create opportunities for workers to increase their labor productivity and their income in a rational manner. Resolute efforts must be made to arrange and provide sufficient jobs for workers instead of allowing them to take leave and receive 70 percent of their wages.

--The policies and systems designed for construction workers must be properly carried out to ensure and gradually stabilize their life including their activities, boarding, lodging, rest, medical treatment and study conditions.

--Special attention must be paid to the workers' meals--namely, the principal meal, lunch and the meal for shift 3. It is necessary to fix a regimen composed of two principal meals and to deduct 1/3 of the income to defray these two meals. Kitchens must be set up to serve a daily menu at the cost of 1, 2 and 3 dong. The meal served to each working shift must conform to the promulgated system and standards.

In view of the present difficulties in grain and food supply, it is necessary to soundly organize and increase food production for the purpose of self-improvement in matters of nutrition. From three to five percent of the labor force must be reserved for increased production of food. The products derived from increased food production must be used to prepare the workers' meals and brought into canteens to serve workers instead of being used to hold festivals and sumptuous banquets.

The abovementioned problems are urgent ones facing the entire sector as well as basic ones which must be solved to apply the four systems [not specified] and to carry out the antinegativistic movement throughout the sector.

Though such an accomplishment requires time, one must start working very urgently without procrastination. Units subordinate to the minstry and various services and bureaus must carry out research to thoroughly understand these systems and movement and must creatively implement them in their respective localities and units in order to build up the necessary factors and a combined strength to cope with the situation, to overcome difficulties and to move forward to fulfill the tasks indicated in the plan for the last 6 months of this year and to satisfactorily conclude the plan for the entire year 1980--the last year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan.

9332
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 80 p 1

/Editorial: "Geological Exploration and Survey, Resouce Exploitation"/

/Text/ This year, the geology sector of our country is 25 years old. During the past 25 years (1955-1980), geological efforts have unceasingly developed, initially ascertaining the situation and resources under the ground, developing many new mines and surveying many different types of mineral products to support the economic construction plans and strengthen national defense. We have established ranks of cadres and workers and initial material and technical facilities. Becoming an economic-technical sector, the geology sector is effectively achieving many important missions and grandually expanding international cooperative relations.

Compared with the requirements of socialist construction, the geological work is still developing slowly. Missions set forth and achieved still lack concentration and are still not closely coordinated in one unified plan between the geology sector and other sectors exploiting and utilizing mineral products. Geological exploration and survey results are still not fully utilized. Mineral resources and land still do not receive enough protection.

Our nation is rich in natural resources. Wealth in the ground is a source to supplement the wealth on the surface. The key for opening the door to this wealth is geological exploration and survey. Promoting this task is of foremost importance for opening the way to resource exploitation. The Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stated, "Promote basic exploration and geological research and search for and survey resources. Strengthen the cadres and material and technical facilities for the geology sector and other basic exploration tasks."

Geological exploration and survey in the near future must be strongly and uniformly developed with a consistent structure throughout the nation; with centers and points of importance regarding each type of mineral products and each territorial area; and closely coordinated with the plans of sectors exploiting and utilizing mineral products. Geological exploration and survey has a mission of specifically, accurately and promptly answering the requirements of the national economy in mineral raw materials while simultaneously and unceasingly expanding the reserves of the state in these raw material potentials.

The primary methods for achieving the missions above are to strengthen the material and technical facilities for exploration and research, to rearrange forces and to raise the levels of the cadre and worker ranks; to promote research and application of technical progress; and to expand international cooperative relations, especially with the Soviet Union and other fraternal nations in the socialist community. Promptly improve the economic, scientific and technical mechanisms in the sector, the key of which is to renew the economic planning and accounting systems. Improving labor conditions and stabilizing and gradually raising the living standards of those engaged in geological work are important conditions requiring concern by the overall efforts of the state and the cadre and worker collective in each primary level unit activity.

Developing their traditions of overcoming adversity and hardship, enthusiastically engaging in creative and courageous labor emulation, discovering secrets beneath the ground and finding new mines to enrich the fatherland are the effort objectives of all cadres and workers in our geological sector.

7300
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

MOVIE HOUSE COLLAPSE--The recent construction of a number of projects was of poor quality, which resulted even in their collapse. The cause was technical and managerial shortcomings committed in planning, construction and installation. A typical example is a 800-seat movie house in Ha Dong City which collapsed while inaugural preparations were being made. The Cultural Service was the principal manager and the Ha Son Binh Building Service was in charge of planning and work execution. After a layer of waterproof concrete was installed, the entire roof--which was made of steel arches and rafters and concrete sheets and which covered a 33-by-19.5-meter area--collapsed inside the movie house, crushing almost all spectators' chairs. There was no casualty because nobody was present when the accident occurred. [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 p 1] 9332

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Nov--A 100-meter long bridge has been built in Quang Ninh Province, linking the Mao Khe-Uong Bi Collierty to the rice producing provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Bac in the Red River delta. The bridge is 5.5 meters wide and can accomodate big lorries. The former bridge was destroyed by U.S. bombing and replaced by suspension and pontoon bridges. Construction is proceeding at another bridge site--the Hoang Thach Bridge in Hai Hung Province; so far four of its 10 spans have been completed. The bridge will facilitate transport from the Hoang Thach Cement Mill which has an annual output of 1.2 million tonnes. Both the bridge and the cement conveyer belts are expected to be commissioned by the end of this year. A dredge with a capacity of 500 cubic meters per hour has been built by the Bach Dang Shipyard in Hai Phong. This is the second dredge built with Soviet assistance for the Hoa Binh hydro-power project in Ha Son Binh Province, west of Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 4 Nov 80]

HOANG LIEN SON MINES--The Hoang Lien Son industrial sector has increased investment and exploitation of various mineral mines in the province. It has expanded the Mau-a graphite mine in Van Yen district and two peat mines in Van Chan district. Since early this year, the province has exploited 3,000 tons of graphite, 3,000 tons of kaolin and tens of thousands of tons of peat. [BK180817 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CAO BANG INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--By the end of October the state-run industrial enterprises in Cao Bang Province had fulfilled 94 percent of the 1980 production plan and achieved an output value equal to that of the whole of 1979. In spite of difficulties concerning equipment and fuel, the province's industrial sector in the third quarter of this year increased its total output by 50 percent over the first quarter. [BK180349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

GDR FUNDED WATCH REPAIR PLANT BEGINS OPERATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 80 p 4

/Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Places New German Democratic Republic Funded Watch Repair Plant in Operation"/

/Text/ On 27 September, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province accepted a watch repair plant plant provided by German Democratic Republic aid.

During a period of 3 months, the fraternal nation specialists and our cadres and workers completed installation of electrical equipment and machines for 20 fully equipped benches with automatic oiling machines, accuracy testers, magnetism testers, grinders and small mechanical devices able to produce a number of replacement parts.

With its present equipment and tool capacity, the plant is able to annually repair 12,000 watches of all types with good quality.

7300
CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

FRESH-WATER FISH PREPARING--Hanoi, VNA, 9 Nov--The inner precincts and suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City have now 4,700 hectares of fish pounds. Many fish breeding farms in the riverine district of Nha Be, the biggest fish producer of the city, have obtained an average yield of 30 tonnes per hectare. More than 40 breeder fish farms are raising millions of fry. The city is expected to obtain 3,500 tonnes of fish and shrimps by the end of this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 9 Nov 80]

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Hanoi, VNA, 13 Nov--The third precinct of Ho Chi Minh City had produced more than 11.6 million dongs worth of textiles, leather and clothing products for export by the end of October. It now has 7 tailoring cooperatives and 6 collectives with 790 workers and 540 sewing machines. In Dong Hai Province, northeast of the city, the Thong Nhat textile mill has exceeded its planned production of cloth by 200,000 metres and surpassed its 5 year quota (1975-1980) of woolen carpets for export by 30 percent. The factory has more than 160 weaving machines and almost 100 looms for woolen carpets. In the past 5 years, its workers have introduced nearly 200 technical innovations, making machine parts and restoring many machines. For its achievements, the Thong Nhat textile mill has been awarded the Labour Order Third Class by the National Assembly and the government and is the banner holder of Dong Nai Province industry. [Hanoi VNA in English 0304 GMT 11 Nov 80]

HO CHI MINH CITY HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION--In spite of the general shortage of supplies, over the past 10 months the artisan and handicraft industry sector of Ho Chi Minh City has produced a total output value of more than 732 million dong. As of the end of October 1980 the sector had set up 185 cooperatives employing a total of 29,800 workers. [BK180349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ Ánh [DOOX ANHS]

*President of Agriculture College #2; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Ban [NGUYEENX BAN]

*Deputy Head of the Finance Department; Ministry of Agriculture; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Cấp [NGUYEENX CAAPS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Cường [NGUYEENX CHIS CUWOWNGF]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Dần [PHAMJ ZAAN]

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Lâm Công Định [LAAM CONG DINHJ]

*Deputy Head of the Forestry Department [Ministry of Agriculture]; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Đắc Đường [VUX DAWCS DUWOWNGF]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Từ Giấy [TUWF GIAAYS], Professor

*Chairman of the Feeding Program [Chuong trinh an] of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Huế [NGUYEENX COONG HUEES]

Deputy Head of the VCP Central Committee Agriculture Department; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Huy [NGUYEENX HUY], Assistant Professor

*Deputy Head of the Economics Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Lê Văn Khoái [LEE VAWN KHOAIS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Lý Bá Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Ngô Thị Mại [NGOO THIJ MAIJ]

*Deputy Head of the Food Processing Industry Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Chu Mạnh [CHU MANHJ]

*Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phối [NGUYEENX VAWN PHOOIS]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Phùng [NGUYEENX PHUNGF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Foor for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Chu Hữu Quý [CHU HUWUWX QUYS]

*Deputy Head of the Agricultural Economics Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Minh Phượng [VUX MINH PHUWOWNGJ]

*Head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Tải [PHAMJ TAIR]

*Head of the Marine Products Service, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

Deputy Head of the Biology Institute; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Văn Triển [PHAMJ VAWN TRIEENR]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Editor-in-Chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Phan Đình Tụng [PHAN DINHF TUNGJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Trường Tư [NGUYEENX TRUWOWNGF TUW], Agricultural Engineer

*Director of the Nong Nghiep Publishing House; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Xếp [NGUYEENX VAWN XEEPS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province; on 29 October 1980 he attended a seminar in Hai Hung Province sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the newspaper NHAN DAN to discuss the problem of "How Can We Solve the Problem of Food for Society." (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 80 p 2)

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Quang Bình [TRAANF QUANG BINHF], deceased

Former Executive Member of the VCP Organization, Hanoi; Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; he died following an illness at age 66 on 5 November 1980. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG], pharmacist

*Publisher of TAP CHI Y HOC THANH PHO HO CHI MINH [Ho Chi Minh City Medical Review], the journal of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medicine to commence publication "when printing permits." (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 98 No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 62)

Phạm Ngọc Đặng [PHAMJ NGOCJ DAWNGJ]

*Deputy Head of the College of Construction; his article "Science Serving Construction" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Tăng Điện [NGUYEENX TAWNG DIEENJ]

Head of the Fire Fighting and Prevention Department, Ministry of Interior; his article "Fire Prevention and Fighting Planning and Equipment for Construction" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Điệp [NGUYEENX VAWN DIEEPJ]

*Vice Minister of Labor; on 3 November 1980 he was present when VCP Secretary Nguyen Lam received a delegation from the Soviet State Commission for Labor and Social Problems. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 80 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department; his article on the Youth Union's role in building a Socialist Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Oct 80 p 3)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Vietnam Institute of History. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 4)

Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE], *Lieutenant General

Commander of the 5th MR; Chief Political Officer, 5th MR; he was mentioned in an article about the 5th Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Nov 80 p 3)

Trần Công Mân [TRAANF COONG MAAN], Senior Colonel

Editor-in-Chief of the Armed Forces daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Nghiệp [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIEEPJ], Doctor

*Deputy publisher of TAP CHI Y HOC THANH PHO HO CHI MINH [Ho Chi Minh City Medical Review], the journal of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Medicine to commence publication "when printing permits." (Y HOC VIET NAM Vol 98 No 1, Jan-Feb 80 p 62)

Lê Huy Ngọ [LEE HUY NGOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he participated in a seminar in Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province on strengthening weak cooperatives. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 2)
[Note: This individual was also previously reported as Lê Duy Ngọ - Lee Zuy Ngoj)

Bùi Văn Ngọc [BUIF VAWN NGOCJ]

*Deputy Head of the Nam Bo Agricultural Technology Institute; his article describing his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 80 p 3)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 4 November 1980 he attended the departure for Africa of a delegation headed by Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tài [NGUYEENX HUWUX TAIF], Senior Colonel

Deputy Head of the Combat Training Department, VPA General Staff; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Quốc Thái [VUX QUOOCS THAIS]

Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary of the Engineering and Metallurgy Trade Union; on 27 October 1980 he received a visiting Soviet trade union delegation visiting Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 80 p 1)

Vũ Thành [VUX THANHF]

SRV Ambassador to Syria; recently he attended ceremonies in Damascus honoring the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Thảo [LEE THAOR] aka Cao Van Ngay [CAO VAWN NGAY], Senior Colonel, deceased

Born in 1922. Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former Deputy Department Head in the Ministry of National Defense; he died following a period of illness on 24 October 1980 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 80 p 4)

Trần Địch Trạm [TRAANF DICHJ TRAMJ], deceased

Born in 1918; a Deputy Department Head [not further defined]; he died on 29 October 1980 of unspecified causes. Condolences were extended by the Cabinet of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 80 p 4)

Hồ Tôn Trinh [HOOF TOON TRINH]

Deputy Head of the Literary Studies Institute, Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; recently he attended a conference on research in literary studies in Budapest, Hungary. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 80 p 4)

Hoàng Trình

Head of the Statistics General Department; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Thirty-five Years of Building and Developing the Economy." (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 4, Aug 80 pp 1-7)

Cung Bình Trung [CUNG BINHF TRUNG], *Lt. Col.

Is the first student of the Military Medical College to defend his thesis in Vietnam who defended his master's degree thesis "Chromosome Changes Resulting From the Effects of Noxious Chemicals Spread by the United States in Vietnam" at the college on 15 August 1980. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 80 p 31)

Phạm Tuân [PHAMJ TUAAN], *Colonel

Pilot and space researcher; on 4 November 1980 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 80 p 4)

Phạm Ngọc Tường [PHAMJ NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Vice Minister of Building; *Director General of the Da River Hydroelectric Construction General Corporation; on 31 October 1980 he accompanied foreign Soviet Friendship Association delegations on a tour of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Project. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Trong [TRAANF HUWUWX TRONGJ]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, of the Da River Hydroelectric Construction General Corporation; on 31 October 1980 he accompanied foreign Soviet Friendship Association delegations on a tour of a Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Project. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuyến [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander, 3d Military Region; on 12 October 1980 he attended a track and field meet held by the 3d Military Region in Haiphong. (THE DUC THE THAO 20 Oct 80 p 1)

Quàng Văn Xuyên [QUANGF VAWN XUYEEN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee of Dien Bien District, Lai Chau Province; wrote an introduction, dated 7 November 1978, to a monograph entitled "Dien Bien Trong Lich Su" [Dien Bien in History] published in Hanoi. ("Dien Bien Trong Lich Su" by Dang Nghiem Van and Dinh Xuan Lam, Nha Xuat Ban Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi, Hanoi, 1979, 253 pages)

CSO: 4209

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 JUN-15 JUL 1980

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER Aug 80 pp 31-32

[Text]

June

16. The SRV Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing the opening of the third round of Vietnam–China talks

17. Inauguration in Prague of the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). Premier Pham Van Dong, head of the Vietnamese delegation, delivers a speech

– *VNA*: Le Duan, General Secretary of the CC of the CPV, receives a delegation of the Communist Party of Australia on a friendship visit to Vietnam, led by Joint National Secretary Eric Aarons.

18. On the occasion of the 19th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army (19 June 1961–19 June 1980), General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese Minister of National Defense, sends a message of congratulations to Penn Sovann, Vice-President of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Minister of National Defense and Commander-in-Chief of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces.

– Nguyen Co Thach, SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves Hanoi for an official visit to Indonesia.

– Signing in Ulan Bator of documents on the coordination of the five-year plan (1981–1985) of Vietnam and Mongolia.

19. Signing in Prague of documents on the coordination of the five-year plans (1981–1985) of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

20. *Nhan Dan*: The SRV Government decides to participate in the three documents on disarmament.

– A grand ceremony is held in Hanoi to confer the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" on Le Duan.

23. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi demanding that the Chinese side stop all hostile actions and slanders against Vietnam.

26. *Hanoi*: Hoang Van Hoan, who has defected to China, is sentenced to death for treason (in absentia) by the People's Supreme Court. All his personal property are confiscated.

– *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (People's Army daily): Thailand has unilaterally decided to suspend all trade relations with Vietnam and cancelled all trade agreements between the two countries.

27. The Secretariat of the CC of the CPV issues instructions on strengthening leadership of the socialist emulation movement in the new situation.

– The SRV Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the tense situation at the Thailand–Kampuchea border, rejecting Thailand's slanderous accusation of "aggression by Vietnam against Thailand".

– Signing in Havana of documents on the coordination of the five-year plans (1981–1985) of Vietnam and Cuba.

– In Hanoi, the General Company for Equipment Import and Technical Exchange under the Ministry of Foreign Trade, using the long-term loans granted by the Special Fund of the Organization of Petrolum Exporting Countries (OPECSF) and the Kuwait Funds for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) for the third time invites tenders for the supply of materials and equipment for the Dau Tieng irrigation works. Eight manufacturing and commercial companies have sent in tenders, related to 17 projects.

28. Le Duan, General Secretary of the CC of the CPV, leaves Hanoi for the Soviet Union on a visit.

29. Minister Phan Hien, envoy of Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, concludes his visit to Kuwait begun on 25 June 1980.

July

1. Decision by the Government Council on unifying agricultural management and intensifying this work in the whole country.

2. Signing in Tirana of a protocal on scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Albania.

3. On behalf of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee and Government, Le Duan confers "Gold Star" Orders, the highest in Vietnam, on Soviet leaders L.I. Brezhnev, A. N. Kosygin and M.A. Susiov. A ceremony is held in the Kremlin in Moscow to this effect.

– Signing in Moscow of an agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.

– The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to its Chinese counterpart demanding that the Chinese side keep the promise contained in its note of 6 March 80 to begin the third round of Vietnam–China talks " in the last six months of 1980 ".

4. The SRV Central Television Station telecasts the first Soviet programme received through the "Lotus" satellite earth station.

– The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, protesting against recent armed provocations by the Chinese authorities along the Vietnam-China border.

– Minister Phan Hien, envoy of Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, concludes his visit to Syria begun on 29 June.

6. According to the data of the Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes, in June 1980, the Chinese side conducted almost 200 military provocations along the Vietnam–China border, causing great losses of life and property to the local people.

– Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho receives Krishna Iyer, President of the Indian Lawyers' Association, Judge of the Supreme Popular Tribunal, on the occasion of his visit to Vietnam.

– *VNA* The Lao National Radio broadcasts a commentary condemning the Thai authorities for their unilateral decision to close the Lao–Thai border.

7. The Indian Government officially announces its diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin.

9. The Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union confers the "Friendship Among Nations" Order on SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, on the occasion of his 70th birth anniversary.

10. A delegation of the Vietnam Olympic Committee, led by Le Duc Chinh, Director of the General Department of Physical Education and Sports, President of the Vietnam Olympic Committee, leaves Hanoi for the 22nd Moscow Olympics.

– *IFP* Three international organizations, ICRC, UNICEF, and WFP stop their food aid supplies via the Thailand–Kampuchea border after learning through investigation that the food supplies have not reached the Kampuchean refugees but have been diverted to the remnants of the Pol Pot army and the other Kampuchean reactionary forces.

– Inauguration in Hanoi of the first national seminar on folk culture.

12. A seminar on the national hero Nguyen Trai is held in Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of his 600th birth anniversary.

13. A delegation of the Party and Government of the SRV, led by Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi, leaves Hanoi for Nicaragua for the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

15. A delegation of the Soviet Government, led by N.V. Talyzin, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Communications, arrives in Vietnam to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam – USSR Agreement on Economic Cooperation. An agreement is signed on Soviet assistance (with the money collected by the Soviet people in a communist labour day throughout the Soviet Union) to help Vietnam restore the enterprises destroyed by the Chinese troops during their aggression against Vietnam in February 1979.

– In the southern towns and provinces, 60,000 students sit for entrance examinations to various universities, colleges and vocational secondary schools for the 1980 – 1981 school year. On 8 July, 170,000 students in the North sat for similar examinations.

– *VNA*: The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Peacock, declares that his country will adopt a neutral position with regard to Kampuchea and no longer recognizes the Pol Pot regime.

CSO: 4220

END

JPRS 77016

17 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2235

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 77016

17 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2235

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Public Order, Security Maintained in Ha Son Binh
(Tran Niem; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 28 Oct 80) 1

Penalties for Theft, Destruction of Telephone Wires Outlined
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 28 Oct 80) 2

Briefs

Chemical Officer Training School 4
An Giang Troop Recruitment 4
Hau Giang Troop Recruitment 4

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV Paper Hails SRV-Cuban Diplomatic Relations
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Dec 80) 5

Briefs

France Fetes Kampuchean Delegation 6
Friendship Delegation in GDR 6
Song Be Aid to Kampuchea 6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Work of HCM City Party Organization Congress Reported
(NHAN DAN, 27 Oct 80) 7

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' Marks Lao National Day
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Dec 80) 11

SRV Gen Chu Huy Man Speaks at Technical Cadres Conference
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 24 Nov 80) 12

Briefs

Ha Nam Ninh Party Membership Cards 13
Minh Hai Youth Union Development 13
Hanoi Party Membership 13

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Wider Use of Bonuses Urged To Stimulate Production
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 1 Nov 80) 14

AGRICULTURE

Hanoi Calls for Intensive Winter Crop Cultivation
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 27 Nov 80) 16

Editorial Stresses Need for Uniform Agricultural Development
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 31 Oct 80) 17

Agricultural Taxes Collected in Minh Hai Province
(NHAN DAN, 2 Nov 80) 19

SRV Directive Calls for Partial Self-Sufficiency in Grain
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 28 Nov 80) 20

SRV Directive on Crop Procurement in South
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 30 Nov 80) 21

7-5 Collective Grows Better Rice Crops Than Individuals
(Dao Viet; NHAN DAN, 27 Oct 80) 26

Briefs
Thai Binh Rice Harvest 31
Nghe Tinh Rice Harvest 31
Phu Khanh Grain Collection 31
Dong Thap Grain Collection 31
Long An Winter-Spring Rice 31
Kien Giang Grain Collection 31
Hau Giang Drought 32
Hau Giang Winter-Spring Rice 32
Minh Hai Grain Collection 32
Bac Thai Rice Harvest 32
Vinh Phu Winter Crops 32
Ben Tre Rice Planting 32
Hai Hung Rice Loss 32
Phu Khanh Crop Losses 32
Tien Giang Rice 33
Hai Hung Winter Crops 33
Statistics for Northern Provinces 33
Supplies Shipped to Northern Provinces 33
Southern Hog Production 33

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs
Ba Huynh Bridge 34
Haiphong Turbogenerators Installed 34

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Statistics on Vietnam's Economy, Industry and Agriculture
(NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Aug 80) 35

Xuan Thuy Urges Vietnamese Women on Revolutionary Path
(Xuan Thuy; PHU NU VIETNAM, 22-28 Oct 80) 41

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities 44

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of 'JOURNAL ON S&T ACTIVITIES,' Jul 80 48

Table of Contents of 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW,' Sep 80 50

Table of Contents of 'ECONOMIC STUDIES,' Aug 80 51

PUBLIC ORDER, SECURITY MAINTAINED IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Tran Niem: "Ha Son Binh People's Public Security Force and Military Units Cooperate in Maintaining Public Order and Security"]

[Text] The military organ and the public security service in Ha Son Binh have deployed forces and coordinated their activities with those of other sectors at various levels to thoroughly understand the need to maintain local social order and security and to guide their units to jointly and satisfactorily fulfill this task.

The public security force and army units have set up numerous mobile patrol teams to control and station in key areas and along important communication lines to fulfill their mission in case of need.

A number of army units stationed in Ha Son Binh have set up military control posts. Each area in Ha Dong and Hoa Binh Cities has set up a joint army-police patrol and control team to carry out activities continuously in both day and night time. The districts of Mai Chau, Lac Thuy, Ky Son, Xuan Mai and others have organized patrol forces composed of public security and army units. In Chuong My District, 29 villages have set up strong platoons including village militia and public security forces. The deployment of forces by some villages has had the obvious effect of solving many cases and preventing many incidents.

By closely coordinating the activities of the public security force and army units, Phy Xuyen, My Duc, Quoc Oai and Ky Son Districts have reformed and educated a number of hooligans specialized in impersonating militarymen to commit illegal acts. Noteworthy is the fact that many army units stationed in localities have closely cooperated with joint patrol units in investigating numerous cases of loss and have thus retrieved thousands of bullets, 1,500 mine detonators and 50 kgs of explosive.

Because of their close cooperation in maintaining public order and security, the public security force and army units in Ha Son Binh have enjoyed the confidence, full support and assistance of the local administration and people.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PENALTIES FOR THEFT, DESTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE WIRES OUTLINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 2

["Understand the Law" Column: "Theft, Destruction and Sabotage of Telephone Wires"]

[Text] A number of readers recently asked whether the act of cutting telephone wires used by state agencies and army units for the purposes of information and liaison constitutes a crime and, if it does, which law will be enforced to deal with it. Following is the answer by the editorial staff of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN:

The telephone lines which are being used by state agencies and army units for the purposes of information and liaison must be constantly kept in condition to render thorough, quick and safe service under all circumstances, especially in the present situation when it is necessary to promote combat and to fight storms, floods and fires. No matter from whatever motive, anyone who cuts telephone wires is considered guilty of lawbreaking.

--If a person stealthily cuts telephone wires for his own sake--that is, if he takes the wires for his own use, for sale or to do other things--he will be considered guilty of "stealing telephone wires."

--If a person intentionally cuts and destroys telephone wires from personal motives such as anger, discontent and so forth, he will be considered guilty of "destroying telephone wires."

The abovementioned two cases will be punished by virtue of Decree No 06/SL of 15 January 1946 which contains the following provisions:

Article 1--Persons guilty of stealing or destroying telephonic and telegraphic wires will be prosecuted by provincial tribunals.

Article 2--Persons committing the abovementioned crime will be sentenced to 1 to 10 years in prison and even to death.

Article 4--Accomplices and persons retaining telephonic and telegraphic wires will be prosecuted and punished just as the principal culprit.

--Anyone who sabotages telephone wires with the objective of opposing the revolution will be considered guilty of "sabotage of telephone wires for counterrevolutionary purposes" and will be punished according to Provision 2, Article 11 of the 30 October 1967 Regulation which provides for punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes.

"Sabotage of dikes, dams, bridges, roads, communications and transportation means, signal and liaison means, enterprises, warehouses, cultural works or any other property of the state, cooperatives and people" will entail a sentence of 10-year to life imprisonment or a death sentence.

In less serious cases, the culprit will be sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL--The Chemical Officer Training School has finished two training courses for chemical reserve officers. All the trainees were rated fairly good in all training subjects including these dealing with the use of contamination detector, radiation detector and topographical maps. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 11 Nov 80 BK]

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--All districts, cities, organs, enterprises and schools in An Giang Province are determined to fulfill their troop recruitment norms ahead of schedule. The Provincial Military Draft Council has set up specific troop recruitment norms for every locality while youths at draft age have been intensively educated on their military obligation and physical checkups for troop recruitment have been satisfactorily conducted in various localities. [BK260227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

HAU GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--The Hau Giang Provincial People's Committee and Military Command have recently held a conference to seek to understand the objectives, significance and requirements of troop recruitment in the current phase and to direct all organs, sectors, mass organizations and localities in formulating a unified plan for this task. The province is concentrating on providing guidance for this task within the party organization and among the local youths in order to enable them to strictly carry out the military draft order. This is aimed at fulfilling the troop recruitment task on schedule in accordance with the criteria and policy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV PAPER HAILS SRV-CUBAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

BK030647 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the Review of Hanoi Press for 2 December]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled: "The 20 Years of Relations Aglow with the Internationalist Spirit," greeting the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Cuba.

The editorial says in part: "Talking about Cuba awakens in every Vietnamese feelings of profound love, respect and admiration for the Cuban people. Today we think of Cuba with our warmest sentiments, because it is an important day for the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cuba--the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic, economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The establishment of multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba is an important political event. It reflects the earnest and sincere aspiration of the two peoples who are combatants in the same trench fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and who wish to strengthen their militant solidarity to fight against their common enemy and to support and assist each other in the task of national building and defense.

Though living half the world apart, our two peoples, embued with militant friendship, have quickly become intimate friends. The Vietnamese people view Cuba's recognition of and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Vietnam as a valuable support and a great encouragement in their struggle.

Since 2 December 1960 the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba has entered a new process of development.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

FRANCE FETES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA November 28--Vietnamese ambassador in France Vo Van Sung on November 26 gave a party for Chhea Thaing, vice minister of public health of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Khieu Kanharith, deputy director of the paper "KAMPUCHEA," who were visiting France. The party was attended by 200 guests including Roland Leroy, political bureau member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, the representatives of the French Committee for Medical Aid to the Kampuchean people, the Christian Fraternity (CIMADE), the Association for the Understanding and Development of Kampuchea, and other organizations. Earlier, the Kampuchean delegation had visited Bretagne Region in northwestern France and the sea resort Nice-cote D'azur. [Text] [OW280851 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 28 Nov 80]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN GDR--Hanoi VNA 30 Nov--A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the peoples of other countries headed by its president, Professor Hoang Minh Giam visited the German Democratic Republic from 20 to 29 November at the invitation of the GDR's Vietnam committee. The delegation called at economic, cultural and educational establishments in Berlin and Rostock. It attended meetings and other activities in solidarity with the Vietnamese people. It also exchanged views with officials of the Vietnam committee and the league for friendship among peoples on the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on measures to broaden the movement of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. In their contacts with the Vietnamese delegation, GDR officials affirmed their close solidarity with and strong support for the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. Professor Hoang Minh Giam sincerely thanked the party, the government, the people and the Vietnam committee of the GDR for their valuable support. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 30 Nov 80]

SONG BE AID TO KAMPUCHEA--Over the past 3 months the bridge and road construction enterprise of Song Be Province has sent a work force complete with equipment to help Kratie Province, Kampuchea, develop its communications network which was destroyed during the war. The enterprise workers have repaired and built 24 km of roads and 28 bridges with the help of the local workers and people. [BK280546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Nov 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WORK OF HCM CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Second Congress of Delegates of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization: Great Potentials To Be Exploited; Industrial, Agricultural, Handicrafts and Exported Goods Production To Be Stepped up; Resolution About Urgent Measures To Maintain Standard of Living Approved"]

[Text] The Second Congress of Delegates of Ho Chi Minh City VCP Party Organization ended in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence.

Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress (see NHAN DAN issue of 17 October 1980).

As part of the preparations for the congress, the Municipal VCP Committee had organized discussions among large numbers of cadres, party members and people of all walks of life to evaluate the situation of the city in the last few years, to recognize the important role and great potentials of the city and to define the tasks of the party organization and people in the coming years. More than 300,000 ideas contributed to the congress were the results of that phase of political activities aimed at mobilizing the sense of responsibility and concept of collective ownership of all people toward fulfilling the political task of their locality and making an important contribution to the socialist construction throughout the country.

The congress came to this confirmation: In the last 3 years since the first congress, the party organization and people of the city overcame many big difficulties, resolved many new problems and made many important achievements. About the economic restoration, transformation and development, the party organization was giving top priority to the task of "concentrating manpower on carrying on the socialist transformation for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for making production develop in the direction of large-scale socialist production and stabilizing and improving the standard of living." The transformation of the privately-owned and -operated industry and commerce was carried out in an urgent manner. In the early phase of economic transformation and construction, an economy consisting of five components was formed within the municipality. The state held business monopoly in a number of sectors, with considerable percentage of distribution; 76 percent of the industrial production installations that had belonged to the bourgeoisie, with about 125,000 workers, were transformed into state-operated or joint state-private enterprises. Almost all of these enterprises operated on a rather large scale; had modern equipment, high producing capacity and good machines; belonged to nine different sectors; and produced many important lines of goods (electrical appliances, steel melting, copper wires, metal processing, chemicals, building materials, foods, textiles, clothes making, etc.). The privately-owned and -operated economy in industry was basically transformed in many forms; the capitalist commercial enterprises were basically wiped out. About three-fourths of the manpower in the artisan industry and handicrafts joined the collectivized production in more than 180 cooperatives and more than 2,400 production collectives. The socialist commercial (state-operated and cooperative) network was built and expanded. In agriculture, more than one-fifth of all families of farmers, with about more than one-tenth of the area of cultivated land, joined the collectivized production in about 400 production collectives and 10 experimental cooperatives. Many collectives for the first time set the direction of production for themselves; developed plants and animals to suit the soil, water and climate; applied some technical progresses and intensive cultivation; developed additional occupations; and encouraged and helped families to have secondary economic activities and to properly fulfill their obligation to the country. The state farms also were able to determine logically and positively their crop-growing and animal-raising tasks. About export, one of the top tasks to be fulfilled, for 3 consecutive years the city overfulfilled its plan for delivering the major goods, with the values of such goods in one year being higher than those of the preceding year, and attracted tens of thousands of workers into the different sectors that made goods for export. Such sectors as capital construction, communications and transportation, distribution, circulation, etc. also scored positive achievements. Through the transforming process, production was restored in industry, artisan industry, handicrafts and agriculture and was further developed, thus the state of being crippled and dependent being gradually overcome. The city was gradually moving toward productive labor from being a commercial and consuming one in character. Considerable achievements were also scored in the tasks of developing science-technology, culture and education and building the administration and people's organizations. The task of maintaining security and order and consolidating national defense was stepped up. The city paid a lot of attention to combining the specialized force with the mass movement for protection of the fatherland's security and preventing and limiting the counterrevolutionaries' acts and schemes of sabotage and troublemaking. Hardened, trained and tested in the reality of the new situation, the party organization was becoming more mature in an important manner politically, ideologically and organizationally. Its ideological work was getting closer and closer to the city's political task and reality, thus creating a high degree of solidarity within the party and among the people outside about the party line, views and policies. The number of strong and good local party organizations was increasing. The local party organizations were expanded. The party committee echelons, particularly in precincts, districts, subwards and villages, were gradually strengthened and consolidated.

In a spirit of seriously practicing self-criticism and criticism, the congress also meticulously reviewed the shortcomings and weaknesses. First of all, the city did not have an awareness deep enough, nor did it strive to take care of the key problem that would determine its stability and development, namely, industrialization and the working people's collective ownership right. In economic transformation and construction, it failed to fully recognize its role and responsibility toward the region and the country as a whole. It did not thoroughly understand the responsibility for management in the entire area of the city and instead remained preoccupied with the economic installations subordinate to the locality. While its knowledge of the industrial and agricultural structure was not so clear, it failed to properly exploit and use the five-component economic structure, with the effort to combine management on the basis of sectors and local areas remaining poor and no positive action being taken to control sources of goods, circulation and monetary matters. Market management sometimes was neglected. In agricultural transformation, the awareness remained simple and there was a tendency to be subjective and impatient. Although the city lately tried to correct the above-mentioned shortcomings, its efforts were not strong enough, hence, they still affected production and the standard of living. In assuming leadership over the actual work, it failed to show clearly the leadership role of the party and the managerial role of the administration. It did not concentrate on building and developing the effectiveness of the governmental machinery in economic and social management, especially by legal means. Some norms set in the resolution of the last congress about rice crops, vegetables and hogs were not fulfilled because of a lack of active leadership. Leadership in rural areas and new economic zones was neglected still. The task of building and consolidating the worker-farmer alliance to make it strong and strengthening the solidarity of workers, farmers and intellectuals, particularly the scientific and technical intellectuals, was not carried out to the extent its importance would command.

The city's congress of delegates passed a resolution about the guidelines, tasks and goals of its 5-year plan and the tasks and goals to be fulfilled in 2 years, 1981-1982. In the new situation there must be new thinking and working method to strive to make Ho Chi Minh City become "an industrial center, a cultural and scientific and technical center, an international relations center and an important communications link of the whole country." Production must be stepped up in industry, artisan industry, handicrafts, agriculture and fishery for the purpose of promoting the strength of the city and economic zone. Stepping up production must be combined with the task of achieving socialist transformation, reorganizing in logical steps the economic sectors within the city and zone and gradually stabilizing and improving the standard of living. The congress voted to approve many other important matters like ensuring political security and consolidating national defense; building the material and technical base and the city's scientific and technical work; ideological and cultural work in the new situation; the task of fighting negative phenomena in the organs and in society; building and consolidat-the party, the governmental machinery and the people's organizations; and promoting the working people's collective ownership right. With a great sense of responsibility, the congress devoted a lot of time to discussing and approving a resolution about the urgent measures to be taken to maintain the standard of living, particularly for those who work in the state sector and receive salaries but earn low average income and encounter many difficulties.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the municipal party organization consisting of 51 regular members and 4 alternate members.

5598
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK031040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 2 December]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial greeting the 5th anniversary of Lao National Day. The editorial says: The emergence of the LPDR is a great and important historic event which has produced a profound effect on the situation on the Indochinese Peninsula. It has greatly contributed to the struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples for peace, national independence and social progress.

After presenting the achievements scored by the Lao people over the past 5 years, the editorial continues: The Vietnamese people and armed forces are very happy and encouraged to see these great achievements. The victory gained by the fraternal Lao people is a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the task of building and defending their beloved socialist fatherland.

The special Vietnamese-Lao military solidarity and friendship--a valuable treasure and an invincible strength of the two peoples formed in the process of the protracted struggle against their common enemy--has now been consolidated and vigorously developed. The Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1977 has affirmed the two parties' and peoples' iron-will for lasting solidarity and assistance and support for each other in their socialist revolutionary cause. Our militant alliance as well as the militant alliance of the three nations in the Indochinese peninsula have now developed to a new peak, and is unprecedentedly strong.

Optimistic regarding the future, we spare no effort in heightening our vigilance so as to be ready to cope with all sinister schemes of the enemy. Despite severe defeats in their scheme to annex and subjugate the three Indochinese countries, the Beijing reactionary clique is still pursuing the dream of expanding down into the Southeast Asia region. As a result, this clique is resorting to dark schemes, including a war of aggression against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. However with the invincible strength of our military solidarity and wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and friends around the world, we will certainly foil all acts of sabotage including the military adventures of the enemy, and will firmly protect the revolutionary gains scored by our three peoples with flesh and blood.

Upholding the banner of national independence and socialism, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will close ranks and resolutely move toward new and greater victories, thus contributing to the success of the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

CSO: 4209

SRV GEN CHU HUY MAN SPEAKS AT TECHNICAL CADRES CONFERENCE

OW271639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Technical General Department Party Committee recently held, for the first time, a conference of its party organization cadres attended by more than 200 representatives of army units and installations under the party organization's control. Among those present was Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Secretary of the Central Military Party Committee.

The participants discussed the political report by the Executive Committee of the Technical General Department Party Organization presented by Maj Gen Le Van Tri, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of the technical general department, assessed the implementation of tasks by the party organization, and affirmed the general department's overall past achievements in meeting the armed forces' requirements for combat and combat readiness.

Addressing the participants, Sen Gen Chu Huy Man said: Cadres and party members within the Technical General Department must firmly grasp the present situation and their relevant revolutionary tasks, the party's military line in national defense, and the specific requirements of the military technical sector in the present revolutionary stage. He stressed: Military weapons and equipment are valuable assets the party and state entrust to the army. Therefore, effective management must be ensured and maintenance standards must be set. It is the responsibility of all cadres and party members within the party organization, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to fully implement the maintenance system so as to ensure good, lasting use of military weapons and equipment and avoid losses, waste and damage.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS--Under the 2 September drive, Ha Nam Ninh Province has issued party membership cards to more than 15,000 party members of its 276 grassroots-level party organizations. These recipients account for 14.5 percent of the total number of party members in the province. [BK250335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Nov 80 BK]

MINH HAI YOUTH UNION DEVELOPMENT--Through the three-assaults movement to exercise the right to collective mastery, Minh Hai Province has been able to admit another 2,500 youths to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and recommend 1,500 outstanding youth union members for party membership. Most of these youths are youth union members have directly engaged in production and been tested through the labor movement. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

HANOI PARTY MEMBERSHIP--HANOI MOI reports that in the 2 years ending October 1980, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Hanoi City recommended 32,441 outstanding union members for party membership. Of them, 4,202 were admitted to the party. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

WIDER USE OF BONUSES URGED TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Distribution and Use of the Bonus Fund"]

[Text] The bonus fund lies within the category of the distribution and redistribution of national income on the basis of the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. The bonus money used within production units comes from many different sources of business funds. Some of these are the wage fund, enterprise profits and funds resulting from economizing on raw materials, fuels and supplies. Other sources are the profit resulting from the application of innovations and technological improvements and the rationalization of production, from the policy providing incentive for the production of export goods, etc. Depending upon the level of economic development and the level of planning of the national economy during each planning period, the state determines the size of the various sources of bonus funds and organizes the utilization of these funds in accordance with the principles of planning. The bonus system is an important economic lever and one of the measures that provides material incentives and supplements the wage and subsidy systems and the other forms of remuneration. The bonus system is designed to encourage the worker to display a high degree of initiative and creativity in his production and work, raise his labor productivity, improve product quality, economize on time, raw materials, fuel and supplies, lower material costs, reduce production costs, increase his income and the income of the collective and help to meet and exceed the quotas of the state plan.

In many ways, the present implementation of the bonus system fails to have the impact of an economic lever. Progressive wage systems and suitable forms of bonuses have not been widely or sufficiently applied in order to re-establish coordination in production, insure economic returns and, on this basis, increase the income of the worker and insure reasonable income relations among the various enterprises, sectors and localities. The percentage of money within bonus funds that is actually used is low and this together with the habit of conveniently raising unit prices, reducing quotas or revising regulations of the state, awarding average bonuses, awarding sweeping bonuses, not awarding bonuses on a timely basis, not closely linking bonuses to the results of production by each person and each unit and so forth have limited the effect of bonuses in providing an incentive to raise labor productivity.

In the improvement of economic management, while making widespread use of the various forms of piecework wages, effectively distributing and utilizing the various sources of bonuses, from wage funds, from the profits of the installations, are an important measure stimulating the development of production and reasonably raising the income of the worker.

Increasing the percentage of bonus money taken from the planned wage fund will provide the conditions for the enterprise director to provide strong and timely incentive to persons who record achievements in production and work. The state must unify management on the basis of principles and policies and apportion the bonus fund. The enterprise director must have the authority to set norms and specific bonus standards within the scope of the bonus fund.

The unreasonable aspects of the profit distribution system must be researched and revised along the lines of insuring correct coordination among the three interests--the interests of the state, the interests of the enterprise and the interests of the worker. Units that meet and exceed their planned quotas and earn a higher profit than in previous years or produce many products outside the plan, should, in addition to the money allocated to them to increase their budgets and supplement their production development incentive funds, be allowed to keep the majority of this additional profit and put it into the bonus fund and welfare fund of the enterprise.

In conjunction with bonuses in the form of money, bonuses in the form of product are also necessary. For this purpose, it is possible to use some of the products produced outside the plan of installations provided that this use does not violate the principle of exclusive state management or the planned distribution of the products of state-operated enterprises. It is necessary to put an end to the practice of saying that products are produced outside the plan while actually using supplies and energy of the enterprise to produce these products and taking some of the products produced under the plan for internal distribution.

In view of the fact that we are still encountering numerous difficulties in production and everyday life and the fact that basic wages are still low, effectively distributing and using bonus money is a measure that must be taken to stimulate the development of production and raise the income of the worker.

7809
CSO: 4209

HANOI CALLS FOR INTENSIVE WINTER CROP CULTIVATION

BK270930 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Step Up Intensive Cultivation of Winter Crops"]

[Summary] This year's winter crop season is fraught with difficulties. Due to typhoons and floods, the 10th-month rice crop was harvested from 10 to 15 days later than in past years and the rice cultivation pattern was upset, thus adversely affecting the cultivation of winter crops. Moreover, both fertilizer and insecticide are in short supply.

"As of now we have planted more than 200,000 hectares of winter crops, of which from 160,000 to 170,000 hectares were cultivated according to schedule. There is the possibility that this year's area plan for winter crops will not be achieved and that the total area planted will be less than last year."

Considering the serious shortfall of the 10th-month rice crop and other current difficulties, we have no alternative but to continue stepping up winter crop production by planting more crops that are still in season--such as potatoes and various types of vegetables and beans--and actively practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields.

It is forecast by the meteorological directorate that there will be little rainfall in December and January. Therefore, it is necessary to draft a schedule for repairing machinery and dredging canals and ditches in order to obtain enough water for the winter crops as well as for the 5th-month-spring rice crop that follows.

"This year nitrogen fertilizer for the winter crops has been supplied to various production establishments in a reasonably timely manner. Nevertheless, organic fertilizers, especially azolla, still constitute the main source of fertilizer. In this crop season, we will strive to grow 250,000 hectares of azolla for use as fertilizer for the winter crops and as seed for the next crop season."

Apart from growing azolla, it is also necessary to make full use of all sources of fertilizer, including stable and green manures.

At present, the weather is favorable. A number of policies designed to boost production have been promulgated. In particular, the policy for making full use of lands and the policy for the distribution of income within cooperatives have encouraged peasants to enlarge cultivated areas and to practice intensive cultivation. By properly implementing these new policies, developing the advantages and limiting difficulties to the minimum, it is certain that we will score high yields in the winter crop season so as to partially make up for the area shortfall cause by adverse weather.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR UNIFORM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Uniform Development of Production Within a District"]

[Text] In the movement to emulate the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong Cooperatives, in addition to developing and increasing the number of advanced model units, many localities have given their attention to helping weak and deficient cooperatives make progress and to achieving uniform development within the agricultural production movement. Vinh Lac District in Vinh Phu Province is one of the districts that has gained initial experience in resolving this matter well.

As the grain and food product production area of the province, Vinh Lac District has fertile fields, an abundant source of labor and experience in intensive cultivation. Its material-technical bases, although not large, could have been used to create a new strength. Favorable conditions were not being fully utilized. The level of intensive cultivation was not uniform and this led to differences in crop and livestock yields as well as in incomes and obligations among the various cooperatives. Weak, deficient installations accounted for more than one-third the amount of area under cultivation and the labor within the district, with some places recording rice yields as much as 1 ton per hectare lower than the average.

The first step that the district level took was to work with installations to find the primary reasons for their weaknesses and deficiencies and classify the various cooperatives in order to adopt a plan for strengthening them. As regards those types that were weak and deficient because of encountering many difficulties in production, the district helped the installation establish production guidelines and stages of development and allocate its crops in a manner consistent with its soil and farming habits. The district has mobilized the various sectors and the advanced cooperatives to help build the necessary material bases so that these places have the ability to restore and develop production. As regards those types of installations that were weak and deficient as a result of operating on too large a scale and not organizing their production properly, the district has reduced their scale and revamped their organization of production and labor in order to help them manage their labor and arable land and apply advanced techniques of intensive cultivation. As regards those types of installations that were weak and deficient because their party base was weak, some party members had become deviant and the corps of cadres lacked competent persons, the district has helped them build the party in coordination with strengthening the cooperative and developing production. Through the criticism and observations of the masses, competent and pure cadres have been selected and the management apparatus has been strengthened. Core cadres have received advanced training in management and organization.

The effort to strengthen installations has focused on the weakest elements in conjunction with achieving uniform improvements in other elements. Improving management methods is the most important measure in overcoming the negative phenomena within production. The various forms of product contracts with production units, groups of laborers and cooperative members have been applied in a manner suited to each type work and in exact accordance with the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, thereby raising the income of cooperative members, providing incentive for laborers in production and heightening their sense of responsibility toward common interests.

Through the coordinated implementation of various measures and centralized, unified guidance, Vinh Lac District has upgraded a number of weak and deficient cooperatives and overcome their sluggish development so that they can move forward. Of the 15 weak and deficient cooperatives, 3 have become advanced cooperatives and 8 have become good cooperatives. During the recent winter-spring season, 14 cooperatives produced an additional 1,400 tons of paddy, thereby helping to increase the grain output of the entire district to 8,500 tons.

Investigations conducted in many northern provinces show that the number of weak and deficient installations still equals about 30 percent of the total number of cooperatives. By eliminating weaknesses and deficiencies, we can achieve uniform development. Because the situation varies from district to district and province to province, the measures that are taken must be consistent with the actual situation.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURAL TAXES COLLECTED IN MINH HAI PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Province Completes the Collection of Agricultural Taxes; Kien Giang Province Meets More Than 50 Percent of Its Summer-Fall Grain Mobilization Plan Quota"]

[Text] As of 20 October, Minh Hai Province had put into state granaries 41,000 tons of agricultural tax paddy, thereby virtually meeting its assigned tax norm. All families of party members and cadres who cultivate fields fulfilled their agricultural tax obligations early, thereby stimulating the movement to have all farmers pay their full tax.

Tran Van Thoi, Phu Tan and Ngoc Hien Districts, although they harvested their crops late, were the first districts within the province to meet these tax norms as a result of organizing the collection of taxes well. Phu Tan District has adopted many flexible measures and methods of working, such as having farmers average their output and remeasuring the amount of area under cultivation; 39 hamlets remeasured the amount of area under cultivation and found more than 1,150 hectares that were not declared in an attempt to evade taxes. Phu Tan has collected the full agricultural tax due this year and collected tax paddy due from previous years, thereby reducing the level of initial exemptions from 20 to 9.8 percent and collecting an additional 1,000 tons of tax paddy for the state.

As of 24 October, Kien Giang Province had mobilized 22,300 tons of summer-fall paddy, thereby exceeding 50 percent of its plan quota. An Bien District had mobilized 5,760 tons, 82 percent of its plan norm; and Vinh Thuan, although only assigned a norm of 4,000 tons, mobilized 4,800 tons.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

SRV DIRECTIVE CALLS FOR PARTIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN GRAIN

BK301044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 28 Nov 80

[From the Review of NHAN DAN for 28 November]

[Text] On 18 November the SRV premier issued a directive on implementing the policy of entrusting workers, civil servants, students and other nonproductive people with the task of producing part of their grain for partial self-sufficiency.

The directive points out: In view of the difficulty in the food situation throughout the country, it is necessary to educate, mobilize and organize workers, civil servants and other nonproductive people and to fully exploit all labor forces and land to produce enough grain for self-sufficiency for from 1 to 3 months.

This is a most urgent and essential task aimed at reducing the amount of grain provided by the state. Various sectors, party echelons and mass organizations must pay attention to supervising and providing guidance for the implementation of this task.

However, due to different circumstances in individual organizations, enterprises, state farms, sectors and echelons of each locality, the task of producing grain for self-sufficiency cannot be formulated in a uniform manner for all establishments, but must be based on the actual conditions of each establishment.

CSO: 4209

SRV DIRECTIVE ON CROP PROCUREMENT IN SOUTH

BK011318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The premier's office recently issued a directive urging the former Nam Bo Provinces to step up the production and procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products in the coming period.

The directive points out the progress made by the former Nam Bo Provinces in stepping up agricultural production, especially in the Mekong Delta where there have been successive bumper crops that have increased the rice output in 1980 by more than 800,000 tons over 1979; and in effectively employing supplies, goods, money and pricing as stimuli to tighten control of the sources of goods and increase the procurement of grain and other agricultural products.

The directive also points out the shortcomings in the tasks of guiding production, collecting taxes and debts and carrying out collection and purchase activities.

In production, appropriate attention has not yet been given by the provinces to subsidiary food crops. The breeding of livestock and poultry has developed slowly. Large areas have not yet been clearly zoned for the specialized cultivation of major industrial and agricultural crops. The procurement of grain, food and other main agricultural products such as sugarcane, sugar, vegetables, meat, fish and coconuts has fallen short of the plan norms. The collection of agricultural taxes and debts has not been carried out in accordance with the prescribed quotas and policies. False declarations of cultivated areas and production and unwarranted exemption or reduction of taxes remain prevalent. Outstanding taxes and debts have kept increasing with each passing year. Collection and purchase activities have often lagged behind.

To meet the demands of the entire country for grain and food, of the industrial sector for raw material, and of the export sector for goods, and to overcome the above shortcomings, the premier's directive calls the attention of the central-level sectors concerned and the people's committees of the Nam Bo provinces and cities to the following main issues:

1. It is necessary to continue uniformly popularizing down to the grassroots level and urgently carrying out resolution No. 26-NGTU and the decrees of the Council of Ministers on the improvement of distribution and circulation work in general, as well as the resolutions of the political bureau and the Council of Ministers on

grain. This will serve the immediate purpose of accelerating production and the collection and purchasing of grain and food in order to meet the people's essential demands, ensure raw material for industry and increase the sources of goods for export.

The spirit and contents of these resolutions must be fully taken into account in formulating and implementing the 1981 state plan for production, procurement, distribution and consumption in every province, city, district village and cooperative as well as in the production, supply, collection and purchase, financial, banking and communications and transport sectors. We must develop the laboring people's spirit of collective mastery and the active role of mass organizations in implementing the party line and policies and the state plan.

2. In giving practical guidance over and organizing the implementation of production plans, efforts must be made to promptly and uniformly meet the demands for water conservancy, draft power, gas and oil, fertilizers and insecticides along with consolidating and firmly developing the movement for cooperativization in the countryside in order to rapidly boost grain production by practicing multicropping, increasing crop yields and enlarging the rice areas, especially in the Mekong Delta. At the same time, positive efforts must be made to overcome the difficulties concerning the reaping, processing, transportation and consumption of subsidiary food crops in order to further promote their cultivation, especially in the eastern and former Zone 6 provinces.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to organize the harvesting of the 1980 10th-month rice and other crops in a rapid and satisfactory manner and, at the same time, to make good preparations in all respects to score big successes in the 1980-1981 winter-spring crop season. Specific plans and measures must be devised to channel more investments of labor, capital, materials and technology into the establishment and development of large or specialized cultivation areas for major short-term crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, soybeans, pineapples, bananas, jute and rush as well as for long-term crops such as rubber, coffee and coconuts.

Utmost attention must be given to planning and establishing food belts and exclusively vegetable-growing areas in large cities and industrial centers, especially Ho Chi Minh City, Bien Hoa industrial center and Vung Tau petroleum and natural gas center.

Concerning procurement, resolute efforts must be made to fully collect taxes and debts in accordance with the prescribed policies and systems without leaving them in arrears; and exemption and reduction must be based strictly on regulations. Pending the national assembly's passing of the new agricultural tax regulations, all localities must urgently carry out survey work to obtain more accurate figures on croplands, classify land and compile tax records in accordance with the existing regulations in order to promptly collect taxes in the 1980 10th-month crop season and the 1981 winter-spring crop season. When the new regulations are promulgated, new tax records will be prepared for 1982, beginning with the 1981 10th-month crop season.

Concerning collection and purchasing, as an immediate step, in 1981 localities where production has been stabilized and where the cooperatives and production collectives have been consolidated, fixed obligation quotas will be assigned to each production unit to cover a period of 5 years based on the quotas set by the central government for the various provinces in accordance with Resolution No. 25-NGTU of the Political Bureau and Resolution No. 09-CP of the Council of Ministers on grain policy, and with Decree No. 310-CP of the Council of Ministers on the policy for stabilizing the obligatory sales of agricultural products to the state.

In localities where production is still carried out basically on an individual basis and where production collectives and production solidarity teams are still in the initial stage of formation, collection and purchase quotas will be established on the basis of the production plan for the entire year or for each crop season. In these locales, collection and purchase activities will be carried out under two forms: collective and purchase organs will sign two-way contracts with agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and production solidarity teams to supply production materials and grain to establishments specializing in the cultivation of industrial crops which have no or not enough grain and to buy their products at exchange prices set by the premier; or collection and purchase organizations, working in coordination with supply organizations, will arrange purchasing and sales with the producers at agreed-upon prices comparable to the current market prices. Such arrangements will be based on the principle of ensuring the interests of both the state and the producers and of guaranteeing more profits for agricultural cooperatives and production collectives than for individual producers, and more profit for units that have entered into contracts with the state than for those that have not.

The state pricing commission and ministries charged with carrying out collection and purchase activities, based on the premier's decision, will set guidelines for the people's committees of the various provinces and cities to direct the local sectors in flexibly applying set purchase and sale prices for each crop season, each area and each district in a province. If purchases and sales are not to be conducted at fixed prices, the provinces and cities concerned must request permission from the central government.

Utmost attention must be given to the factor of the crop cultivation schedule, in production as well as in procurement. The central sectors concerned and the people's committees of provinces and cities must proceed from the norms for the procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products tentatively assigned by the premier for the various provinces and cities at the 1 November conference in Ho Chi Minh City to devise comprehensive plans for basically finishing the collection of agricultural taxes and for completing a large portion of the grain collection and purchase work for the whole of 1981 in the 1980 10th-month and 1981 winter-spring crop seasons--that is, from December 1980 to August 1981. They must closely follow every production season of all other major industrial and agricultural crops in order to collect and purchase the bulk of products in accordance with the plans.

To achieve this objective, the supply, collection and purchase sectors must closely follow production work and prepare to provide peasants with sufficient essential supplies in keeping with crop seasons and according to the real needs of each locality. They must follow and acquire a precise knowledge of the situation and results of production, harvest schedules and the real product output of each area so as to prepare sufficient cash, supplies, goods, containers, measuring equipment and warehouses necessary for timely collection and purchasing. This must be done in parallel with an effort to deploy cargo handling and transportation forces to promptly bring products from collection and purchase centers to consumption centers.

In the immediate future, conditions must be urgently prepared for stepping up the collection and purchase of the 10th-month rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and other agricultural products currently being harvested. At the same time, preparations must be made to satisfactorily support the winter-spring crop as well as the subsequent summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

These preparations must be made soon with close coordination among the ministries concerned and among provincial and city people's committees and local sectors in charge of collection and purchase. This will help exploit and mobilize all potential in terms of cash, supplies, goods, warehouses and storage and transportation facilities of both the central and local levels and make them available to the districts and basic units to carry out supply and procurement work on schedule.

An effort must be made to learn from past experiences. Profit-and-loss accounting must be strengthened. The storage, maintenance, distribution and use of the goods, supplies and cash sent to the districts and basic units for use in collection and purchase work must be tightly managed. Procedures and policies must be formulated and management organizations strengthened so as to satisfactorily carry out inventory and control work, promote profit-and-loss accounting in basic units and minimize spoilage and losses. At the same time, all acts of corruption, collusion, misappropriation, theft, speculation and hoarding concerning state-owned commodities and supplies must be severely punished.

It is necessary to correctly implement the regulation stipulating that an organization in charge of collecting and purchasing certain commodities must be empowered to manage and distribute, according to plan, the amount of supplies and goods intended for use in the collection and purchase of these commodities. An effort must be made to ensure that the supplies and goods sent by the state to basic units for use in collection and purchase work really reach the producers and that the state controls an amount of products commensurate with the amount of supplies, goods and cash invested.

It is necessary to strictly guide the purchasing and sale of products at agreed upon prices, taking into consideration the prices applied in exchanges between the state and producers, the management of cash and finances within state organs and state economic organizations, and relations between level I and level II establishments and between the central and local budget.

Banks providing money for various sectors to collect and purchase products at high prices must recover their capital from the sales of these products at high prices. The financial sector must balance the expenditures and receipts of sectors buying and selling products at high prices. Increased receipts derived from the selling of products at high prices must be promptly used to cover increased expenditures due to purchases of products at high prices, thereby enabling the state budget to make no or very little payments in compensation for losses.

It is necessary to strengthen the management of the grain, food and agricultural products market in keeping with the spirit of the various resolutions and decisions of the political bureau and council of ministers. Provincial and city people's committees should mobilize the forces of the sectors concerned, especially the trade, tax and public security sectors, and rely on the grassroots-level administration and mass organizations to administer the management of goods at their very sources. This will ensure that speculators and hoarders will be promptly discovered and punished, that no tradesman will be allowed to compete with the state in purchasing products by inflating prices in key areas already zoned as localities where the collection and purchase of products are monopolized by the state, and that producers, after fulfilling the obligation of paying taxes and selling products to the state, can freely circulate the remaining products either by selling more to the state or by selling directly to consumers in the local market. With regard to those agricultural products produced sporadically and not falling under the categories to be monopolistically collected and purchased by the state, the people, including tradesmen, are authorized to circulate them as they see fit.

CSO: 4209

7-5 COLLECTIVE GROWS BETTER RICE CROPS THAN INDIVIDUALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Dao Viet: "Agricultural Transformation in Vinh Loi District, Minh Hai Province: 7-5 Collective's Rice Crops Better Than Crops Grown by Individuals"]

[Text] The 7-5 Collective in Vinh My A Village of Vinh Loi District, Minh Hai Province, is entering its second year's harvest season; its rice crop is definitely better than last year's. It is estimated that it will obtain an average yield of over 4 tons from 19 hectares of summer-autumn rice and over 5 tons per hectare from 15 hectares of early tenth-month rice, at least.

Those who have come here to visit the ricefields did affirm that the collective's rice crops were definitely better than those grown by individuals.

Overcoming Challenge

Right at the time efforts were being made to move toward setting up the 7-5 Collective, widespread slanders and bad stories against collectivized production were being circulated. There had been bitter objection, too: handwritten pamphlets threatened those cadres and farmers who had actively worked for the building of the collective.

Vinh My A Village is located south of Route 4 and the Bac Lieu- Ca Mau canal. In the past, it was inside a large southern-region agroville; during the U.S. -Diem rule, the enemy maintained several outposts there, with more than 70 percent of the families living in the area having some members in the puppet forces.

The party organization and authorities of Vinh My A Village made this assertion: except for those people who were against the revolution and those exploiters who refused to be transformed to become honest working people being considered instigators, the majority of people due to a lack of knowledge of and confidence in collectivized production could not believe that the collective's cadres would be able to assume leadership over production, to achieve management and fair distribution and to bring about a life of plenty.

On 7 May 1979 the collective was set up and named after the date of its establishment. It had 64 households, 387 mouths to feed, 146 working people and 77.6 hectares of cultivated land.

On the basis of analyzing and evaluating the objective difficulties and the reasons behind the people's doubts and worries, the party chapter committee and authorities of the village and the management of 7-5 Collective decided that the goal and the measures for overcoming them would be to achieve good production.

However, to carry out the collective's production plan was not easy. There was a movement, the origin of which was not known, to secretly urge "In but not out" (to get in the collective but not to go out to the fields for productive work). Only 30 percent, the most 50 percent, of its manpower showed up in the fields each day. Many people had submitted their application for joining the collective but left for doing business elsewhere, collected firewood in the U Minh Forest or went to the places where no collectives had been set up and got some land from their relatives to till. Although the collective rented plowing machines from the district for soil-preparing work, a lack of manpower sometimes forced it to hire laborers to do it (in 1979 it had to spend 6,200 dong to hire such people). Even after the rice crop had grown nicely or had been harvested, many members of the collective still refused to go to the fields, for false rumors persuaded them that "after the harvest they would get nothing distributed to them and instead vehicles of the state would carry the harvested paddy away." Cadres and members of the collective had to jointly announce an official denial. Few people later on did go to the fields. Only 3 days after the harvest, when paddy was distributed to the working people, did all of the collective's members go to the fields. Those people who had worked just a few days or none at all now asked the collective to let them work to earn points.

But the difficulties were not yet over. The fact that management was not yet strict enough and the bad habits of a few cadres of the collective created new obstacles on the road of progress of 7-5 Collective. Therefore, in spite of good crops and better shares of income than at the time of working on an individual basis, many people still submitted application for withdrawal from the collective.

The party chapter committee and authorities of Vinh My A Village and the mobilization committee working for the establishment of the collective had to explain once more about the correctness of the agricultural transformation policies and to mobilize the masses for fighting against any negative behavior. The 7-5 Collective held a congress of members to elect a new board of management. It currently has 37 households (about 23 percent), 223 mouths to feed, 90 working people and 53.3 hectares of cultivated land (36.6 percent of the cultivated area of Hamlet 15A. Although the collective is now smaller, those people who remain have gone through challenges, have shown a high degree of unanimity and, under new conditions, now continue to engage in production and to build and consolidate the collective. And in this second year of production, the 7-5 Collective has made a considerably obvious progress.

Practicing Intensive Cultivation, Multicropping

Having decided about the goal and measures for maintaining and consolidating the collective being to ensure production development and to gradually improve the living standard of its members, the collective also affirmed the guidelines for moving forward in the first stage of its agricultural production, namely, to practice intensive cultivation and at the same time to switch crops, to grow additional crops and to extend the cultivated areas.

Although the area was fertile, because of water conditions they had in the past grown only one tenth-month rice crop, which was the old long-term low-yield varieties. As collectivized production was started, the collective definitely avoided growing late tenth-month crops with the old rice varieties and, instead, planted the summer, autumn and tenth-month crops early; used all new varieties; and completed dry plowing in all of its areas by means of plowing machines. In the first year, in spite of a shortage of manpower, it still managed to do properly all of the technical soil-preparing work, to weed and to keep water for the rice plants; as a result, although not much nitrate fertilizer was used, the average rice crop yield obtained was 2.9 tons per hectare. Because of a lack of experience, late rains and the late harvest of the summer-autumn rice crop, the efforts to squeeze in a second rice crop last year in the same area where the summer-autumn rice had been grown amounted to only 2 hectares of rice crop which eventually was not harvested at all because of drought and flood. But with only 71.6 hectares of summer-autumn and early tenth-month rice crops, the total volume of production in 1979 amounted to more than 206 tons of paddy. After deducting the paddy to be kept as seeds and put into the collective fund, the share used as tax payment and sales to the state, the paddy that was returned to collective members as compensation for the seeds they had contributed at the time they joined the collective and as payment for income from the land and the paddy given to the families who had been short of food, the 7-5 Collective still had nearly 121 tons left for distribution based on labor. The value of a day worked was computed to be 8.9 dong. A man-day (10 points) received 13 kilograms of paddy and 2.4 dong. In average a family collected 2.1 tons of paddy, or an average per capita share of 348 kilograms. Many households having 5-7 members and 1-2 laborers, as a result of working considerable numbers of man-days, received in addition to cash earnings as much as 5 tons of distributed paddy, excluding nearly 1 ton of paddy earned from the family economic sector.

In 1978 and previous years, of those 64 families up to 60 percent had been short of food. After a year of collectivized production, the number of families being short of food accounted for only about 10 percent.

As the collective entered its second year of production, in order to overcome drought and flood caused by the uneven slope of its land, it dug a canal 1,200 meters long, 2 meters wide and 1 meter deep and used it to store and drain water and to absorb alkali. At the same time, it also improved the embankment system in an area of 55 hectares to create favorable conditions for saving time, ensuring direct sowing, on-schedule harvest of the summer-autumn rice crop and growing two rice crops per year. This year, in addition to completing dry plowing in 100 percent of its cultivated land, it also practiced direct sowing without transplanting in 100 percent of the area used for the summer-autumn rice crop. Of the 55.3 hectares (excluding 6.3 hectares to be divided among the households for family economic activities) direct sowing was done in 19 hectares of summer-autumn rice crop with the Nong Nghiep 26 and Long Dinh 2 varieties; in 15 hectares of early tenth-month rice crop with the Nong Nghiep 26 and HT-19 varieties; and 15 hectares of high-yield rice crop with the HT-6, Nong Nghiep 26 and Nong Nghiep 34 varieties.

Although the harvesting of this year's summer-autumn rice crop in Minh Hai Province was difficult because of a lot of rains, at the end of the first week in October it was completed in 7 hectares and the squeezing of a second rice crop was done in 4 hectares. Direct sowing of the summer-autumn rice crop was done in all of the area left for the families of collective members to use and, because of the effects of the new production pattern devised by the collective, almost all families squeezed in a second crop.

Practicing intensive cultivation and extending the cultivated area by switching crops and growing additional crops was the first step toward economically developing the collective. That course of action quickly created good volume of production, thus ensuring the three interests -- those of the society, collective and families -- and creating favorable conditions for consolidating the newly-built collective production relationships. In 1979, 1 hectare of cultivated land of the collective provided an average of 1,262 kilograms of paddy to fulfill its obligation. This year the rice crop yield was higher. With the share collected from the families' economic activities and the surplus paddy left behind being enough to take care of the immediate need for grain, the collective has decided, with agreement from all of its members, to put aside the entire summer-autumn rice crop harvested (about more than 80 tons of paddy) to fulfill its obligation and delay the distribution of paddy within the collective until after the harvest of the early tenth-month rice crop. In 1980, the collective is striving to fulfill its grain obligation to the land at the average rate of 3 tons per hectare. According to the cautiously calculated initial plan, this year the value of a day worked may be more than 14 dong. After deducting the shares of obligation to the land, putting paddy into the collective fund and paying income for land, it still makes sure to distribute nearly 22 kilograms of paddy to each man-day (10 points). As to the share of paddy coming from the collective economic sector, it can provide in 1980 an average per capita share of 700-800 kilograms.

Improving Management

In the 7-5 Collective attention was paid to management. First the management of labor. In addition to arousing the enthusiasm of its members for work, many measures were taken to gradually make the management of labor more orderly. The collective figured out the number of laborers needed for each job and for the work as a whole and maintained some balance of labor in different periods and throughout the year. The labor norms were then assigned to each collective member. Almost all jobs were to reach the norms set for them and were assigned on contract. Ninety laborers were divided into four groups. Most work was assigned to groups on contract. Collective members were notified of the work in the afternoon of the previous day and after the work was done, checking of the work and awarding points was done in the fields. A four-man control team elected by collective members checked the work of not only the management board but also of production groups and collective members on a daily basis.

Thanks to the above-mentioned efforts and at the same time due to the positive effects of the collectivized production on its working people, in 1980 100 percent of the labor force of the collective enthusiastically went to the fields to do productive work. The management of materials and finance also showed some obvious progress ever since the collective was consolidated. Drawing experience from the past failures and shortcomings of the management cadres and overcoming the bad habit of doing things at one's convenience, the collective recommended positive regulations about the management of materials and finance and a firm compliance with such regulations. As to the comings and goings of materials and capital, in addition to a correct compliance with the necessary procedures, there was actual witness by the control team and collective members.

Having the correct goal and measures for production development and at the same time gradually trying to build a logical and strict managerial order, the 7-5 Collective is having the first bases for moving forward in a steady manner.

5598
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

THAI BINH RICE HARVEST--As of 20 November Thai Binh Province had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 50,000 hectares or 71 percent of the cultivated area, planted potatoes on over 8,000 hectares and completed soil preparation on 27,382 hectares. Local cooperatives are striving to complete the harvest of the 10th-month rice on the remaining area by late November. [BK260245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

NGHE TINH RICE HARVEST--By mid-November Nghe Tinh Province had reaped more than 90,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 60 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting the 10th-month rice, all localities in the province are intensively plowing land and sowing rice seedlings in preparation for the 5th month-spring rice crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 15 November Phu Khanh Province had delivered 41,300 tons of grain to state granaries, thus fulfilling 81 percent of the annual grain collection plan. After fulfilling their grain obligation, cooperatives in the province have encouraged their members to sell hundreds of tons of grain in excess of plans to the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--By 20 November Dong Thap Province had collected 31,800 tons of paddy, representing 51.55 percent of the plan set for the summer-fall crop season. Altogether, the province has collected as many as 80,800 tons since early this year, thus fulfilling more than 73 percent of its annual plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province has formulated plans for growing 51,000 hectares of rice and more than 20,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season. As of 18 November the province transplanted winter-spring rice on nearly 38,000 hectares or more than 74 percent of the planned acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 20 November Kien Giang Province had delivered 29,800 tons of paddy produced in the summer-fall crop season, fulfilling 65 percent of the collection target. With this figure, the quantity of paddy collected by the province since early this year has amounted to 99,800 tons or 83 percent of the annual plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

HAU GIANG DROUGHT--Due to adverse weather conditions in recent days, as many as 8,500 hectares of 10th-month rice Nin Hau Giang Province have been affected by drought. However, thanks to prompt detection by local production collectives and peasants, countermeasures have been taken to ensure that rice in these areas is well protected. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Hau Giang Province has prepared land, draft power, seeds and fertilizer for the cultivation of 30,000 hectares of rice in this winter-spring crop season. The province has also secured enough new rice strains for transplanting on the entire area, striving to attain 4 to 5 tons of paddy per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By 11 November Minh Hai Province had collected 152,000 tons of grain, representing 84 percent of the annual collection plan. The province is striving to collect another 34,000 tons between now and the end of November in order to fulfill its grain collection target for 1980. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

BAC THAI RICE HARVEST--As of the beginning of November, agricultural cooperatives in Bac Thai Province had completed harvesting more than 10,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice and 2,000 hectares of main-crop 10th-month rice. The province and its subordinate districts have sent 400 cadres to various villages in order to help step up the harvesting space. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Nov 80 BK]

VINH PHU WINTER CROPS--Vinh Phu Province plans to plant more than 20,000 hectares of grain crops of all sorts in this winter season. As of 10 November, the province had planted winter crops on nearly 10,500 hectares or 48.4 percent of the planned acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80 BK]

BEN TRE RICE PLANTING--As of mid-November, Ben Tre Province had planted winter-spring rice on 25,000 hectares, some 3,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. The Ben Tre Provincial capital has achieved 51 percent of the planting target, thus becoming the fastest in the province. At present, production collectives and peasants in the province are intensively planting their remaining acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Nov 80 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE LOSS--The recent typhoons and floods have destroyed a third of the 10th-month rice area in Tu Loc district, Hai Hung Province. To make up for this loss, this year the district will strive to enlarge the winter crop area with attention to major crops such as potatoes and sweet potatoes. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

PHU KHANH CROP LOSSES--Heavy rains triggered by typhoon No. 7 and tropical depressions have flooded more than 4,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and almost 5,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops in Phu Khanh Province. The downpours have also damaged hundreds of houses and classrooms and many sections of roads and railways. The provincial party and people's committees have sent many teams of cadres to the various stricken localities to help the local people normalize their life and production activities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--As of 16 November, Tien Giang Province had plowed 40,000 hectares of land and planted winter-spring rice on more than 30,000 hectares, or 35 percent of the plan. In this winter-spring crop season, the province is planning to practice intensive rice cultivation on 22,000 hectares in Cai Be, Cai Lay and Chau Thanh districts in an effort to achieve a per-hectare yield of 6 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--As of 15 November, cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had planted more than 43,300 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 65.5 percent of the plan. This figure includes more than 16,400 hectares of sweet potatoes, a 65-percent increase over the plan norm; 16,140 hectares of potatoes; 2,630 hectares of corn; 1,360 hectares of soybean; 1,180 hectares of garlic; and 6,930 hectares of vegetables. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 November, the northern provinces and cities had completed harvesting 10th-month rice on 83.8 percent of the cultivated area. Despite the harvesting of this main rice crop, as of 25 November, the northern provinces had also been able to plant winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops on more than 272,000 hectares. Regarding only the winter subsidiary crops, over the past 10 days these provinces planted another 46,000 hectares, including 19,000 hectares of potatoes. These provinces are now intensively plowing land, sowing rice seedlings, growing duckweeds and processing animal manure in preparation for the 5th-month spring crop. To date, they have increased the area sown with rice seedlings by 8,000 hectares compared to the same period last year. A large part of this area has been sown with rice variety No. 314. The sowing of 5th-month rice seedlings has also been completed in many localities and these rice seedlings are now developing satisfactorily. [Text] [BK020858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 80]

SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO NORTHERN PROVINCES--According to (Nguyen Duc Pha), as of 15 December the agricultural supply sector had finished supplying the northern provinces with production materials for the winter crop season. To supply materials in a timely and standardized manner in accordance with the quantitative and qualitative spefications, the supply sector has taken different measures such as accelerating unloading activities at Haiphong Port, mobilizing all means to transport supplies to the cooperatives and giving priority to provinces experiencing a shortage of supplies. By 15 November 50,000 tons of nitrogen, 50,000 tons of phosphate, 20,000 tons of potash, 500 tons of insecticides and 5,000 sprayers crop season. Developing the results already achieved, the agricultural supply sector is intensively preparing materials for production in the 1980-1981 5th-month-spring crop season. [Text] [BK031018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80]

SOUTHERN HOG PRODUCTION--The provinces and municipalities of the South now have more than 3 million hogs, a 10 percent increase over 1979. The brood sow herd now constitutes 14 to 15 percent of the total hog herd. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 80 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

BA HUYNH BRIDGE--The Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Bridge Building Corporation recently finished the construction of the Ba Huynh Bridge on Route No 16 in the area of Phuoc Son District. This is the first major project built in the mountainous area of Quang Nam-Danang Province. With 7 spans, the bridge is 127.4 meters long and 6.2 meters wide. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 NOV 80 BK]

HAIPHONG TURBOGENERATORS INSTALLED--After a period of construction from January 1979 to September 1980, the units in charge of building a 96,400-kW turbogenerator plant in Haiphong have completed the assemblage and installation of 2 out of 5 generators. These two generators have begun generating electricity with an output of 34,000 kW. The entire work site is urgently building, assembling and installing the remaining generators. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209

STATISTICS ON VIETNAM'S ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 80 pp 75-78

[Article: "Statistical Data (Based on Material of the Statistics General Department)"]

[Text]

1. Một số chỉ tiêu phát triển kinh tế văn hóa của Việt Nam 1939–1980

	2 *Đơn vị*	*1939*	*1955*	*1965*	*1975*	*1978*	*1980(a)*
3 Số dân trung bình	nghìn người	19600	25074	34929	47638	51421	53669
4 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	triệu đồng	1026	409	3662	7288	9520	9490
5 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	»	2918	3615	3888	6430	6744	7500
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp trong giá trị tổng sản lượng công nông nghiệp	%	26,0	10,2	48,5	53,1	58,5	55,8
7 Khối lượng hàng hóa vận chuyển	triệu tấn	...	...	34,9	49,4	55,2	55,6
8 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	triệu tấn/Km	...	...	2791	5732	4278	10990
9 Số học sinh	nghìn người	557	2002	6444	12106	14099	14165(b)
Trong đó:							
10 Học sinh phổ thông	»	554	1796	5333	10320	11930	11804(b)
11 Học sinh trung học chuyên nghiệp	»	2,3	6,9	51,0	96,0	138,0	170,0(b)
12 Học sinh đại học	»	0,6	3,6	54,0	92,0	154,0	159,0(b)
13 Số học sinh tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	người	284	798	1903	2541	2742	2741(b)
14 Riêng học sinh phổ thông	»	283	788	1574	2166	2320	2284(b)
15 Số giường bệnh	nghìn giường	13,0	26,2	105,7	141,6	188,8	215,0
16 Số giường bệnh tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	giường	6,6	10,5	30,5	29,7	38,7	40,0
17 Số y sĩ, bác sĩ	nghìn người	0,6	1,1	10,4	33,6	39,3	42,5
18 Số y sĩ, bác sĩ tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	người	0,3	0,4	3,0	7,0	7,6	7,9

---

19 a) Số liệu ước tính
b) Năm 1979

1. A Number of Indices of Economic and Cultural Development of Vietnam, 1939 to 1980

2. Unit
3. Average population thousands
4. Total industrial output value millions of dong
5. Total agricultural output value millions of dong
6. Total industrial output value as a percentage of total industrial-agricultural output value %
7. Volume of goods transported millions of tons
8. Volume of goods circulated millions of tons per kilometer
9. Number of students thousands
10. General school students thousands
11. Vocational middle school students thousands
12. College students thousands
13. Average number of students per every 10,000 persons
14. General school students
15. Number of hospital beds thousands
16. Average number of hospital beds per every 10,000 persons beds
17. Number of physicians and doctors thousands
18. Average number of physicians and doctors per every 10,000 persons
19. a) Estimated data
    b) 1979

1 2. Công nghiệp của Việt Nam 1939—1980

	Đơn vị	*1939*	*1955*	*1965*	*1975*	*1978*	*1980(a)*
2 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp (b)	triệu đồng	1026	409	3662	7288	9520	9490
Nhóm A	»	299	110	1388	2752	3544	3528
Nhóm B	»	727	299	2274	4536	5976	5962
3 Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng							
4 Công nghiệp (tổng số = 100)	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Nhóm A	»	29,1	26,9	37,9	37,8	37,2	37,2
Nhóm B	»	70,9	73,1	62,1	62,2	62,8	62,8
5 *Một số sản phẩm chính*							
Điện	triệu KW/h	86	256	1218	2428	3846	3893
Than	triệu tấn	2,62	0,67	4,23	5,20	6,00	6,50
Gỗ	nghìn m^3	675	780	1408	1252	1731	1820
Xi măng	nghìn tấn	306	...	763	537	843	912
Vải	triệu mét	...	29,4	296,7	146,4	326,4	235,0
Giấy, bìa	nghìn tấn	...	1,9	41,0	41,7	68,8	70,0
Xà phòng	»	4,4	2,9	10,4	21,7	23,3	25,0

---

6 (a) Số liệu ước tính
(b) Tính theo giá trị cố định năm 1970

1. The Industry of Vietnam, 1939-1980
2. Total industrial output value (b) millions of dong
   Group A millions of dong
   Group B millions of dong
3. Breakdown of total output value
4. Industry (total=100) %
   Group A %
   Group B %

6. (a) Estimated data
   (b) Based on 1970 fixed value

5. A number of primary products:
   electric power--million KW/h
   coal--millions of tons
   lumber--thousands of cubic feet
   cement--thousands of tons
   cloth--millions of meters
   paper, cardboard--thousands of tons
   soap--thousands of tons

Chart continues

7

	Đơn vị	1939	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
Diêm	triệu bao	216	25	189	295	521	450
Rượu	triệu lít	42,9	14,9	20,4	23,2	27,5	31,5
Thuốc lá	triệu bao	152	287	471	513	398	320
Đường, mật	nghìn tấn	...	12,6	143,0	45 6	80,0	107,0
Nước mắm	triệu lít	...	22,0	82,0	83,2	115,4	108,0
Cá biển	nghìn tấn	120	166	412	546	516	450
Muối	»	213	142	318	376	530	600

7. Matches--millions of packs
Wine--millions of liters
Cigarettes--millions of packages
Sugar, honey--millions of tons
Fish sauce--millions of liters
Ocean fish--thousands of tons
Salt--thousands of tons

1 3. Nông nghiệp của Việt Nam 1940–1980

	Đơn vị	1940	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
2 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp (b)	triệu đồng	2 918(c)	3 615	5 888	6 429	6 744	7 500
Trồng trọt	»	2 420	3 052	4 524	5 014	5 411	6 050
Chăn nuôi	»	498	563	1 364	1 415	1 333	1 450
3 Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp (tổng số = 100)	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trồng trọt	»	82,9	84,4	76,8	78,0	80,2	80,6
Chăn nuôi	»	17,1	15,6	23,2	22,0	19,9	19,4
4 *Diện tích, năng suất, sản lượng một số cây trồng*							
5 *Diện tích*	nghìn ha						
Lúa	»	4 697	4 285	4 826	4 940	5 142	5 670
Ngô	»	178	195	277	266	401	430
Đay	»	0,9	1,0	14,3	12,4	14,4	18,5
Mía	»	38,0	33,8	53,8	53,8	71,8	85,0
Đậu tương	»	34,1	24,6	34,9	28,5	42,6	42,0
Lạc	»	25,0	36,7	86,0	74,0	99,7	100,0
Thuốc lá	»	10,0	14,4	19,3	19,8	29,4	30,0
Chè	»	14,5	10,6	26,3	38,8	46,8	54,5
Cà phê	»	8,4	...	22,8	11,4	16,7	26,0
Cao su	»	104	62	130	81	81	85
Dứa	»	26,1	24,7	40,7	36,7	36,4	37,1
6 *Năng suất*	tạ/ha						
Lúa	»	12,4	14,3	19,4	21,3	18,5	20,8
Ngô	»	9,3	11,0	11,5	10,5	12,1	11,0
Đay	»	6,7	12,0	15,9	19,9	20,5	20,5
Mía	»	216	254	346	305	397	410
Đậu tương	»	4,4	4,5	4,4	5,3	5,6	6,0
Lạc	»	7,8	9,4	9,4	9,3	9,3	9,6
Thuốc lá	»	9,6	5,3	8,9	6,7	8,7	8,6

(a) Số liệu ước tính
(b) Tính theo giá cố định năm 1970
(c) Năm 1939

7 *Sản lượng*	nghìn tấn						
Lương thực (quy thóc)	»	6 112	6 676	10 599	11 592	12 903	. . .
8 Trong đó : Lúa	»	5 802	6 120	9 369	10 539	10 040	11 800
Ngô	»	165	214	319	279	485	470
Đay	»	0,8	1,2	22,8	24,6	30,0	38,0
Mía	»	820	860	1 845	1 638	2 847	3 510
Lạc	»	19,5	31,6	80,9	68,6	92,4	96,0
Thuốc lá	»	9,6	7,7	13,2	13.3	25,6	26.0
Chè	»	9,6	5,2	10,6	18.0	19,3	21,6
Cà phê	»	3,2	. . .	7,5	6,8	5,6	6,0
Cao su	»	58	62	65	24	46	50
Dừa	»						
9 *Số lượng gia súc*	nghìn con						
Trâu	»	1 100	1 310	2 344	2 194	2 324	2 320
Bò	»	1 050	1 164	1 915	1 486	1 648	1 650
Lợn	»	3 750	4 540	8 264	8 801	8 823	10 100

1. The Agriculture of Vietnam 1940-1980
2. Total agricultural output value (b) millions of dong
   Crop production millions of dong
   Livestock production millions of dong
3. Breakdown of total agricultural output value (total=100) %
   Crop production %
   Livestock production %
4. Amount of area under cultivation, yield and output of a number of crops
5. Amount of area under cultivation thousands of hectares
   rice
   corn
   jute
   sugarcane
   soy beans
   peanuts
   tobacco
   tea
   coffee
   rubber
   coconuts
6. Yield quintals/hectare
   rice
   corn
   jute
   sugarcane
   soy beans
   peanuts
   tobacco
7. Output thousands of tons
   grain (in paddy equivalent)
8. Including: rice
   corn
   jute
   sugarcane
   peanuts
   tobacco
   tea
   coffee
   rubber
   coconuts
9. Number of livestock thousands
   buffalo
   cattle
   hogs

(q) Estimated data
(b) Based on 1970 fixed prices
(c) 1939

1 4. Những chỉ tiêu chủ yếu về tình hình phát triển kinh tế của Việt Nam 1975—1979

(Năm 1975 = 100)

		1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*
2	Số dân trung bình	103,2	105,8	108,5	110,7
3	Lao động xã hội	103,7	107,5	111,4	115,1
4	Lao động thường xuyên trong khu vực Nhà nước	107,2	118,0	127.3	137,9
5	Thu nhập quốc dân sản xuất	114,6	116,9	119,6	119,1
6	Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	112,6	123,9	130,6	124,7
	Nhóm A	115,1	115,5	128,7	120,1
	Nhóm B	111,1	129,0	131,7	127,5
7	Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	110,2	104.8	104,9	112,0
	Trồng trọt	112,9	103,8	107,9	115,0
	Chăn nuôi	100.7	108,5	94,2	101,5
8	Vốn đầu tư xây dựng của Nhà nước	132,4	161,2	171,1	162,1
9	Riêng xây lắp	146,1	175,9	186,6	155,2
10	Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	105,7	122,0	134.9	147,2
11	Tổng trị giá xuất khẩu	156.3	217,9	230,6	204,8
12	Tổng trị giá nhập khẩu	139,2	165,7	153,6	169,7
13	Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	129,7	158,3	161,9	167,6
14	Học sinh phổ thông	103,0	108,1	115,6	114,4
15	Học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	114,4	138,5	155,8	175,0
16	Y sĩ, bác sĩ	105,4	108,6	117,6	125,0
17	Giường bệnh	116,8	120,2	133,3	145,3

1. The Primary Indices of the Economic Development of Vietnam, 1975-1979 (1975=100)
2. Average population
3. Workforce
4. Permanently employed labor within the state sector
5. National income produced
6. Total industrial output value
   Group A
   Group B
7. Total agricultural output value
   Crop production
   Livestock production
8. State investments in capital construction
9. In construction and assembly
10. Total retail sales
11. Total value of exports
12. Total value of imports
13. Volume of goods circulated
14. General school enrollment
15. College and vocational middle school enrollment
16. Physicians, doctors
17. Hospital beds

1 5. Những chỉ tiêu chính phát triển kinh tế, văn hóa của miền Bắc 1955—1975

(Năm 1955 = 1 lần)

		1960	1965	1970	1975
2	Số dân trung bình	1,2	1.4	1.6	1,8
3	Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	2.9	5.8	8,5	10,4
4	Tài sản cố định trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất (a)	1,0	2,1	3,7	5,1
5	Tài sản lưu động trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất (a)	1,0	2.2	3,6	3,8
6	Tổng sản phẩm xã hội (a)	1,0	1,6	1,6	2,3
7	Thu nhập quốc dân (a)	1,0	1.4	1,4	1,9
8	Thu ngân sách Nhà nước (a)	1,0	1,3	1,3	2,6
9	Chi ngân sách Nhà nước (a)	1,0	1,2	1,3	2,6
10	Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	4,8	9,2	11,0	16,2
	Nhóm A	6,2	14,9	18,0	27,1
	Nhóm B	4,4	7.1	8,1	12,3
11	Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	1,4	1,7	1.6	1,7
	Trồng trọt	1,3	1,5	1.6	1.6
	Chăn nuôi	1,9	2,5	2,1	2,6
12	Sản lượng lương thực quy thóc	1,3	1.5	1,4	1,5
13	Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước	4,7	6.8	7,5	13,3
14	Riêng xây lắp	4,2	6,1	5,6	11,2
15	Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	5,9	7.8	9.8	19,2
16	Khối lượng hành khách luân chuyển	3,3	4,6	7,5	11,7
17	Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	2,4	3,5	5,9	7,8
18	Tổng trị giá hàng hóa xuất khẩu	11,6	14,8	10,0	19,1
19	Tổng trị giá hàng hóa nhập khẩu	1,8	3,6	6,9	12,0
20	Số học sinh phổ thông	2.7	4.1	6,4	7,4
21	Số học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	11,8	23,6	38.9	36,1
22	Số y sĩ, bác sĩ	3,3	14,3	32,6	44,1
23	Số giường bệnh	3,0	4,4	6,1	6,9

(a) Năm 1960 = 1 lần

1. The Primary Indices on the Economic and Cultural Development of the North 1955-1975 (1955=1)
2. Average population
3. Average number of manual workers and civil servants on roster
4. Fixed assets within the material production sector (a)
5. Liquid assets within the material production sector (a)
6. Gross social product (a)
7. National income (a)
8. State budget revenues (a)
9. State budget expenditures (a)
10. Total industrial output value
    Group a
    Group B
11. Total agricultural output value
    Crop production
    Livestock production
12. Grain output in paddy equivalent
13. State investments in capital construction
14. In construction and assembly
15. Volume of good circulated
16. Volume of passengers transported
17. Total retail sales
18. Total value of exports
19. Total value of imports
20. General school enrollment
21. College and vocational middle school enrollment
22. Number of physicians, doctors
23. Number of hospital beds

(a) 1960=1

7809
CSO: 4209

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

XUAN THUY URGES VIETNAMESE WOMEN ON REVOLUTIONARY PATH

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 22-28 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Party Central Committee Secretary Xuan Thuy: "Vietnamese Women Continue to Advance on the Revolutionary Path"]

[Text] Ever since its founding, our party has had a correct concept of the women's problem and has highly appreciated their revolutionary abilities and educated and guided them to positively participate in the struggle to liberate the nation, the class and, hence, themselves. Since 1930, the party has organized and guided the Women's Union along the party's revolutionary lines. On 20 October 1980, the Vietnam Women's Union will be 50 years old.

Our national history is that of a people who has constantly had to cope with the danger of foreign aggression. "Whenever the aggressors come to our houses, our women must fight," as the saying goes. Therefore, the women in our country have also a very glorious history of fight against foreign aggressors. A few thousand years ago, the two Trung Sisters rose up and smashed the Chinese troops of the Nam Han [Southern Han] Dynasty. Following the Two Sisters' tradition, Ba Trieu had her name inscribed in the history book. Afterward, so many generations of Vietnamese women have set brilliant examples of heroism and indomitability and have contributed to vanquishing Japanese fascism, French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and, recently, to defeating the Chinese expansionists' agression. We have frequently mentioned the names of women like Minh Khai, Vo Thi Sau, Mac Thi Buoi, Le Thi Hong Gam, Ho Thi Ky and Hoang Thi Hong Chiem, old Mrs I-on and many other emulation combatants in socialist transformation and construction but we have not yet been able to enumerate all the achievements of the women in our country; we can merely illustrate them by citing the following concise statement of respected and beloved Uncle Ho: "The magnificient Vietnamese land is woven, embroidered and increasingly beautified by the efforts of the Vietnamese women of all ages."

Our party has continued to develop the revolutionary tradition and abilities of the women of our country and has set forth struggle objectives for the women's liberation movement. In the former society, women suffered most and were the most oppressed and exploited. For this reason, over the past 50 years, Vietnamese women of all strata have wholeheartedly followed the party to complete the national democratic revolution and have enthusiastically joined the current nationwide socialist revolution. Since the country has been liberated, women have also been liberated. However, women will have to struggle in other fields if they want to achieve complete liberation. They have clearly realized that the socialist system not only brings equal rights to women but also creates material, cultural and moral conditions for them to achieve complete liberation.

Over the past 35 years, our country and people have had to continuously struggle, under very difficult economic conditions, against foreign aggression and natural calamities such as rain storms and drought but our party and state have always provided opportunities for women to work, to study, to carry out progressive activities, to start a happy home and family and to properly bring up children. This effort has contributed in a large measure to the present maturity of the women's movement in our country and of the Vietnam Women's Union.

However, numerous difficulties are still facing the Women's Union in its task of vigorously promoting the women's movement in our country. To speak of socialist construction is, of course, to speak of the struggle against bourgeois thinking, in general. To liberate women and to achieve equality of men and women, we must not only oppose bourgeois thinking but also stress the need to struggle against feudalistic concepts. The habit of scorning, oppressing and restricting women and the reluctance to consider them equal to men with as much abilities and intellect are still rather prevalent. Some people still think that the principal mission of women is only to give birth and to do cooking and household chores. Some parents still act of their own free will in giving their daughters in marriage. Feudal customs are still fully applied in some weddings and mournings. Worse still, a number of husbands including party members and cadres believe that they have the right to beat and mistreat their wives and do not know that these acts are mean and illegal. Meanwhile, many women are still influenced by outmoded concepts and usually have an inferiority complex; they rely on others, have a passive attitude and dare neither think, act and struggle against injustice and mistreatment nor steadfastly advance to occupy the position of equal laborers and equal citizens which socialism has reserved for women.

Though having overthrown the feudal class and transforming the bourgeoisie, we have not yet been able to completely wipe out the vestiges of a multifaceted feudalism which has been ingrained in the field of ideology, customs and habits for several thousand years. In particular, the progress of women has been hampered in a large measure by feudalistic concepts. Vietnamese women have always been of a diligent, loyal, valiant and responsible nature. In addition to these qualities, the new women of today must be self-reliant and have a sense of mastery of the country, society and themselves.

The Vietnam Women's Union has to carry out hugh tasks to contribute to furthering the women's movement, completely liberating women and achieving equality of men and women. First and foremost, the Union is an important force to motivate, enlighten and help women struggle against backward feudalistic concepts, customs and habits which are still restricting them, and to create opportunities for them to increase and fully develop their great abilities in the task of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The Union must join forces with the state to overcome, within the realms of possibility, the special difficulties of women in the field of work, rest, study, family organization and child rearing and to enable them to positively participate in national economic construction. On the other hand, the Union must pay special attention to the formation of new women and socialist mothers with sufficient virtues and capacities to help train "revolutionary generations for the future." The Union must also contribute to the training, assistance, improvement and employment of young women because these were born and have grown up during the revolution, because they are the most progressive generation with enough health, abilities, cultural standards, enthusiasm and numerous possibilities to contribute to the task of building the country, liberating women and achieving equality between men and women, and also because they have duties to and a great influence on the present class of teenagers and children who are growing up.

Over the past 50 years, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Vietnam Women's Union has always carried out its glorious missions satisfactorily. It has exerted every effort to gather, motivate, guide and aid women throughout the country to advance on the revolutionary path. It has launched many movements to promote combat and production, to form progressive women and to build families with a new culture and so forth. On the basis of experiences drawn from its activities in the past 50 years, by developing the existing good points and overcoming shortcomings, the Vietnam Women's Union--with a large number of members and devoted cadres conversant with the tasks concerning women--will surely register yet greater achievements and the Vietnamese women's movement will certainly develop further and make more brillant progress.

9332
CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Văn Ba [HUYNHF VAWN BA]

Deputy Head of the Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Văn Ba [PHAMJ VAWN BA]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the VCP Committee], Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH], *Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; *Commander of the 7th Military Region; *Political Officer of the 7th Military Region; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Forces. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Trường Bá Cần [TRUWOWNG BAS CAANF], Roman Catholic Priest

Editor-in-chief of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of his newspaper. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 7)

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Long An Province; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Force units in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Trần Chính [TRAANF CHINHS], Colonel

*Deputy Director, Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Aug 80 he signed a communique dealing with traffic regulations that was published in Ho Chi Minh City.

Võ Thành Công [VOS THANHF COONG]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to survivors of war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Băng Cơ [NGUYEENX BAWNG COW]

*Head of the Lao Dong Publishing House; his 35th Anniversary article on his publishing house appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 30 Oct 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Duy Cương [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended a conference on folk medicine applications for diarrhea and dysentary. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 7)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH], Major General

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Forces. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to hospitals in the vicinity. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Bạch Đằng [TRAANF BACHJ DAWNGF]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Kính Dân [KINHS ZAAN]

Acting editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT (Research on Art), the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 80 masthead)

Nguyễn Đức Đàn [NGUYEENX DUWCS DANF]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT (Research on Art), the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; attended a meeting of the journal's collaborators held in Hanoi during May 1980. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 80 p 111)

Đặng Bích Hà [DAWNGJ BICHS HAF]

*Wife of Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap; *Economic Science and Technology Researcher in the Vietnam Social Science Commission; The cited source listed her as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX HGOCJ HAIR]

*Deputy director of the Northern Region Electric Power Corporation; he is the author of an article in this issue on innovations in the electric power sector to commemorate the sector's 25th anniversary. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 5-6, Sep-Oct--Nov-Dec 80 pp 1-4)

Nguyễn Linh [NGUYEENX LINH]

*Head of the Publications Section, Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 13 Jul 80 he was scheduled to speak at the Fatherland Front Club in Ho Chi Minh City on "The Economic Situation and Developments in Our Country." (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 7)

Le Mai [diacritics not provided]

*Deputy Director of the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the VCP Party Committee], Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Bui Hong Phuc [diacritics not provided]

*Acting Head of the West Asia-Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Quảng [NGUYEENX VAWN QUANGR], Senior Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer, IV Crops; on 12 Feb 80 he represented his unit at a decoration ceremony. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to survivors of war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Viết Thanh [VOX VIEETS THANH]

*Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Thân [LEE VAWN THAAN]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Force units in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Đào Văn Thiết [DAOF VAWN THIEETS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Chan District, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he discussed rice transplanting techniques. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thuyền [NGUYEENX VAWN THUYEENF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to hospitals in the vicinity. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Tri [LEE VAWN TRI], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Commander of the Technical General Department, VPA; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for units of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Chơn Trung [NGUYEENX CHOWN TRUNG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

CSO: 4209

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'JOURNAL ON S&T ACTIVITIES,' JUL 80

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL ON S&T ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 Back Cover and p 33

[Text] Intensifying Scientific-Technical Activities in Support of Consumer Goods Production (pp 1-4)
(Article by Tran Huu Du, Minister of Light Industry)

Putting Technical Management Within Agricultural Production Cooperatives on a Regular Basis (pp 5-8)
(Article by Nguyen Gia Thang, cadre of the Agriculture-Forestry-Biology-Veterinary Department of the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Efforts Made in Agriculture in Hai Hung Province in the Recent Past and the Measures To Be Taken in the Near Future (pp 9-12)
(Article by Nguyen Phung, chief of the Hai Hung Provincial Agriculture Service; excerpts being translated)

Agricultural Mechanization in the Central Highlands (pp 13-15)
(Article by Nguyen Dien, head of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization; being translated)

The Integration of Integrated Basic Investigation Programs (pp 16-17)
(Article by Ngo Lo, Nguyen Xuan Mau, Luu Truong De and Nguyen Khac Kinh, cadres of the Basic Investigations Department of the State Science and Technology Commission; being translated)

Our First Products with the State Seal of Quality (pp 18-2)
(Article by Van Tinh, deputy chief of the State Standards, Measures and Quality Department)

Thoughts on the Use of Scientific Equipment (pp 21-22)
(Article by Nguyen Tho, cadre of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Phan Van Tuong, instructor of science at the University)

Ten Years of Activity of the Agricultural Machine Design Institute (pp 23-25)
(Article by Nguyen Van Hoi, acting head of the Agricultural Machine Design Institute)

The Science and Technology of Poland: Their Achievements, Organization and Trend of Development (p 26)
(Article by Le Tam, member of the State Science and Technology Commission)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities (p 27)

7809
CSO: 4209

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW,' SEP 80

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 p 80

[Text] Advancing To Win New and Increasingly Large Victories Worthy of Our Very Noble Cause (pp 1-17)
(Article by Premier Pham Van Dong; already translated)

The People's Army and the Socialist State (pp 18-21)
(Article by Trung Dung; being translated)

The Socialist System of Law and Increasing the Strength of the People's Armed Forces (pp 22-28)
(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Le Duc Tiet)

Several Matters Regarding Political Work in Complying with Orders (pp 29-37)
(Article by Le Tat Thang)

Thoughts on the Signal-Liaison Branch in the People's War To Protect the Fatherland (pp 38-47)
(Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Niem)

Building Combat Self-Defense Units at Sea (pp 48-54)
(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Le Hai An; being translated)

Automated Command Operations Within a Modern Army (pp 55-63)
(Article by Tran Hong Tan)

The Science of Military Geography (pp 64-72)
(Article by Mai Son)

The Cam Binh District Military Agency Works and Produces Well and Achieves High Economic Returns (pp 73-79)
(Article by Senior Captain Hoang Vạn Buoi)

7809
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'ECONOMIC STUDIES,' AUG 80

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 80 p [a]

[Text] Thirty-Five Years of Economic Development (pp 1-7)
(Article by Hoang Trinh)

The Revolution in the Mode of Production in Vietnam (pp 8-23)
(Article by Dao Van Tap)

Developing the Independence in Production and Business of the Agricultural Enterprises (pp 24-29)
(Article by Ngo Dinh Giao and Pham Bac Hai)

Rice and Hogs in Vietnam's Agriculture (pp 30-33)
(Article by Bui Huy Dap)

Cooperation and the Division of Labor Within the Agricultural Cooperative (pp 34-41)
(Article by Le Trong)

The Dinh Cong Agricultural Cooperative (pp 42-48)
(Article by Nguyen Manh Huan)

The Physical Education and Sports Economy: an Objective and Task of Science (pp 49-54)
(Article by B. Kuzink and A. Osincev)

Specialized Joint Businesses and Enterprises Within Agriculture in the GDR (pp 55-61)
(Article by Ngoc Giang)

Unemployment in the 1970's--the Bankruptcy of the "Full Employment" Policy (pp 62-71)
(Article by Duy Hien)

The Development of the National Economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Book)(pp 72-74)
(Article by I.N. Pivovarov and M.P. Isaev)

Statistical Data (pp 75-78)
(being translated)

7809
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 77059

24 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2236

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 77059

24 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2236

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Relationship Between Party, State Discussed
(Trung Dung; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Sep 80) 1

Development of Seagoing Self-Defense Forces Advocated
(Le Hai An; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Sep 80) 6

Youths in Song Be Border Defense Units Carry Out Training, Patrol
(Ho Si Khoan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 30 Oct 80) 13

Editorial Advocates Civilized Life for Militarymen
(Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 31 Oct 80) 14

Ways To Deal With Bogus Soldiers Indicated
(Chien Si Dieu Lenh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 3 Nov 80) 16

Briefs

Dong Thap Troop Recruitment 18
Ha Tuyen Military Training 18
Grain Thieves on Trial 18

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs

Premier Greets Mauritania 19
Burundi National Day Greetings 19
GDR TV Repair Aid 19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Le Duan Speaks at Communist Youth Union Congress
(NHAN DAN, 21 Nov 80) 20

Chu Huy Man Speaks at Communist Youth Congress
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 22, 23 Oct 80) 31

Editorial Calls for Stronger Basic Party Organizations
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 29 Oct 80) 42

Localities Develop Party Organization, Strengthen Base Organizations
(NHAN DAN, 6 Nov 80) 44

'NHAN DAN' Marks Engels Birth Anniversary
(VNA, 28 Nov 80) 45

'NHAN DAN' Editorial Marks Lao National Day
(VNA, 2 Dec 80) 47

Briefs
Soviet Women's Delegation 49
Colombian Ambassadress Present Credentials 49
Dong Thap Party Congress 49

AGRICULTURE

Editorial Urges Good Seed Preparation Work
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 6 Nov 80) 50

Export Coffee Area Zoned, Expanded in Southern Provinces
(Nguyen Ba Hung; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 31 Oct 80) 53

Water Conservancy Ministry Holds Meeting
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Dec 80) 54

Briefs
Agriculture Collectivization 55
Urban Pineapple Harvest 55
Southern Provinces Collectives 55
Water Conservancy Machinery Damaged 56
Bac Thai Rice Harvest 56
Ha Son Binh Winter Crop 56
Hai Hung Rice Crops 56
Vinh Phu Grain Tax 56
Gia Lai-Cong Tum Grain Tax 56
Ho Chi Minh City Winter-Spring Crops 57
Cuu Long Winter-Spring Crops 57
Minh Hai Grain Tax 57
Hoang Lien Son Manioc 57
Vinh Phu Grain Collection 57
Hai Hung Winter Crops 57
Hai Hung Grain Collection 57
Dac Lac Rice Plan 57
Dong Nai Food Measures 58
Hau Giang 10th-Month Rice 58
Minh Hai Grain Collection 58

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Steps Taken To Reduce Coal Consumption (Nguyen Te; NHAN DAN, 30 Oct 80) 59

Briefs

Nghe Tinh Dredging 62
Construction For Laos 62

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTY, STATE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 18-21, 28

[Article by Trung Dung: "The People's Army and the Socialist State"]

[Text] The cadres and men of our people's armed forces warmly commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- which signified a great new beginning for the Vietnamese people, who had been slaves but became the masters of their country and entered an era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

Our party is a ruling party, and our state is a state of proletarian dictatorship, an organization which exercises the collective mastership right of the working class and the laboring people, and an organization through which the party exercises its leadership over the process of social development. As indicated by the Political Report of the Central Committee at the Fourth Party Congress, "The leadership of the party and the collective mastership of the people are concentrated in the state and are exercised principally by means of the activities of the state."

Our army is a reliable tool of our state, a solid pillar of the system of collective socialist mastership. Thoroughly understanding those viewpoints of our party regarding the socialist state is a matter of great practical significance with regard to our people's great undertaking of building socialism, and with regard to the fulfillment of our armed forces' combat and construction missions.

1. Our state is the authority organization of the people, and embodies the collective mastership right of the laboring people.

The problem of the state is a basic problem of all revolutions. Everywhere, the first phase of a revolutionary struggle of the proletarian class is to gain political power, set up a proletarian dictatorship, enable "the proletarian class to become a nation," and advance the working people from a status of wage slavery to that of the true masters of all of society.

The proletarian dictatorship is not an end in itself, but is mearly a means to attain the goal of building a system of socialist collective mastership regarding politics, economics, culture, and society.

In all countries, the proletarian dictatorship has the mission of resolving the problems of the period Marx called "revolutionary change from the previous society to the next society." For only if the proletarian class wins political power can it defeat the bourgeois class politically and become the governing class, the class which leads the nation. Only then can the socialist revolution concentrate on its central concern -- defeating the bourgeois class in the material sphere -- which is the most decisive and profound concern of the socialist revolution. From that point on, the revolutionary struggle is carried out under new conditions: the working class, along with its vanguard the Communist Party, organizes its state apparatus and uses it as a tool for carrying out socialist reform, constructing socialism, and managing and coordinating all activities of all of society.

If the state is to be capable of managing the entire society, it must have authority and prestige. Of course, the authority of the socialist state manifests in a concentrated manner the will of the laboring masses, and the prestige of the socialist state is built on the basis of its resolute defense of the people's collective mastership right. The authority of the state must be expressed in the form of laws which have a compulsory nature with regard to all citizens, and which assure the people's collective mastership right.

Therefore, there must be correct viewpoints regarding the authority, and the organization of authority, of the socialist state. It should not be thought that strengthening the authority and laws of the socialist state is in opposition to, or contradictory to, the collective mastership right of the masses. It is necessary to overcome the attitude of taking the law lightly or opposing the decisions of the state, a psychological vestige of the old society, which was accustomed to opposing the authority of the ruling and exploiting state apparatus. After the working people become the masters of society, that attitude easily leads people to anarchistic concepts and undisciplined, unorganized actions with harm the interests of society as a whole, as well as those of each individual, and thus violate the people's collective mastership right.

It is necessary to avoid incorrect concepts which hold that strengthening authority and laws will lead to bureaucratic conduct, commandism, and violations of the interests of the masses. Actuality has demonstrated that strengthening the authority and laws of the state is the most effective way to develop the positive factors in society, and to uncover, stop, and eliminate negative acts which harm the interests of the masses and the state. As President Ho Chi Minh taught, the governmental cadres are not "revolutionary mandarins" but loyal servants of the people. When the state legal code and its operational structure are constructed scientifically and rationally, and are continually perfected, the activities of all citizens and organizations will become tightly disciplined activities on the scale of society as a whole. That will lead to the elimination of coercion and abuse of authority by any individual or a group of people which would harm the interests of the masses and the state. That is very clearly manifested in the life of our army. The codification of the organizations and activities of the army, in the form of the promulgation and strict enforcement of the orders, statutes, and regulations, will gradually lead to the elimination of bureaucratic, militaristic actions as well as instances of loose organization or lax discipline, and create conditions for the imots to fulfill their missions, for the strengthening of military-civilian solidarity, and for the attainment of unanimity of will within the army and between the army and the people.

In our country, the basic contents of the struggle to settle the question of "who defeats whom" during the period of transition are to advance small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, and build almost entirely new material-technical bases, economic bases, and the infrastructure of socialism. If that is to be accomplished, our state must construct a system of management organizations in many spheres, including administrative management organization, production and distribution organizations, cultural and educational organizations, organization to protect production and the nation, etc. Only if that management system must have true authority can the state fulfill its function of a tool for constructing the new regime, the new economy, the new culture, and the new socialist man; organize and compel everyone to work and obey the law; eliminate at the roots the ideological and psychological vestiges of the old society; suppress the saboteurs and hooligans; oppose aggression, and defend the homeland.

Therefore, under the proletarian dictatorship to strengthen the authority of the state is to strengthen the authority of the laboring people and to develop and defend their collective mastership right.

2. Our state is an effective tool of the party and embodies the party's leadership over all of society.

The leadership of the party is the principal factor which determines all victories of the revolutionary undertaking of overthrowing the old regime and building a new regime, a social regime under which man no longer exploits man, a society which develops strongly, in balance and harmoniously, among all aspects of economic and cultural life.

In the different revolutionary phases, when struggling to set up a different system after it has established a regime, there are different requirements regarding the party's leadership, with regard to both leadership contents and leadership modes. As a party which holds power, which has become the actual leader of all of society, the party must correctly realize and resolve the relationships between the party and the state, the popular masses, and society as a whole. The party must exercise its leadership of society by means of the state. The lines, stands, and policies of the party must be codified into state laws, and all citizens, party organizations, governmental organizations, and mass associations must be compelled to obey them.

The party sets forth unified revolutionary lines for the development of society, for all basic spheres in the lives of the people. The party ensures the implementation of those lines by means of its ideological, organizational, and inspection work. The party selects, assigns, and educates leadership cadres, key cadres, etc. It must exercise tight leadership over the state, but it must not replace the state.

The socialist state is an organ which has coercive functions and means, economic functions and means, and educational functions and means. The state is a tool for implementing the party lines in order to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. The state is the governmental organization of the masses by means of which the masses exercise their collective mastership. Therefore, when the party controls the government the strength and effectiveness of the party's leadership must be manifested in the strength and effectiveness of the state, under the leadership of the party. "Strengthening the role and managerial effectiveness of the state is the most important sign of the party's level and capability."*

The actualities of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country during recent years have proved the correctness of that viewpoint of our party. Wherever the state organs do a good job of economic, administrative, and educational guidance, the party's prestige is increased and its leadership is strengthened. By strictly fulfilling their functions and obeying state laws, the cadres and party members contribute to strengthening the party's prestige and leadership effectiveness. Therefore, consolidating the state, strengthening the authority of the state, and developing the effectiveness of the state are very important missions of a ruling party.

In the view of some, stressing the role and authority of the state in all social activities amounts to taking lightly and weakening the party's leadership. In the army, there is the view that codifying the activities of the army and requesting the entire army to act in accordance with orders amounts to weakening the party's leadership of the army. Those are incorrect views. We protest the tendency to regard the party's leadership in a general sort of way, apart from or in opposition to strengthening the state's authority, or to regard lightly the enforcement of state laws. As the Political Report at the Fourth Party Congress pointed out, "The party compels all of its organizations, cadres, and members must respect the authority of state organs, strictly observe the laws, decisions, and directives of the state organs, and regard that as party discipline." **

The unified relationships between the ruling party and the state are also manifested in the relationships between the party's organizational structure and the state's organizational system, within the operational system of the party organizations. It may be said that the party's organizational structure must be "manifested" in the organizational structure and operational structure of the state. That is an objective necessity which is intended to strengthen the leadership of the party and to enable the state apparatus to fulfill as well as possible its function of exercising the party's leadership of society.

Deeply imbued with the correct viewpoints of the party, we have gradually been able to eliminate the habit of some individuals or party organizations of doing the government's work for it, lightly regarding stipulations made by the state, or only stressing party discipline and regarding lightly the discipline of the governmental administration.

We have also gradually eliminated crude, mistaken, sectarian concepts and thoughts to the effect that only the comrades in the party committees, who are directly engaged in party work, are party cadres, and that the governmental cadres are not party cadres and are not responsible for strengthening the party's leadership.

Consolidating the state and strengthening its managerial effectiveness is at present a key link in the construction and perfection of the system in which the party leads, the state manages, and the people are the masters.

---

* Political Report at the Fourth Party Congress.

** Political Report at the Fourth Party Congress.

Our army, a sharp tool of our state, is developing into a powerful revolutionary people's army which is increasingly professional and modern, is always prepared to fight to defend the homeland and our socialist state, and contributes to economic construction and national development.

Our army, which is subject to the party's absolute, direct leadership in all respects, is also subject to state management. Leadership by the party and management by the state are gradually being codified. Our cadres and men, each unit and the entire army, must always fully understand the party's lines and strictly observe state laws and the orders, statutes, and regulations of the army. That is the party nature of a communist party member and also reflects consciousness of socialist collective mastership on the part of the citizens and all revolutionary military personnel.

56161
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF SEAGOING SELF-DEFENSE FORCES ADVOCATED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 48-54

[Article by Lt. Col. Le Hai An: "Develop Sea-Going Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] Defending our territorial waters is a mission of our entire party, population, and armed forces, and is especially a mission of the military personnel and people of the coastal areas and the maritime economic sector. Our country has a vast sea area, many important archipelagoes and islands, and a long coast line. We must create the great combined strength of people's war to solidly defend the seas of the homeland, including the naval forces serving as the hard core in cooperating with the self-defense forces, the militia, and the forces of the entire population in fighting the enemy. Therefore, under all circumstances it is necessary to make full preparations to wage all-round people's war by all the people, developed to a high degree from the very beginning, at sea.

Sea-going self-defense forces are large combat forces which play an important role in the deployment to defend the seas of the homeland. They are forces which are organized from the maritime production, exploitation, and transportation organizations. Those forces are continually at sea producing or engaging in other activities. During peacetime the self-defense forces produce and do other work, while patrolling and reconnoitering to spot enemy activities, and maintaining order and security at sea. During wartime, they are forces which directly engage in combat and support combat, and are also rich, high-quality sources of supplementation for the Navy and the other armed forces.

Actualities have demonstrated that sea-going self-defense forces have very great combat and combat-support capabilities. In the resistance war against the French colonialists, the sea-going self-defense forces, despite primitive facilities and equipment, fulfilled their missions of remaining at sea to produce, patrol and reconnoiter, spot the enemy, transport cargo, annihilate or capture many enemy commando groups, and sink enemy warships.

During the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, the sea-going self-defense forces were built up and matured in all respects, contributed importantly to defeating the war of aggression and blockade of the U.S. imperialists in the rivers-

and-sea theater in the north of our country, and contributed effectively to strategic transportation, to liberating the south, and to unifying the homeland. Among the sea-going self-defense forces, especially in the marine products and maritime transportation sectors there have appeared many examples of heroic combat and of overcoming difficulties to overcome difficulties and brilliantly fulfill missions. Those forces have not only proved to have great combat capabilities but also are an important transportation force capable of fulfilling many other complicated missions in the rivers-and-sea theater.

Today, the maritime economic sector is continually developing, and includes many sectors, trades, and production organizations which are increasingly more specialized and have increasingly modern mechanical equipment. As our maritime economic sector develops, the sea-going maritime forces not only increase numerically but have increasingly better quality and combat capability.

Under the new conditions, the sea-going self-defense forces can undertake the following missions:

In peacetime, combining production with patrolling and observing at sea, at long-range and at short-range; promptly uncovering the enemy's operational plots and schemes by means of both modern and primitive facilities in order to inform the armed forces at sea and on land; annihilating or capturing the enemy's commandos and spies; contributing to intercepting and capturing smugglers and people fleeing abroad; and discovering, capturing, and dealing with foreign vessels which enter our territorial waters to illegally exploit our natural resources. To fulfill those missions is to contribute positively to managing and defending the sea front, maintaining order and security, defending production and transportation at sea, and continually improving combat strength and the level of combat readiness.

When war breaks out, ships, boats and detachments may fight independently or coordinate with the other armed forces to promptly counterattack, stop, annihilate, or slow down the enemy when they attack or carry out landings on islands or on the coast from the sea; destroy enemy vessels and cut off their supply lines; shoot down low-flying airplanes and force their pilots to bail out at sea; and detect and destroy mines, clear channels, assure movement in our waters and lay mines and obstacles to close off river mouths and channels and completely dispupt the enemy's movements.

The sea-going self-defense forces are important combat-support forces which transport the wounded and dead, rescue vessels in trouble, supply armed forces fighting at sea and on islands with food and ammunition, and transport cargo from the rear to the front and from one place to another, thus contributing to assuring maritime transportation under all circumstances. It may be said that all combat activities of the armed forces at sea, and on islands and archipelagoes, require the cooperation, aid, and support of the sea-going self-defense forces.

The sea-going self-defense forces are strong forces which are ready to supplement the People's Navy and the other combat forces, to supply both individuals or complete combat units.

The sea-going combat forces are also important forces which contribute importantly to persuading the people in the coastal areas to carry out all stands and policies of our party and state regarding the management and exploitation of natural resources, and to oppose negativism and acts at sea which violate state laws.

In order to fulfill those tasks, the development and organization of sea-going self-defense units must be closely integrated with the organization of production and with each individual vessel; every sailor must be both a skilled producer and a self-defense warrior who fights skilfully, and every vessel must be a unit which produces and works skilfully and also a unit which does a good job of fighting and supporting combat.

At present, the forces of the fishing, transportation, navagational support, oil exploitation and exploration, oceanography, and other sectors are continually at sea. Therefore, the sea-going self-defense forces must be developed and organized in a manner appropriate to the nature of each sector and each type of vessel, and must not be the same for all. Self-defense forces must be organized on the basis of individual vessels. The organizational scale of an echelon is based on the number of self-defense members on each vessel, for each vessel is a combat unit. Depending on the tonnage of each type of vessel, self-defense squads or platoons must be organized. Depending on the sector and the area of operations, two or three vessels may be organized into a detachment with a common commander. The local fishing cooperatives and collectives must organize detachments based on boat units or production units. Where conditions permit, and where is guidance by local military organs, flotillas made up of many detachments may be formed. The fishing and transportation bases of the state and the localities may, depending on their conditions and capabilities, organize flotillas or fleets.

The self-defense forces continually operating at sea organize only one type of combat self-defense organization. When those forces are being used, combat or combat-support missions may be assigned to individual people or vessels. We must endeavor to bring increasingly larger numbers of sailors on ships and boats, especially the large central-level and local fishing and cargo vessels, into the self-defense forces. Agreement must be reached with the managing sectors in order to select sailors who are skilled producers, have technical knowledge, and are good combat self-defense members. It must be assured that the sea-going self-defense forces are of high quality and are made up of new socialist people who have a strong spirit of collective mastership and are determined to develop and strongly defend the seas of the homeland.

In organizing and building we must always firmly grasp the nature and operational characteristics of the sea-going self-defense forces, which differ from those of the militia and self-defense units on land. The sea-going self-defense forces are continually at sea, producing just off-shore, out at sea, in distant seas, or in nearby seas. People engaged in some vocations spend only a few days at seat at a time, while others are at sea for months on end. The fuel and spare parts they take along are limited, communication is difficult, etc. The sailors on each vessel are assigned specific duties in a production line on which there is very close cooperation. In assigning combat duties to individual sailors, we must go all-out to make them appropriate to their production missions and technical skills, in order to use the sailors' special skills in the combat missions, rapidly create a complete combat organization on each vessel, and promptly change over from production to combat. When building and organizing those forces we must also pay attention to the characteristics of the production duties and organization, the equipment, the capacity, etc., of each vessel, so that they may be organized appropriately. Depending on whether the vessels are used for fishing or transporting cargo, are non-motorized or motorized, are powered by diesel or gasoline engines, have large or small capacities, etc., we must consider those factors carefully in order to assign duties, determine activities, determine organizational scale, etc., that match actual capabilities.

The sea-going self-defense forces are not limited in their operations to the sea area of any one locality or area. Fishing boats and freighters usually move about according to the production season or to the assignments they receive. Therefore, we must endeavor to ensure that wherever there are fishing banks, cargo in transit, or vessels, there are self-defense forces operating. Thus, close cooperation among the localities, units, and localities has a very important significance in managing and commanding the sea-going self-defense forces in both developing and fighting.

A locality or base may have self-defense militia on the mainland, on islands, and at sea. Although differing with regard to their areas of operation, the nature of their production and work, their manner of organization, and their equipment, those forces are closely bound together in their security-maintenance, combat-readiness, and combat activities. The creation of strong self-defense militia forces on the mainland and on islands creates favorable conditions for the operation and combat of the sea-going self-defense forces. The creation of strong sea-going self-defense forces capable of observing, spotting, and fighting the enemy far from our shores effectively supports the self-defense militia on the mainland and on islands, so that they can victoriously fulfill all of their combat missions. Furthermore, that is also a method of organizing forces in order to create combined strength, maintain security, and defend the sovereignty of the homeland's territorial waters. For that reason, we must be concerned with building strong self-defense militia on the mainland, on islands, and at sea, so that they can closely coordinate their activities.

The organization of self-defense forces on the various kinds of vessels belonging to the state, the localities, the fishing or transportation cooperatives and collectives, the exploration sectors, etc., must be carried out specifically.

The self-defense forces on the state fishing and cargo vessels are sailors who have been selected and are sound politically. Those vessels have been equipped with relatively modern and modern facilities, and are highly mechanized. Some of the vessels are large, can operate long distances and stay at sea for a long time, and stand up to waves and wind, so they have very great combat and combat-support capabilities. Their production, work, and self-defense activities may be combined with the fulfillment of the mission of patrolling, observing, and spotting the enemy from afar. In combat, they may operate independently or in coordination with the People's Navy and the other armed forces to fight enemy warships and airplanes, troops landed by the enemy, and the enemy's beach-heads, on different scales and with appropriate forces. On the basis of its missions and capabilities, each self-defense unit may assign individual vessels or units to fulfill such specialized missions as detecting and destroying mines, transporting cargo, laying mines and obstacles, etc.

In combat, the overseas cargo ships can rapidly change over to very effectively fulfilling combat and combat-support missions. Their self-defense forces are rather highly specialized, and the ships have modern equipment. If they are well-organized, those forces are capable of undertaking important combat and combat-support missions.

The local fishing and cargo vessels, which are continually at sea producing, have relatively modern equipment, are familiar with the channels, and usually operate in areas near the shore. The self-defense forces of those production units can do a good job of the missions of patrolling, observing, spotting the enemy, reporting and sounding the alarm, maintaining order and security, and closely managing the local sea areas. During combat, those forces may operate independently or coordinate with the other armed forces in intercepting the enemy, forcing them to deploy their forces, and solidly defending the locality. The ships and boats may serve as the basis on which to organize self-defense detachments, and the enterprises and corporations may serve as the basis on which to organize flotillas and fleets, in coordination with the specialized sectors. Each detachment and flotilla is assigned specific combat and combat-support missions which are appropriate to their capabilities. Therefore, those self-defense forces must have considerable combat and combat-support capabilities.

The ships and boats of the cooperatives and production collectives of the coastal localities are very numerous and operate principally in the seas near the locality. They are also receiving increasingly better equipment. They constitute very important combat and combat-support forces in the defense of the homeland's territorial waters. In addition to their production duties, those self-defense forces can assume responsibility for observing and patrolling the near-by seas, promptly annihilating the enemy commandes and spies landing from the sea, and contributing to closely managing the seas and maintaining local security. During combat, they can fulfill combat and combat-support missions assigned on the rivers or at sea, and, along with the other forces, solidly defend the locality.

In order to fully develop the great new capabilities and do a good job of fulfilling the above-mentioned missions, it is necessary to increase the combat strength of the sea-going self-defense forces in all respects.

First of all, we must continually strengthen the collective mastership spirit of the self-defense cadres and men in economic construction and development and in strongly defending the homeland's territorial waters. On the basis of the accomplishments of the three revolutions in the enterprise of building and developing the maritime economic sector, we must continually consolidate and strengthen their sense of responsibility toward, and their capability of, mastering the seas, their love for socialism, and their proletarian internationalism. Those forces must be close to t the people, regard the islands as their homes and the rivers and seas as their home area, be prepared to sacrifice in combat, and dare give their lives for the enterprise of developing and defending our territorial waters, a sacred part of the homeland. We must educate the self-defense forces so that they can understand the present revolutionary situation and missions and the position and use of the sea in the development and defense of the homeland; understand the plots and schemes of the Chinese expansionists toward our country and its territorial waters and islands; and firmly grasp their provocative acts of sabotage and aggression at sea, so that they can continually strengthen their spirit of revolutionary vigilance, be determined to work enthusiastically to enrich the homeland, maintain a high degree of combat readiness, fight heroically, and resolutely defend every meter of sea, and each outcropping of rock on every island of our beloved homeland.

We must continually raise the tactical and technical levels of the sea-going self-defense forces. In addition to continually improving equipment, weapons, and combat facilities so that they may be appropriate to the combat missions that are assigned and to the various types of vessels, the self-defense cadres and men must be meticulously trained so that they can master such equipment and weapons. They must be trained in the various forms of combat at sea, so that the self-defense forces can fight independently or in combination, and both skilfully fight the enemy at sea and skilfully fulfill combat-support, supply, order-and-security maintenance, and management missions at sea. With regard to the fighting methods of the self-defense forces, in addition to training in the methods of patrolling, fighting and capturing commandos, fighting enemy ships, fighting enemy troops landed from the sea, and fighting airplanes, we must pay attention to training in coordinated operations with the navy and air force, and coordination among the various maritime economic forces and sectors, on many different scales. We must train the self-defense forces time and time again in the operational modes that have been approved by the upper echelons. Our deployments at sea, on shore, in the air, and on islands and archipelagoes must form a combined strength with which to, along with the other armed forces, master the situation, attack strongly, fight the enemy while they are still far away, resolutely prevent the enemy from setting foot on the beloved islands and shores of the homeland, and defeat them under all circumstances.

In addition to training, we must pay adequate attention to preparing the necessary material-technical stockpiles, and to preparing good communications between all vessels and units and headquarters. Material-technical stockpiles in the sea areas and on islands are especially important. Heavy rains and strong winds are common at sea, and often arrive unexpectedly. Communication is difficult, especially with regard to the ships which operate in distant seas for long periods of time. The combat circumstances at sea usually change very rapidly. It is necessary to fully consider those factors in order to take the initiative in assuring rear services and material-technical bases for combat under all circumstances.

The command cadres of the sea-going self-defense forces must be upgraded both quantitatively and qualitatively. That is a key factor which determines the combat capabilities of the self-defense forces. The party committee members and party members must have sufficient military knowledge to serve as self-defense command cadres. Attention must be paid to assigning transferred military personnel and demobilized personnel who have combat experience and command ability to head the self-defense units aboard the vessels. If the development and organization of sea-going self-defense forces must be closely tied in with the organization of maritime production and exploitation, the deployment of self-defense command cadres must be carried out along the same lines. The cadres in charge of managing production on ships and boats are also the cadres who command their self-defense forces. Every cadre on ships and boats must be skilled at managing production and have sufficient knowledge and ability to master the sea, and must also be skilled at commanding combat self-defense forces and supporting combat, have a strong fighting spirit, and have the necessary military skills. On the large, important ships which have long operating ranges, modern equipment, and have great combat and combat-support capabilities, we must be even more concerned with selecting, assigning, and cultivating self-defense cadres who are sufficient numerically, are capable and virtuous, and have experience in operating on rivers and at sea.

Attention must be paid to cultivating, and raising the military levels of, the self-defense command cadres, especially their ability to command coordinated fighting at sea. By means of many creative measures we must continually improve the modern military knowledge and experience in sea combat of the cadres commanding the self-defense forces at the various echelons. They must cleverly utilize their knowledge of navigation, in close combination with the specialized trades on the ships and bo boats, in order to effectively serve the combat missions of the sea-going self-defense forces.

The development of sea-going combat self-defense forces is closely related to the development of the maritime economic sector and the solid defense of the seas of the homeland. That is a basic, permanent task of the local military work in the coastal areas, and one of the principal military tasks of the maritime economic sector. It must receive the concern and leadership of the party committees and the close guidance, cooperation, and assistance of the relevant echelons and sectors. The sea-going self-defense forces have been built up and have further matured. In the new situation, with new capabilities, the sea-going self-defense forces are an important component in the battlefield deployment of people's war at sea, and resolutely fight along with the People's Navy and the other armed forces to defeat the enemy aggressors in the rivers-and-sea theater of the homeland.

5616
CSO: 4209

YOUTHS IN SONG BE BORDER DEFENSE UNITS CARRY OUT TRAINING, PATROL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Ho Si Khoan: "Assault Youths in Song Be Border Defense Units Train for Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpt] To score achievements to greet the All-Army Union Congress and the fourth Nationwide Union Congress, the youths in the border defense units in Song Be Province have launched an assault emulation movement to take the lead in fighting to defend the border areas, developing a new cultural life and new men in their units and intensifying the production of grain and food in order to continuously heighten the material and moral standards of cadres and combatants.

Regardless of difficulties and hardships encountered in crossing deep streams and moving on complex and perilous terrains, all cadres and union members have been present day and night in border areas and at strategic points to carry out patrol to detect and check all furtive activities of the enemy and to maintain absolute security at the fatherland's border. While carrying out patrol, they have detected, destroyed and dismantled spikes and mines rigged in the border areas by the enemy, cleared hundreds of hectares of land and ensured safety for the people to go about and earn their living and for the state-operated rubber plantations to develop production. In conjunction with the local militia, Union Chapter 709 has discovered three cases of illegal border crossing, arrested all the persons involved, dismantled hundreds of mines rigged by the enemy, cleared 120 hectares of land in the production area of the rubber plantations and ensured safe traveling and production for workers.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES CIVILIZED LIFE FOR MILITARYMEN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Develop a Civilized Way of Life"]

[Text] A civilized, wholesome way of life must be one of the good and magnificient characteristics of the new socialist man. Being a byproduct of a superior socialist system, the new Vietnamese is a man who has developed from all points of view, who has not only a revolutionary offensive willpower, a high sense of collective ownership, a deep love for the class and proletarian internationalism but who also leads a civilized, wholesome and disciplined life, who lives a "harmonious and meaningful collective and individual life" and who knows how to translate the relationships among men and the treatment of men by men into a lofty ideal of life: mutual love and respect.

An individual with a civilized way of life will show it through all specific details and aspects of his daily activities including his relationships and contact with others, the manner in which he addresses them, the way he is clad and moves about--in short, his own comportment. All that must clearly reflect a harmonious blend of the quintessence of the current culture with the best morals and customs proper to our nation--thus exuding the magnificient characteristics of the Vietnamese life style in the new era.

In our army, the civilized way of life of each cadre and combatant must constantly and inherently agree with the requirements set by army orders, regulations and discipline. A disciplined combatant is, at the same time, one with a civilized way of life. It can be said that there is no aspect of the life and activities of troops that does not fall within the scope of the demands placed by the training in executing orders and observing discipline and that does not illustrate a civilized way of life. It is precisely the medium in which the army carries out activities which helps train youths and inculcate into them a progressive life style. The simplicity, loyalty, uprightness and modesty of a combatant and his wholehearted love for his comrades-in-arms, his respect for the people and his observance of all laws and regulations in his daily activities are some of the precious qualities that give a handsome appearance to "the soldier of Old Ho" and make him a close and affectionate friend of the people.

Most of the cadres and combatants serving in our units have self-consciously and sternly train themselves in order to develop a life style imbued with culture and courtesy and reflected in their normal behavior while carrying out daily activities.

However, a number of cadres and combatants--especially the newly recruited combatants--have not yet undergone sufficient training and have, therefore, failed to clearly realize the beautiful traits of the civilized life style; sometimes, they have even considered ugly things beautiful, confused wrong with right and committed errors in their behavior and activities. This attitude has reflected badly on the good image of the revolutionary soldier.

Cultivating a civilized way of life beginning with the smallest gestures in daily activities is a continuous process which requires steadfastness and true self-consciousness of everyone. The cadres in charge are highly responsible for shaping a civilized way of life and instilling it into combatants through training. It is necessary to eliminate the fact that a number of commanding cadres have attached importance only to specialized tasks, training or major discipline problems but have neglected to stress the need to develop, through education and training, a life style to be followed by combatants in their daily activities and especially in their contact with the people and their relationships with society.

To develop a civilized way of life in units, it is necessary to take manifold, multiform and lively measures and to closely coordinate them with indoctrination and the execution of orders in order to teach troops to vigorously develop a life style based on culture and discipline and to fight and overcome the habit of living according to one's own convenience. These tasks will be greatly influenced by the activities of the Youth Union chapters. Indeed, by organizing various forms of tribune, discussion and lively activities concerning a beautiful life style suitable for the youths, the Youth Union chapters are places where further training is provided for youths to enable them to form a correct concept of aesthetics, to distinguish beautiful things that are wholesome and conformable to the new life style and to the army life which is characterized by fighting and labor, and to discard and help one another discard the habit of vying with and imitating one another without a selective and critical spirit.

Living a wholesome, simple, righteous and modest life is one of the lofty and magnificient characteristics of our army's nature and tradition. Training oneself to become a disciplined combatant who has a noble life style and is worthy of the name of "soldier of Old Ho"--that is, who is exemplary in social activities--must be a daily task of everyone of us, especially the young combatants.

9332
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WAYS TO DEAL WITH BOGUS SOLDIERS INDICATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Chien Si Dieu Lenh [Order-Abiding Combatant]: "Firmly Punish Bogus Soldiers"]

[Text] Recently, a number of persons impersonated on-duty soldiers to carry out dishonest acts, to disrupt social order and security and sometimes to achieve the political objective of discrediting the army.

These persons wore either full military uniforms with badges and insignia showing soldier or officer ranks or wore ordinary clothes with hats bearing military insignia... After stealing or forging some documents, they looked for the emblems of some army units or the names of some commanders and then used them to make people with whom they came into contact mistake them for "soldiers in service" in some unit.

It is suggested that the people and comrades take care and heighten vigilance to distinguish militarymen who are really on active service from persons who impersonate soldiers. On-duty militarymen always possess valid documents no matter where they are and whatever they are doing. When detecting an impostor, people must immediately inform militarymen on patrol in the area in question or policemen. If the impostor commits a dishonest act and disrupts public order and security, people have the right to arrest him and to immediately hand him over to the nearest police station.

On 28 May 1955, the Premier of the Government issued a notice containing the following provisions on military uniform:

1. The current military uniform is used only by the Vietnam People's Army.

2. Demobilized or reassigned militarymen may wear their former military uniforms but without the military badges and insignia. When wearing the military uniform, they must observe military discipline and submit to military control.

3. Tailors are authorized to make military clothes only for persons presenting an army authorization. Persons outside the army are not allowed to make or wear clothes of military style.

At present, certain persons like to wear clothes of a military style and color and seek by all means to obtain military dresses. Pending a state decision on "the wearing of military clothes by persons outside the army," anyone wearing a military uniform must behave correctly and, when necessary, submit to control by military control units and policemen. Impersonation of militarymen with the objective of committing some dishonest act will be punished according to law.

9332
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

DONG THAP TROOP RECRUITMENT--Various sectors and party and administrative echelons in Dong Thap Province recently accelerated the task of troop recruitment for 1980. During 15-25 November the province held a series of send-off ceremonies for a large group of newly recruited soldiers, achieving 80 percent of the plan norms. [BK111116 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Dec 80 BK]

HA TUYEN MILITARY TRAINING--The Ha Tuyen Provincial Military Command recently held a graduation ceremony for more than 300 students attending the provincial first noncommissioned officers training course. After a year of extensive training, these graduate students have derived a sound knowledge of military science in association with real experiences in combat tactics and techniques. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Dec 80 BK]

GRAIN THIEVES ON TRIAL--The people's court of Ha Nam Ninh Province recently tried 2 boat captains and their 11 crewmen together with 2 cargo guards for stealing more than 21,800 kg of state grain while shipping 78,023 kg of wheat from Hong Gai port, Quang Ninh, To Kim Than District, Ha Nam Ninh. The court passed jail terms ranging from 15 to 18 years on the boat captains and cargo guards, and sentences ranging from 2 years' suspension to 8 years' imprisonment on the rest. The defendants were also ordered to make reparation for the grain they had stolen. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

PREMIER GREETS MAURITANIA--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Nov--Premier Pham Van Dong today sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, President of the Military Committee of National Salvation, head of state and premier of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the National Day of the Republic. It expressed the wish for further development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [OW271649 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 80]

BURUNDI NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Nov--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent warm greetings to President Jean-Baptiste Bagaze of the Republic of Burundi on the 14th anniversary of Burundi's National Day. In his message, the Vietnamese leader wished the Burundi people new successes in consolidating their national independence and in building a prosperous Burundi, expressed the wish that the friendship between Vietnam and Burundi will constantly consolidate and develop. [Text] [OW271643 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Nov 80]

GDR TV REPAIR AID--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Nov--A radio and television repair workshop supplied as aid by the German Democratic Republic was inaugurated yesterday in Nghia Binh Province, Central Vietnam. The GDR had also sent experts and technicians to help the installation and the training of repair workers. On this occasion, empowered by the government, the Provincial People's Committee awarded the Medal of Friendship to the head of the GDR experts team. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 29 Nov 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

LE DUAN SPEAKS AT COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

BK100942 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Le Duan at 20 November opening session of Fourth Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Congress in Hanoi—passages in slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /Dear Comrades,/

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee, I warmly welcome the Fourth National Congress of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union delegates, the congress of young heroes who are building and defending the SRV fatherland. I would like to convey my kind and warm greetings and love to you, delegates and through you, to all union members, youths and teenagers throughout the country.

I warmly welcome the delegates of international youth organizations and of the fraternal countries' youth unions who have come to the congress, bringing us the boundless solidarity of young people all over the world. Previously, these young people closely united with the Vietnamese people and youths during the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation and are now continuing to strongly support our just struggle to protect national independence and to build socialism.

Since the third national congress of the union, our revolution has seen an extremely glorious historical period, marked by the victory of the resistance to U.S. aggression for national salvation, by our brilliant exploits over two wars of aggression launched by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys and by profound revolutionary changes of our entire country in its advance along the road of socialism. These successes have opened up great prospects for the building of our country in the new era.

Over the past 20 years, under the party's leadership and with such broadbased revolutionary movements as the "three ready" movement, the "five voluntary" movement, the "determined to win" movement and the present movement of "three purpose shock youth as collective masters," the young generation of our country has manifested its boundless loyalty to the nation, socialism, the people and the party, has always taken the lead on all frontlines of the revolution, overcome all difficulties and hardships, recorded innumerable exploits of heroism, and brought tremendous contributions to the great victories of our nation.

Fighting under the banner of the party and with the wholehearted solicitude of the new regime, the young generation has proved its fine revolutionary qualities and its abundant creative capacity, and has produced, in countless numbers, good sons and daughters of the country whose magnificent exploits, famous achievements and outstanding capacities in various domains have brought out our nation's valor and wisdom and glorified our Vietnamese fatherland.

Succeeding fighters typical of the young generations of pre-August revolution days and of the resistance to French aggression, such as Ly Tu Trong, Nguyen Hoang Tan, Tran Van On, Vo Thi Sau, Cu Chinh Lan, Mac Thi Buoi, etc., there have emerged shining examples of revolutionary heroism, such as Nguyen Van Troi, Le Do, Nguyen Viexuan, Tran Van Dang, Le Thi Hong Gam, Tran Thi Tam, Quach Thi Trang, Ho Thi Ky, Le Dinh Vinh, Nguyen Ba Lai, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem, Dinh Trong Lich, Le The Bui, etc., and tens of thousands of outstanding individuals and exemplary collectives of young workers, peasants, soldiers, students, teachers, and workers in sciences, technology, literature and the arts.

Having been tempered in the protracted revolutionary struggle, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has grown unceasingly, and deserves being considered the militant vanguard of the Vietnamese youth, and an effective arm and reliable reserve of the party. Under the guidance of the youth union, the adolescents and children of our country have rapidly matured through many enthusiastic emulation movements "to act upon Uncle Ho's teachings." Following the examples of Kim Dong, Le Van Tam, Ho Van Men, Ho Thi Thu, Ko Pa Ko-Long, Nguyen Ba Ngoc, Ma Van Cho, etc., many adolescents and children have become elite combatants with "low age but high purposes." Millions have earned the title "wise nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho."

Our party and people are very proud of their beloved younger generation. The party Central Committee highly evaluates the great contributions and extraordinary growth of the younger generation in our country and of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and believes that today's youth will constantly develop their revolutionary character and will struggle ceaselessly to elevate themselves to a level commensurate with their heroic mission--to outstandingly continue our party's glorious tradition and undertaking--so as to make themselves always worthy as children of the heroic Vietnamese people and of great President Ho Chi Minh.

Dear comrades, the fourth national party congress has set forth the line for socialist revolution, the basic objective of which is to firmly ensure the dictatorship of the proletariat, to develop the right to collective mastery of the laboring people, to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution of production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technical revolution being most important and socialist industrialization as the central task--to establish a system of socialist collective mastery, to advance to large-scale socialist production, and to shape a new culture and a new type of socialist man. This is aimed at building a prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnamese fatherland with a modern agro-industrial economy, strong and firm national defense, and advanced science and technology to ensure a happy and civilized life for its people.

The line set forth by the congress reflects the basic aspirations of our people and outlines a clear direction and wide path in line with the noble ideal and dream of our youths. Youths are the hope of the party and the nation. Uncle Ho once said: Young people are the future masters of the country. The fourth party congress affirmed: The brilliant prospects of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland lie in the hands of youths, teenagers and children. As successors to the revolutionary undertaking of previous generations, today's youth, possessing tremendous strength and great revolutionary capacity, must consider the party's program as their own cause and undertake the mission of transforming it into vivid reality in our country.

We are building socialism from an economy with a prevailing small-scale production heavily devastated by 30 years of war and affected by natural calamities in recent years. No sooner had the gunfire of the struggle against U.S. aggression ceased than our people had to cope with the hostile policy and a war of aggression waged by the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles. Our people are living in peace while the danger of an outbreak of war is always present. The struggle against the Chinese expansionists is being waged simultaneously with a struggle to determine which path, the socialist or the capitalist, will triumph. Reactionaries at home and our enemies abroad are seeking all means to collude with one another in their joint efforts to disrupt our national construction and defense. This situation is the main cause of the complex difficulties in our people's revolutionary undertaking in the new stage. This is unavoidable. On the other hand, our economic and social organization and management have revealed shortcomings that prevent us from meeting on time the requirements of our tasks in the new situation and from bringing about a quick solution to difficulties in the economy and everyday life as well as to negative social phenomena.

However, these ordeals and difficulties cannot change the general situation of our country's revolution in which we have recorded great victories over the wars of aggressions waged by the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists and their lackeys, fulfilled our international obligations to the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions and taken a new, splendid step in the development of the militant solidarity among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The all-round cooperation among Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the socialist community has further consolidated the position of our revolution. Our enemies want to vanquish us, but we have stood firm and have triumphed. They try to sabotage and impede our revolutionary undertaking, but our revolution continues to develop and advance vigorously.

Current difficulties have adversely affected some people's views of the situation. Apart from large numbers of our youths and people of all strata who think and act correctly, a segment of our people hold an erroneous view of the situation, thus becoming vacillating and pessimistic and losing their confidence and weakening their will to fight. A small number of them are wavering as a result of the enemy's psywar tricks.

What correct ways of thinking and acting must our youth now have?

First of all, they must correctly assess the success of our revolution, be fully aware of the nature of our struggle against the enemies and of the struggle between the two paths, and fully comprehend the real cause of the difficulties. They must, in particular, be fully aware of the true nature of our enemies as well as their schemes and acts aimed at opposing and undermining our revolution. Consequently, they must constantly remain highly vigilant against the enemies' schemes, firmly maintain their posture as revolutionary youth, and spearhead their struggle against the enemies. They must clearly admit that the only correct way to continuously advance the Vietnamese revolution is to carry out socialist revolution and wage a resolute struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys. In this struggle, they must thoroughly understand the line charted at the fourth party congress and correctly implement the policies adopted at the party Central Committee plenums and, especially the resolutions of the fourth and sixth plenums and resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau. These resolutions have devised effective measures for gradually improving our economy and stabilizing our people's lives.

Each youth union member and each youth must view himself as a collective master who is dutybound to contribute to overcoming difficulties so as to achieve success for our revolution and must not adopt the passive attitude of an outsider. Uncle Ho said: "Youth should not ask the state what it has done for them, but what they have done for the state. His teaching has shown youth a correct concept of contribution and compensation and of a life with noble ideals. It has also showed them a sense of responsibility and their position in view of the requirements of the revolution. Carrying out their role as collective masters and revolutionary fighters, youth must enhance their combativeness, their spirit of sacrifice and endurance for the sake of our fatherland's survival and our people's momentous undertaking. They must sharpen their will to advance, face the enemy, clearly recognize difficulties, and always be on the offensive and never retreat. They must develop all their positive factors and potentials, rely on the collective in devising correct, good, effective work methods in order to boost production, properly build and organize their lives, and continue to advance our revolution.

With this understanding and determination, we must work out a concrete, practical program of action with suitable activities so that our youth will be able to bring into full play their role as a shock force in socialist construction and national defense and so that, for the immediate future, they will be able to bring about favorable changes in economic and social conditions and to advance toward successfully implementing the 5-year 1981-1985 plan.

In /the economic field,/ let the union members and other youths act against poverty and backwardness and overcome all difficulties and hardships. Let them voluntarily play a leading role in accomplishing those goals which require their utmost enthusiasm and youthful vigor, high cultural and scientific standards, a spirit of enterprise and initiative, and a resolve to devote their hearts, minds and labor to the prosperity of the country.

The primary task of our entire people is to concentrate the best of their forces on boosting agricultural production in order to solve, first of all, the problem of staple food and foodstuffs.

Youths should lead the way in building irrigation networks, producing fertilizer for crop multiplication and intensive cultivation, as well as in land reclamation to expand the cultivation of virgin land. The important deeds that our people expect from our youths are the building of irrigation projects that can ensure double-cropping of rice in the Mekong River delta; solving the problem of waterlogging in the Red River delta and drought in the midland and mountainous provinces in the north, in the central coastal plains, on the southwestern highlands and in the southern plain where ricefields yield from 5 to 7 tons of rice per hectare per year; setting up a series of new state farms and cooperatives growing food crops and vast areas specializing in planting industrial crops to supply raw agricultural materials to industry and to create a great source of high-value export items.

In industry, youths should act as a shock force setting good examples in labor, creating a new work style, working with high labor productivity, discipline and technique, respecting the norms, rules and regulations of production, and overcoming laziness and carelessness.

They must struggle to abolish the bureaucratic ills of administrative management through subsidization and actively participate in improving management, seek and implement various forms of production organizations and business projects, and adopt economical initiatives to bring about great economic results. The conservation of raw materials, fuels and other materials must be considered a universal obligation. In particular, it is important to expand the "campaign to recycle 6 million used cement bags," launched by the youth union Central Committee, into a widespread movement to collect and reuse discarded materials and faulty products.

Let youths surge forward to take the lead in developing those major sectors producing consumer and export goods and those key heavy industries serving as the first material and technical bases of socialism such as electricity, coal, mineral oil exploration and exploitation, and engineering repair and manufacture. They must also take the lead in quickly and satisfactorily planning and building major capital construction projects, in improving management and in strengthening the communications and transportation forces.

In the domain of socialist transformation, young people should bring into play their effectiveness in the agricultural collectivization movement, building good cooperatives and production teams according to the experiences drawn by model cooperatives and teams, in reorganizing the various branches and trades of small production and small business, continuing the transformation of private industry and commerce in the south, establishing and perfecting the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

Closely connected with transformation is the struggle related to the distribution of commodities and trade which has a direct impact on production and life. The youth union should recommend exemplary young people for the state's contingent of cadres specializing in this work.

Youth union members and youths working in this area should exert outstanding efforts to quickly acquire professional knowledge, be familiar with the methods of socialist trade, helping the state control the flow of goods and currency, and resolutely struggle against corruption, illicit transactions and authoritativeness, thus wiping out speculators and smugglers who disrupt the market.

In the /domain of science and technology,/ more than anywhere else, the youth constitute a shock brigade, a large main force. They must be prominent in the scientific-technical revolution and strive to master science and technology in order to master society, nature and themselves. They should improve their skills and master the jobs assigned them in order to gradually become highly capable workers and specialists. In particular, they should advance to grasp the sophisticated techniques of the engineering industry. In all sectors and primary units, youths must volunteer to establish and positively fulfill all economic norms, qualitative criteria and technical regulations, thus definitely increasing labor productivity. It is imperative to promote the quick and wide application of scientific and technical innovations in production and management, thus increasing the effectiveness of production and improving the current management system.

Young people should advance to dominate the heights of many sciences, gradually develop a modern science and technology for their nation, and go into such key areas as biology, physics, mathematics and managerial science. The success of Pham Tuan in the joint Vietnamese-Soviet space flight and in carrying out scientific space research, the successes of our students at different international mathematics competitions, a typical example of which was the first prizes won by Hoang Le Minh and Le Ba Khanh Trinh, the many initiatives and innovations for rationalization of production and inventions by young people in many spheres of activity, have all testified to the intelligence, creativeness and great capacity of our country's young generation in science and technology.

In the /ideological and cultural field/, the youth act as a shock force, primarily through their efforts to be their own masters and to forge themselves into new men. In the course of conducting the three revolutions, they should study, study more and study continually in order to constantly improve their knowledge and eventually scale the high peaks of human wisdom.

The life of man after his birth in society is a necessity dictated by the need to survive itself. He who can master himself is a self-conscious man who can realize this necessity and live truly free with self-imposed discipline. Living with such a self-imposed discipline is a life with ideals and goals. At the present time, our youths are conditioned to master their own fates and create a life of mastery for themselves on the basis of essentially and totally volunteering to improve themselves and build their own life after the socialist image in the course of socialist construction.

The ones who can master themselves in this way are the laboring people endowed with creativeness, patriotism and proletarian internationalism. They possess an unshakable belief in reason and love, clear intelligence and a guiltless heart ready to accept the revolution and science. They are socialists and communists, the most beautiful among ideal people of all eras.

Such mastery-exercising people are emerging from our younger generation with ever more clearly defined features. To /the fatherland/ the mastery-exercising youth are willing to offer all the early years of their lives and are ready to make selfless sacrifices to firmly defend every inch of the country and safeguard the independence and freedom of the nation. They place their judicious trust in and give their ardent love to /socialism/, fully aware that they are part and parcel of the socialist cause and willing to associate their interests with those of the collectives and society, thus promoting a harmonious unification of the three interests. In /social life/, the mastery-exercising youth show a deep understanding for and are closely attached to the people. They have boundless love for their compatriots and comrades, are capable of correctly resolving problems concerning study, occupation, friendship, love, marriage and family. They live a civilized life and cultivate a modern, simple and healthy lifestyle marked by its national character.

Each step of development of the mastery-exercising people is a struggle to overcome the temptation of lowly and morbid desires and cast aside anything which debases and destroys human dignity.

The legacy of the old regime has left rather deep-rooted small-producer thought patterns and habits in our people and youth, who are still affected by feudal and bourgeois ideology and the poison spread by neocolonialism. Our youth must resolutely stamp out the cultural vestiges of the old regime, courageously struggle against negativism in economic activities and social life, and against erroneous thoughts and actions and ridiculous imitation in their daily life.

Zealously striving for a society in which "one is for all and all is for one," the younger generation does not accept selfish and petty calculations, a callous attitude in man-to-man relations, and base and unjust acts which violate the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

In its attempts to sabotage the revolution, conduct psychological warfare and sow the pernicious germs of reactionary politics, ideology and culture, the enemy focuses its efforts on the youth in particular, trying to take advantage of their enthusiasm and inexperience. On the ideological and cultural front in particular and in the revolution as a whole, the younger generation must firmly define their position and remain constantly alert and vigilant in order to clearly recognize the face of the enemy and smash his schemes. Relying on the strength and sagacity of the entire younger generation and youth collectives as well as on individual training and efforts, youth union members and young people must clearly distinguish between right and wrong, revolution and reaction, progress and backwardness, and nobility and baseness. They must flood the life and hearts of youth with the light of revolutionary truth, lay bare and stamp out all pernicious germs sown by the enemy, criticize and do away with the backward and contemptible and leave them no ground on which to develop and harm the ranks of youth.

The youth must serve as the assault force to carry out the ideological revolution so as to raise Marxism-Leninism to the dominant position in the ideological system of our people. They must take the lead in efforts to create and build a new culture and in enjoying it. They must gradually popularize secondary general education among the younger generation and the entire people, broaden the mass cultural movement, develop socialist literature and art with a strong national character, and absorb the best of international literature and art. The resounding success of Dang Thai Son in the Chopin international music contest typifies the capability of our country's youth to reach the heights of human culture and art.

Today, I am deeply moved by the presence of the delegation of heroic mothers and mothers of heroes and heroines at our youth congress. These mothers typify the millions of other Vietnamese mothers who have shed so much blood, sweat and tears in giving birth to and bringing up generation after generation of heroic youth. In order to become new socialist people, our youth must adhere more steadfastly and faithfully than ever to the tradition, character and spirit of our Vietnamese nation. The young people must prove themselves to be really worthy of the sublimely heroic and immensely beloved Vietnamese mothers who have preserved, enhanced and handed down the most precious moral values and the best cultural assets of our nation from generation to generation. Aside from training themselves in accordance with the standards of new socialist youth, female members of the youth union and young women must strive to follow the examples of the heroic mothers, and after achieving motherhood, they must strive in their turn to become mothers of the country's heroic youth.

/National defense/ is the youths' sacred, foremost task. In view of the schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S.imperialists and other reactionary forces in opposing and undermining the Vietnamese and other Indochinese revolutions, youth throughout the country must be fully aware of the extremely reactionary and perfidious nature of our enemies who wickedly scheme to weaken and then invade and annex our country and fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

Let our youth bring into full play our nation's revolutionary heroism, deeply engrave in their minds Uncle Ho's teaching, "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," properly discharge their duty of defending the fatherland and building a comprehensive and modern all-people national defense force and a powerful people's armed force.

The armed forces are an extremely powerful revolutionary organization to safeguard the independence and freedom of the nation and to preserve our revolutionary gains, and are an inexhaustible army with the discipline and technology necessary for economic construction. To our younger generation they are a large training school to shape our youth into new men. Youth must make proper preparations and must be ready to join the armed forces. Youth union organizations must help, with suitable activities, young people to perform well their preparatory tasks so that the yearly performance of military obligations will become disciplined and systematized and will be festive days for the youth.

Let youth union members and youths, with youth union members and youths in the people's armed forces at the core, try hard in their military training, take the lead in building battlegrounds for a people's war for national defense, closely coordinate national defense with economic activities and vice versa. Together with our entire people, let them constantly heighten their vigilance, stand ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend the sacred territory, airspace, waters, borders and offshore islands of our fatherland and add glorious pages to our Vietnamese people's history of opposing aggression.

Imbued with pure proletarian internationalism, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and all Vietnamese youth must develop their special relationships with the Lao and Kampuchean youth, continue to fulfill their internationalist obligations toward the two neighboring fraternal countries, strengthen solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet youth, closely unite with other socialist countries' youth and the world's progressive youth in the common struggle against imperialism and international reactionary forces. Our youth must close their ranks within the world democratic youth movement and, together with the whole of progressive mankind, resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism which collude with each other in rallying forces to counterattack the three revolutionary currents, poison the international atmosphere, create tension and attempt to subject mankind to the destruction of war. We must vigilantly follow the schemes and acts of the imperialist and international reactionary forces. We firmly believe that they can never set back the powerful and victorious offensive posture of the world's three revolutionary currents. Their adventurous policy and their warmongering schemes will certainly go bankrupt. The cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism is bound to succeed. Friendship among nations and a happy future for the world's young people will be firmly protected.

/Dear Comrades/:

To fulfill the aforesaid tasks, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must enhance its combat strength and political skills, better perform its role as the youth's training school on communism, the youth's fighting vanguard unit, the solidarity nucleus for the younger generation, a component of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the representative of the youth's right to collective mastery, and as the organization directly in charge of adolescents and children. In addition, the youth union must carry out its broad-based diversified activities for rallying the youth, for guiding them in revolutionary activities, for strengthening and developing the youth front, and for ensuring that all our country's youth have a chance to make contributions and to become mature.

A particularly important task of the youth union is to build and consolidate its grassroots organizations so that they can carry out their tasks in a positive and creative manner. The youth union must continue to develop its membership, raise the quality of its members and improve the quality of its activities. It must ensure that democratic rights are respected, develop criticism and self-criticism activities and carry out lively activities consistent with the youth's psychology and characteristics. The key task in building the youth union is to have a systematic plan to train and foster union cadres of all levels, particularly grassroots and district-level cadres.

The youth union must always firmly grasp and perform well its key functions as the youth's training school on communism in carrying out its varied, extensive political and ideological tasks to entice youth union members and youths to carry out revolutionary activities related to the youth union's program and the party's program.

It must further concern itself with the tasks related to adolescents and children, strive to have all adolescents and children join their respective organizations, closely coordinate its activities with the school and the family in intensifying the education of adolescents and children on the five teachings by Uncle Ho so as to train and turn them into new, fully and harmoniously developed people.

As a powerful assistant to the party and its trustworthy reserve force, the youth union must strive to further train its members in communist ideology, the stand of the working class, the party's line and policies, and on how to act and train oneself into a party member. Meanwhile, it must systematically carry out its task of sounding out its members' views and commenting on cadres, party members and party organizations so as to further develop the party.

The party Central Committee welcomes the youth union's proposal to recommend its 500,000 outstanding members for the party in order to select and enlarge its membership on the occasion of the party's 50th founding anniversary. It hopes that the training and fostering of youth union members and the membership recommendation for its good members will continue and will be done in a more satisfactory manner.

/Dear Comrades/:

The third national congress of the youth union was held in 1961 when the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation had just begun, when northern Vietnam had just started its first 5-year plan, and when our revolution had just embarked upon a new stage full of difficulties and trials in which it had to fulfill a momentous mission. Over the past nearly 20 years of fighting and development, the youth union and all our country's young people, together with our entire people, have scored great successes, thus making that period the most glorious in our nation's history. The fourth youth union national congress is being held at a time when our country is going to embark upon its third 5-year plan, when our country's revolution must cope with a new, dangerous and evil enemy, and when our people must once again discharge momentous historic missions.

Although many difficulties remain, the forces of our revolution are now stronger than ever and its position firmer than ever. No difficulty can check the advance of our Vietnamese revolution.

We firmly believe that the fourth youth union national congress is an important event which marks the beginning of a period of most intensive developments in our country's youth movement, that the youth union, together with our entire people, will make greater contributions to the success that our people will certainly achieve in national construction and defense.

The party Central Committee calls on the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and all our young people to whip up a new revolutionary mettle so as, together with our people throughout the country, to outstandingly fulfill all revolutionary tasks, achieve many more brilliant armed exploits and continue to help our country to attain the heights of the new era.

Let youth union members and young people live, fight, work and study in accordance with the example set by great Uncle Ho!

How glorious is the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the fighting vanguard unit of the Vietnamese youth!

CSO: 4209

CHU HUY MAN SPEAKS AT COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS

OW241449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 22, 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts of speech by Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy secretary of Central Military Part Committee at 22 October closing session of Second All-Army Congress of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union delegates held in Hanoi--recorded]

[22 Oct 80, 1200 GMT]

[First Installment]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today, before the closing of the congress, on behalf of the Central Military Part Committee, I would like to express some views on the tasks concerning the combat, work, scientific research and study of cadres and young combatants in our armed forces in the cause of national defense and construction.

Dear comrades, as you know, Vietnam's history reveals that since the founding of this country by Emperor Hung, our nation, due to objective historical conditions, has gone through periods of development as well as great difficulties during the 4,000 years of its civilization. However, it has always advanced steadily and become increasingly great and powerful. Therefore, our people have further consolidated their independence and national color and have constantly moved forward to keep peace with social and human progress.

In this developmental process of our nation, our youths have always taken the lead on the anti-invasion frontline to safeguard independence and freedom and even in the conquest of nature to develop production and build their lives.

The northern feudalist dynasties, one after another, sought by every evil means to invade our country, assimilate our nation and expand their territory southward, as they had annexed many kingdoms and assimilated many nations to build ancient and medieval China which they called the celestial court and center of the world.

Our entire people, including our youths, have bravely advanced and fought to protect their homeland, their race and their national culture and have continued to advanced together with the era. The names of our national heroes and heroines, including sisters Trung and Trieu, Ly Thuong Kiet, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Nguyen Trai and Quang Trung will remain forever in our Vietnamese youths' hearts and minds. In their past struggle for independence and freedom, our people defeated the northern aggressors and expansionists and foiled their south march plan, thus contributing to safeguarding the survival, independence and sovereignty of our country in Southeast Asia. After defeating the invaders and retaking our beautiful country, our people achieved great progress. After clearing the enemy out of the country, our people actively resumed production activities, working diligently and creatively to develop the economy and build a prosperous land. After vanquishing foreign invaders to safeguard their spiritual values, our people took a new step in further developing their culture. The indomitable will, spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening and the close solidarity of the nationalities living in this beautiful and splendid country have been further strengthened. The knowledge and experience regarding combat and production have further increased. The Vietnamese people, from generation to generation, have had a sense of the capabilities of their homeland.

During the contemporary and modern times of their history, our people were forced to live through long years of slavery and darkness. As a result of the French colonialists' rule and the enslaving yoke imposed on the Vietnamese people since the 19th century, the name "Vietnam" seemed to be wiped from the world map. With their brutal wars of aggression waged for several decades in the 20th century, the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists thought that they could destroy the Vietnamese revolution, rule South Vietnam forever and drive North Vietnam back to the stone age. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese people arose and conducted an unprecedentedly stalwart and intelligent struggle. Following their great victories in the 1945 August general uprising and in the two sacred resistance wars against French colonialism and aggressive U.S. imperialism, they again scored glorious victories in the two people's wars against the Beijing expansionists and their henchmen for national defense. They have also scored brilliant achievements in building a new regime in this beloved country.

In the past several decades of war, Vietnam was considered by progressive mankind as being synonymous with victory and the era's conscience. The Vietnamese people are ranked among the vanguard nations in the world. In this great undertaking by our people, our youths, under our party's leadership, have highly developed the unsubmissive tradition of the nation, the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the working class and their enthusiasm and abilities, connecting learning with reality, fighting bravely, working selflessly, conducting creative studies and making more contributions to the fatherland's undertaking.

From the ordeals in the fierce struggle against cruel enemies as well as against severe nature have emerged tens of thousands of valiant combatants and emulation fighters and thousands of heroes of the armed forces and labor heroes, the majority of them are youths. Many communist fighters and youths in the armed forces have fought valiantly and selflessly, making sacrifices silently and dedicating their lives to the great cause and glorious undertaking of the fatherland and to the nation's present and future. They worthily represent the heroic Vietnamese nation and are worthy of being called the heroic young generation in the glorious Ho Chi Minh era. They have set an example for all present and future generations.

Dear comrades, after winning complete victory in the great struggle for national liberation, independence and national reunification, our people are now happily participating in the great new undertaking of conducting the nationwide socialist revolution, ushering in the most brilliant era of our nation's history, the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

However, the Beijing expansionists and big-nation hegemonists are still plotting to weaken and annex our country. They are openly implementing a hostile policy toward our people. Despite their pitiful setbacks in the two aggressive wars on the southwestern and northern borders of our country, they have not yet relinquished their basic scheme, colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the Soviet Union, the world revolutionary movement and Marxism-Leninism.

In Southeast Asia they are seeking ways to weaken and annex Vietnam, sow division among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to annex these three Indochinese countries and use them as a springboard from which to expand to the entire area and realize their counterrevolutionary global strategy. While preparing for new military adventures, they are striving, now and for the future, to sabotage our country in the economic, political, ideological and psychological spheres. They have resorted to many vile and wicked maneuvers to attack and poison our youth of all strata, seeking to drive them into a life without a future. Through distortions and by mixing black and white they are sowing doubt and contradictions among our youth in their social relations and between them and their compatriots and families as regards friendship and love. They have created false contradictions and aroused hatred between one group and another, hoping to use a number of backward youths and persons who are discontented, deviants and decadent to achieve their dark schemes.

Have the Beijing reactionaries forgotten the past lessons? Many past Chinese feudal dynasties which plundered and annexed many nations suffered ignominious defeat in Vietnam. Unable to safeguard China's independence, they resigned themselves to letting foreign aggressors dominate the Chinese people. It was the Vietnamese people and those of other countries who, through their just struggle, frustrated and weakened the aggressors, thus contributing to to liberating the Chinese people from foreign domination. [applause]

Are the Beijing reactionaries deliberately ignoring the recent hot lessons: from the French imperialists, the old European imperialists, to the Japanese imperialists, the belligerent Asian fascists, and especially to the American imperialists, the No 1 Huns of the era, all the most bellicose aggressive forces have been successively defeated by the Vietnamese people and have quit Vietnam? [applause]

The necessary law of development of history is clear: justice triumphs over injustice; civilization triumphs over barbarity. No reactionary force can reverse this course of history. This also applies to the present Beijing reactionaries. Naturally we realize that our people's certain victorious struggle will be a long drawn-out and complex struggle.

The party's fourth congress set forth a correct and creative revolutionary line for the period of transition to socialism in our country. It also affirmed that national construction must be carried out in parallel with national defense. Our people, armed forces and young generation are performing the great historic tasks of building a prosperous and strong Vietnamese fatherland, overcoming backwardness and poverty and firmly defending our socialist Vietnamese fatherland. While achieving total victory in the new historic confrontation with the Chinese expansionists who are in collusion with imperialism, our people and youth must advance to catch up with the advanced countries in the world not only in the struggle for independence, freedom and human dignity, but also to build a new happy and civilized life. [applause]

In the immediate future our people still face many difficulties, and our country, measured against the general development of the world, is still behind in many aspects and our tasks have to overcome weaknesses and shortcomings. However, with the strength and talent of our entire people and youth and the strength of the new era, we will certainly triumph over all difficulties and obstacles to move forward. Certainly, our youth will fulfill their great and noble historic mission and will find a worthy life and genuine beauty in the noble revolutionary cause in service of the people and the fatherland. [applause]

[22 Oct 80, 2330 GMT]

[Second Installment]

[Text] Comrades: In order to fulfill the revolutionary mission in the new stage, our people's armed forces must strictly comply with all resolutions of the party and instructions of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in continuing to vigorously step up the building of the armed forces into a powerful people's revolutionary army with an ever-higher degree of standardization and modernization so it can remain combat ready with high combat determination to defend the beloved socialist fatherland while engaging in productive labor and in economic and national construction, and can fulfill its national and international obligations.

Because of the situation and the revolutionary tasks, the duty of our youths in the armed forces is now very heavy. Therefore, our young enlisted men and officers must always think of this heavy duty. They must fully realize the present and future situation of the country. National independence, socialism and the welfare of the people and of each individual citizen are inseparable. It is necessary to keep personal feelings about the present and future in line with the common cause of the fatherland. Youths in the armed forces must strive to temper their qualities and talents in order to outstandingly fulfill all duties as revolutionary soldiers and defend and build the socialist fatherland; and after completing their military service and shifting to other fields of activities, become good citizens, cooperative members, engineers, medical doctors, artists and competent scientific research cadres who, representing various progressive forces of society, will stay at the forefront of the struggle for the prosperity, strength and modernization of the fatherland.

Military youths must first of all cultivate ardent patriotism, this is an historical priceless moral legacy. It has become a material strength and a precious thing of the many Vietnamese generations in the course of national defense and construction and has developed into socialist patriotism because the fatherland and socialism are one.

Patriotism is always regarded as a noble quality of the Vietnamese people. Many Vietnamese of older generations have been tempered since their childhood and profoundly instilled with love for the country and courage in the face of the enemy: "rather be a ghost in glory than lead a humiliating life," and "rather be a ghost in the southern country [Vietnam] than become a king of the northern land [China]."

If the country is lost, family members will be driven asunder. As national and family affairs have been bound together since time immemorial, since the early days when the country was founded, now as always, patriotism, family love, and love for native villages and homeland must be inseparable, so are patriotism and socialist love. There cannot be genuine patriotism without immense sentiments for one's parents, lovers, brothers and friends. There cannot be true family sentiments and faithful fellowship unless these sentiments are bound with a genuine and lofty love for the fatherland and the people as well as for socialism. Also, there cannot be genuine patriotism without pure proletarian internationalism.

Our personal feelings are closely associated with our profound awareness of our obligations and responsibilities to our country, our nation and other nations. These feelings constitute a strong motivating force urging the cadres, combatants and youths in our armed forces to uphold revolutionary heroism in self-denyingly fighting and laying down their lives for the national cause and internationalism.

Karl Marx did not casually link love with struggle. He contended that happiness could be achieved only through struggle because one dares sacrifice only out of love. In a struggle, sacrifice is a valuable quality that is definitely required of every revolutionary combatant and soldier who engages in life-or-death battle with the enemy on all fronts.

For the fatherland's cause, youths of our army must be ready to go anywhere when so required by the country, to accept all tasks entrusted to them by the people, to fight and firmly defend the country's borders, to reclaim outlying virgin land of political and strategical importance to the country for building new populous areas, and to fulfill international obligations.

When seeing somebody better off than us in certain respects, if we have ardent patriotism and noble feelings, we will not feel ill-fated. On the contrary, we must take some pride in their lucky situation. Citizens and youths of an independent and free country may have different likings in choosing their careers. However, all of them must necessarily fulfill their national defense obligations and military service. This is a sacred duty and responsibility which everyone must fulfill without choice. If someone is not selected by the fatherland and the people to fulfill his military service as a honest citizen, there must be a reason.

Youths in our army must painstakingly and relentlessly study. Eagerness to learn is always a good quality of the Vietnamese people. Our young combatants and officers and our young workers and civil servants in the army must study to firmly grasp the knowledge of revolution, technology, combat and production. We must study Marxism-Leninism, the party lines and policies, the state laws and the military sciences, arts and technology; master all weaponry and equipment; acquire technical and tactical skills; fight with high effectiveness; master all factories, worksites, machinery and tools; and work according to the prescribed technique and discipline to achieve high efficiency and economic results. We must comprehensively administer all units well and scientifically manage all material and technical bases.

Faced with the constant development of the revolutionary situation and tasks as well as the present situation and tasks of the armed forces, our youths cannot fulfill their duties if they only have the revolutionary zeal but do not have the revolutionary awareness and if they only have the revolutionary awareness in the social struggle but do not have any knowledge about science and technology.

To serve a modern regular army with increasingly newer equipment as well as to serve a country whose central task is to achieve socialist industrialization while standing ready to defeat the enemy in all modern people's wars for national defense, it is necessary for our cadres and soldiers to constantly improve their knowledge in all aspects. We must muster the application of social and natural sciences and technology to our work in a diverse and creative manner. It is also necessary for our cadres and soldiers to study hard in order to acquire knowledge in these fields as well as to constantly improve themselves in order to catch up with or, if possible, prepare themselves for the development of these fields in the world.

The young officers must be provided with standardized training in a systematic, comprehensive and profound manner. It is necessary for them to combine study with practice and theory with reality and know how to look far ahead, but not too far to be impractical. They should bear in mind that they study hard in order to be able to firmly defend their fatherland, to build a prosperous and powerful country, and to fulfill all assignments while in the military service as well as in other fields of activity throughout their life time.

They should never feel satisfied or consider themselves knowledgeable. As Uncle Ho said, learning is boundless and it is the spirit that counts. When a man is young, he can learn a lot and learn quickly. It is at this time when he has the full conditions to learn. The knowledge acquired by him during this time is an extremely valuable asset which plays a decisive role in the development of the skills and quality of an individual as well as of a generation. In view of this, our youths should not waste their early manhood but devote the most beautiful years of their lives to studying as much as they can, otherwise time will go by and it will be too late for them and they can only regret it then.

Youths in the present generation who enjoy more happiness than those in the earlier generations, who live in independence and freedom, and who receive more education and training in fighting and production will certainly excel over those in the earlier generations. There is a Vietnamese saying: A son who is better than his father is a blessing to any family. The earlier generations always want the younger generations to excel over them in order to take over their undertakings--constantly try to build a powerful and prosperous country and bring about a happy and civilized life for the people.

We must respect the talents of and care for the young people in order to make them great men of the country.

[23 Oct 80, 1200 GMT]

[Third Installment]

[Text] The youths in our army must enhance their sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of collective mastery to meet the requirements for building a modern regular people's army' and must forge a new way of life reflecting the basis of existence and the lifestyle of the new socialist men of the Vietnamese nation. Youths usually respond to a hectic life; they like civilized and progressive things and dislike obsolete and conservative things. All forms of activities of a modern regular people's army are basically suitable for youths. Life, production, combat and other duties in military units consist of collective activities organized in a vigorous, uniform, disciplined, scientific and precise manner; and youths adopt an orderly and hygienic way of life and enjoy the same strict and cordial relations within their units. The youths in the army must forge such a way of life, work and study.

We respect personal characteristics and promote special talents in order to enrich and enliven collective life; but we must frankly help the youths clearly see and resolutely criticize all the manifestations of individualism, and lack of discipline and self-respect. Youths usually have an appreciation for aesthetics and new things but we must not allow them to run after the superficially beautiful; for they must first of all recognize intrinsic beauty. It is necessary to develop and cherish the beauty of the soul, feelings, the spiritual life and one's relations with his comrades, fellow unit personnel, family and friends. At the same time, appropriate attention must be given to external beauty--the simple beauty that is suitable for the way of life of our nation and is in harmony with the civilized and pure lifestyle of the era. Hair and clothing must be worn neatly and cleanly, housing quarters must be kept tidy and speaking and walking manners must be proper and polite in order to reflect a cultured lifestyle.

If all of our youths are correctly aware of this, they will resolutely criticize all bad habits. We highly appreciate beauty and pay attention to educating the youths in aesthetics so they can develop a correct viewpoint regarding beauty; and proceeding from this, we will strive by every means to introduce beauty into the life of the regular army. Noble and pure souls are always characterized by self-respect and healthy aspirations. A crucial point for all the youths in general as well as for the youths in our armed forces is that they must have communist ideals and base themselves on the standpoint of the working class to ponder, examine and correctly resolve all the problems facing their life in accordance with the law governing the development of man's society in the new era.

A ship sails on its course in the vast expanses of the sea. Likewise, the life led by the youths must have an objective. It is necessary to direct these latent capabilities, noble dreams and high ambitions of the youths in the great undertaking to build the country and defend the fatherland. The future of every youth is determined by his success in making his greatest contribution to the people, the nation and the whole of mankind, and by his life-long struggle for the party's revolutionary ideals, for socialism and communism in our country and the rest of the world, and for the eternal spring of mankind. Only by choosing and determinedly following in this direction will the youths be fully able to correctly think about and resolve the relations concerning society, their families and themselves, and to correctly deal with all difficult and complex circumstances that may arise in combat, other activities and in their private life.

In the great revolutionary undertaking, the youths, owing to their different capabilities and circumstances, may assume different duties. However, all must remain loyal and unbiased. The people always reserve their warmest sentiments for their beloved sons who are true to and work selflessly for the fatherland. Along with his obligation to defend the fatherland, each youth, in the undertaking to build socialism, has the right to choose his calling so as to develop his strong points and ability for the service of the fatherland. Naturally, his choice is bound within the division of social labor; but it is certain that any youth with correct revolutionary ideals will unfailingly find the way to develop his talents and realize his ambitions within this division of labor.

Talking about the youths' ideals and ambitions and about their choice of calling, we must reiterate that the only correct path of development that will bring about the greatest happiness to all mankind has already been decided upon by Marx and Engels--or in other words, has already been found by Marx--early in the 19th century, more than 130 years ago. It is scientific communism--the law governing the inevitable development of history. As soon as the communist manifesto was made public, it met with frantic opposition from the bourgeoisie and its henchmen. However, early in the 20th century, under the talented leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party of Russia, socialism--the ghost of communism--became reality in Russia or in one-sixth of the earth; and today socialism has grown into an international system encompassing many countries on various continents--from Europe to Asia and from America to Africa. This developmental process of socialism has not been smooth as it has gone through many twists and turns; but its ascending and invincible trend is irresistible. The working class and laboring people of each country as well as the young generation of each nation must struggle for the success of this lofty undertaking in their country, using their blood and sweat, their intelligence and sentiments as well as the all-round cooperation and mutual assistance among the socialist countries in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

It is right in our country that socialist construction must be completed to make the fatherland gradually prosperous and powerful so that all our people, each family and each individual can have happiness and that our nation can be in a position to make worthier contributions to the world people's revolutionary cause. Socialism has rooted, budded and bloomed on our beloved Vietnamese territory. Under the invincible banner of President Ho Chi Minh and our party, the Vietnamese fatherland will certainly advance toward socialism and communism. All nations have entered and will enter the orbit of communism. Just like the earth orbiting the sun, the ability and intelligence of Vietnamese youth can only develop along this orbit, and all the dreams and ambitions of Vietnamese youth can only come true within this orbit.

As our people's children and in order to remain good students of the great army school, youths in our army must be honest, must respect and help the people establish and exercise their collective mastery, must engage in productive labor to stabilize and improve their material and moral lives, must actively secure unity with youths outside the army in order to learn from one another, must be modest and sincere in cultivating friendship and nourishing common ambitions, must be exemplary in social life by opposing negativism and backwardness and must coordinate with youths in the people's public security forces to firmly maintain political security and social order and safety.

Our army youths must voluntarily forge themselves into outstanding revolutionary workers and soldiers to faithfully carry on the fatherland's great cause. While looking to the future, they must strive to catch up with the progresses of the era and must treasure the glorious history and traditions of their nation and the beautiful heritages and glorious achievements left behind by past generations. We must know how to learn from the valuable experiences of past generations and to wholeheartedly treasure and accept their guidances.

Another responsibility of our youths is to educate teenagers and children, the fatherland's young offsprings and their successors. It is most important that they must set shining examples of socialist patriotism, sense of collective mastery, avidity to learn, and lifestyle in words and deeds of everyday life. Uncle Ho said: Teenagers and children always follow adults' examples. Therefore, all of the acts and attitudes of adults will bear good or bad influence on them.

[23 Oct 80, 2330 GMT]

[Fourth Installment]

[Text] "Dear comrades: In his testament, great Uncle Ho--the first patriotic youth who opened the era of independence, freedom and socialism for our nation--repeatedly said: Fostering future revolutionary generations is essential. We must ponder over this immortal statement of his: in planting trees we can harvest after 10 years but we must cultivate man for a century in order to get some results.

"In order to fulfill this extremely important task, we must intensify the leadership of party organizations in the army, enhance the responsibility of cadres of all ranks--leading, command, political, scientific and technical cadres--toward youths and for the youth tasks. We must truly consider the youth tasks as a strategic matter. Just as in past generations, elders in our present society--both in the army and in families--have always placed all their confidence, trust and hope in youths.

"Although there are basically some good points among our people of all strata and in every generation, we cannot avoid shortcomings in some respects. The harmonious coordination between and the continuous inheritance from older to younger generations within the ranks of the revolutionary forces and among the cadres and combatants of our armed forces essentially constitute an objective condition for us to create the firm, great and continually developed strength of our nation and army."

Sen Gen Chu Huy Man then talked about the responsibility of high-ranking cadres and elderly people toward younger generations, saying that the older generation should be fully aware of youth's great potentials and correctly understand the psychological and physiological characteristics and the likings of youths and even their good points and weaknesses in order to guide youths in fully developing their good points and in promptly overcoming their weaknesses so that they can forge their good qualities and develop their talents to become men of value to the country and people and new socialist men in the army who can outstandingly fulfill all tasks.

We must sincerely love youths like our kinfolk. However, we must be very careful not to spoil them from too much love, which will inevitably lead them to regrettable blunders and downfalls. Experienced high-ranking cadres and elders in our army should continue to forge themselves and study and set good examples of the will to advance and attitudes toward life for combatants to follow. We must remain worthy leaders of the young generation, attentively listen to youths' suggestions and legitimate aspirations, and seek ways to develop youths' talents, enabling them to progress continuously. The older we become, the more clearly we can see our responsibility for instilling noble feelings in the younger generation and find joy in helping youths and giving sincere and useful teaching to our succeeding generation.

We must actively consolidate the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters in primary units and qualitatively improve and enhance the activities of these chapters in line with the function of being youths' communist schools and with other functions of the youth union, making the youth union's tasks and functional method truly responsive and attractive to youths.

We must overcome all difficulties in satisfactorily organizing a good spiritual and material life for combatants and cadres in an effort to direct youths toward healthy thinking so they can always feel elated, proud, optimistic and bubbling with life. We must make the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union a real school in which youths will be instilled with communism, and a helpful hand and a rearguard brigade of the party.

Our nation's long history is marked with great developments and with the many resounding combat exploits scored by countless generations in national salvation and construction. Our present-day young generation inherits the great happiness bequeathed by its forefathers, the many valuable legacies of several thousand years of history, and especially the many great fruitful achievements scored by our country's revolution and the world revolution over the past half a century. In the ever-growing ranks of the people, youths in our armed forces as well as those in all parts of the country will certainly be able to advance strongly on the revolutionary path--charted out by the party and President Ho--toward the bright future of socialism and communism. Sen Gen Chu Huy Man went on:

"The heroic struggle for national independence has experienced many hardships and will continue to be carried out in order to firmly defend national independence and freedom. The heroic struggle for the country's prosperity, strength and modernization will continue to be faced with much greater difficulties and is now only at the initial stage. The final 20 years of this century will be a very important juncture of history. With a determination and abilities to exercise socialist collective mastery, the present-day young generation must itself be a shock force to implement the party's correct line in the transitional period of advancing our country from small production to large-scale socialist production in order to successfully build and firmly defend the beloved Vietnamese fatherland. This also amounts to materializing the youths' beautiful dream and great ambition for building their own future.

"I wish the Vietnamese younger generation, all young combatants in the armed forces, as well as the entire army and people still greater successes in all assigned missions in order to live up to their forefathers' reputation of being able to fulfill all present and future responsibilities. [applause]

"Let us live, struggle, work and study according to the good examples set by great Uncle Ho!" [applause]

CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRONGER BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the Role of the Leadership Nucleus and Bringing About a New Change at Each Installation"]

[Text] The various sectors, localities and installations are implementing the resolution of the Political Bureau and the newly promulgated policies designed to improve distribution and circulation, stimulate production, stabilize and develop the economy and stabilize and gradually improve the standard of living of the people. These are decisions based on a scientific analysis of the actual situation, on the application of the various objective laws in a manner consistent with the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country and on concern, with a profound spirit of responsibility, for the interests of the people and the country. With these decisions, we have clearsighted guidelines and effective measures that open the way for economic activities to develop amidst a new atmosphere.

Thoroughly understanding the line and policies of the party involves an arduous struggle to overcome mistaken viewpoints that are divorced from reality, divorced from the masses and divorced from objective laws in conjunction with overcoming weaknesses and deficiencies in management. Bureaucracy and conservatism pose major obstacles to the effort to meet the very urgent requirements of the new situation and task.

Every position and policy of the party and state is implemented on the basic level. Recently, in industry as well as agriculture, many installations have made progress in production, raised their labor productivity and economic returns and gained the enthusiastic participation of workers because they have improved their method of operation and efficiently organized production in conjunction with applying various forms of distribution that provide incentive for the worker. When applied in a flexible manner based on principles, the various forms of contracts and piecework wages truly have the effect of encouraging workers to actively work for the sake of their own legitimate interests and the interests of the collective and society. Their spirit of ownership is also heightened. These changes cannot be separated from the organization of the party at installations. These are the organizations of the party that carry out the political task and quickly accept and intelligently organize the implementation of the policies and positions of the party.

The party is concerned over the fact that the quality of the basic organizations of the party is not uniform. The various localities have made numerous efforts to build and strengthen the basic organizations, thereby increasing the number of good installations. To date, of the 129 districts, towns and precincts of 36 provinces and municipalities, the number of good installations only constitutes 54.5 percent of the total number. Some installations have been weak and deficient for a long time because their contingent of core cadres lacks unity and their leadership cadres are incompetent or have degenerated but been replaced slowly. In the South, the number of installations that has no party organization comprises a more than small percentage.

Now, more than ever before, building and strengthening the basic organizations of the party so that they are pure and solid are of extremely important significance in insuring that every party chapter and basic party organization is truly the leadership nucleus successfully implementing the lines and policies of the party. Improving the quality of party chapter life so that party members have a full grasp of the spirit, content, viewpoints, lines and policies of the party and know what they must do and how to do it in order to implement these lines and policies as best possible; struggling against negative phenomena and sluggishness; selecting, strengthening and training the contingent of core cadres; taking positive steps to develop the party in conjunction with taking determined steps to expel unqualified members from the party; and building the party base everywhere, these are the measures that must be taken to strengthen the party's leadership at each installation in the new situation.

7809
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCALITIES DEVELOP PARTY ORGANIZATION, STRENGTHEN BASE ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Many Localities Actively Develop the Party Organization and Strengthen the Base Organizations"]

[Text] The localities are concentrating on reclassifying the Party basic organizations and coming up with appropriate plans for strengthening them while urgently helping those that are weak. The provinces of Dong Nai, Phu Khanh, Quang Nam - Da Nang, and Ben Tre have changed about one third of the cadres belonging to the cell committees and basic Party chapters who have proved themselves to be incapable or have shown serious shortcomings. The provinces of Ha Bac, Tay Ninh and Song Be have made the strengthening of the Party base units a concomitant with the strengthening of the agricultural cooperatives and with training in learning from the more progressive units. The provinces of Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Phong and Binh Tri Thien have formed work groups that go down to the base units to help them in the strengthening process in combination with the strengthening of the agricultural cooperatives and production groups. The districts of Do Son, An Hai, Tien Lang (Hai Phong City) replace 78 cell secretaries and 109 heads of production brigades. The Party chapters provide close guidance in the contract work, implement the combination of the three interests, and fully utilize labor and intensive cultivation to increase plant productivity.

Together with the strengthening of the Party base units, the various Party echelons concentrate on doing well the job of Party expansion. In the last nine months, 90,000 new Party members have been recruited. Practically all the new party members have played up the vanguard and exemplary role in the movement for productive labor and for doing their military duty for the fatherland. The Party development work has fulfilled all the criteria. Many localities have concentrated on developing the Party among the workers. Hai Phong has 27.1 percent of its new members coming from workers ranks, Hanoi and Vinh Phu 24 percent. Many provinces and municipalities in South Vietnam also have made new efforts in expanding the Party.

1751
CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' MARKS ENGELS BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW280843 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 28 Nov--Under the title "Friendrich Engels, A Great Combatant and an Esteemed Teacher of the International Proletariat," the paper NHAN DAN today recalls Engel's life and work and draws substantial lessons therefrom in commemoration of his 160th birthday.

The paper recalls that together with Marx, Engels has founded scientific socialism equipping the proletariat with crucial weapon in the struggle to overthrow capitalism and set up a new social system--the socialist system--and eventually communism. NHAN DAN notes that continuing the work of Marx and Engels, V.I. Lenin led the October socialist revolution to victory, ushering in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. With the success of the October revolution, from a doctrine, socialism for the first time in human history became a reality. Since then, scientific socialism has not ceased to grow, winning one victory after another and driving back outmoded capitalism step by step.

NHAN DAN goes on:

Practice has demonstrated that only by applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism can the revolutionary struggle of the working class translate socialism into reality. This is borne out not only by positive but also negative examples. The Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries who remain loyal to scientific socialism have achieved brilliant successes in socialist construction while opportunist tendencies of all denominations have all revealed their anti-scientific character and are heading towards complete fiasco.

Today, the reactionaries in power in China, while sheltering behind the signboard of Marxism-Leninism and socialism and quotations from Marx and Lenin, are moving more and more into the imperialists' orbit. The socialist signboard they are putting up is just a deceit to oppose genuine socialism. Only by struggling for scientific socialism while waging a resolute and uncompromising struggle against all opportunist tendencies can the working class and people turn scientific socialism into reality.

The paper continues:

"Our party is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism. The revolutionary struggle over the past fifty years and more has proved that our party is deeply imbued with the great thoughts of Marx and Engels about scientific socialism and has always regarded them as a science in leading the Vietnamese revolution.

The vivid realities of scientific socialism in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are great successes that have enriched Marxism-Leninism."

CSO: 4220

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

OW020823 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 2 Dec--Over the past five years, the Lao people have made many important achievements, says NHAN DAN's editorial today marking the 5th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The paper writes:

"The victory of 2 December 1975 was the most brilliant in Laos' national history. It was the culmination of a long and arduous struggle but one full of victories. By an armed and political uprising, the Lao army and people have gained power throughout the country, and established the People's Democratic Republican regime. That great victory was due to the creative line, correct strategy, tactics and revolutionary method of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party."

The paper continues:

In the past five years, deep changes in all fields have taken place in Laos through socialist transformation and construction. The revolutionary administration and the people's unity have constantly strengthened. Though facing many difficulties resulting from the imperialist war of aggression and the old regime, and affected by serious natural calamities in 1977-1978, the Lao people have courageously advanced.

As Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan has said, the Lao revolutionary forces have been consolidated in all aspects, and are now stronger than ever.

After recalling the progress of the new Laos, the paper says:

"The Chinese expansionists are colluding with imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, to oppose the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They are resorting to attempt to sow divisions, to provocations, sabotage and threats of aggression against this country. But the Lao people and revolutionary administration have foiled these efforts, and firmly defended the new regime and the people's peaceful labour. The LPDR has increasingly strengthened its fraternal relations with the countries of the socialist community. Its international prestige has risen constantly. Progressive people value highly the contributions of the LPDR to the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world."

The paper goes on:

The Vietnamese people regard the successes of the fraternal Lao people as their own. As comrades-in-arms for several decades, the two peoples are bound by a militant and special friendship. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and a series of agreements signed between the two sides are expressions of the developing relations between the two parties, governments and peoples. Vietnamese-Lao solidarity, as well as the solidarity between the three Indochinese countries is an important factor in the victory of the revolution of each country in this peninsula. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will help one another to build socialism and unite closely to oppose the common enemy--Beijing expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with imperialism--and together work for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world, the paper says in conclusion.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GOOD SEED PREPARATION WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let This Crop Season Prepare Good Seed for the Next"]

[Text] Sequentially speaking, the following year's seed must come from this year's production seasons. This year's crops are responsible for guaranteeing enough good seed for the main crop of 1981 and to an extent for the next 5th month-spring crop. These requirements have created a number of other requirements that we must fulfill during this very production season. The planting schedule in many regions of North Vietnam had been thrown into disarray because waterlogging had made it necessary to sow and resow many different kinds of seed, which in the end was not very selected, including the long rice seed. This is why the selection of seed at harvest time during the 10th-month crop must be made into a strict technical requirement in order to guarantee enough good seed which would serve to implement the planting schedule of next year's 10th-month crop and in part of next 5th month-spring crop.

In saving seed for the main crop, we must make sure that there be enough for all three plantings (the early planting, the main planting and the late planting); we must pay attention to increasing the amount of short span maturing kind and transplant them early at the beginning of the crop --varieties such as 75-6 and 75-10--so that later we can expand the winter crop; we must also pay attention to increasing the amount of late 10th-month crop rice seed such as the "moc tuyen" and "bao thai lun" varieties so as to be ready in case it rains late, causing waterlogging and forcing us to sow and resow the seed. As for the 5th month-spring rice seed, we must make sure to have the short span maturing kind which can be transplanted late, such as the "tran chau lun," 75-6, 75-10 varieties, so as to transplant them in the late harvest winter crop fields which are being expanded this year.

In recent years, the localities and various responsible sectors have accumulated a good amount of experience regarding seed preparation work. Practically all the provinces of North Vietnam have replaced the low productivity, long-maturing rice varieties by high productivity, fast-maturing kinds. The provinces in the South have enlarged the area devoted to high productivity and pest resistant fast maturing varieties. For the most part, newly imported varieties have been bred together with local ones in order to acclimatize with and have their better qualities promoted in different natural conditions, in acid, swampy, sandy or leached soil. In situations of complex weather transformation there have been developed active and creative methods of taking care of the seed such as the methods for lab production of seedlings, courtyard production of seedlings, thick transplantings, straight transplantings, and soilless transplantings; short term maturing varieties that lend themselves to late transplanting have also been ascertained in case the spring crop happens to have long stretches of warm weather or cold frost, or in case the 10th-month crop is subjected to storms and flood, requiring retransplanting.

The seed preparation work still registers some weaknesses and deficiencies. Many localities fail to provide seed management which leads to arbitrary use of seed, thus failing to follow the state stipulations. Many new seed varieties have the tendency to germ too early, they are not stable and show many deficiencies. Because they are not well selected and nurtured many good seed varieties tend to degenerate after a few years, become mixed with other seed or diseased, thus forcing the use of regular paddy as seed, which leads to clear drops in the productivity of the rice and in the paddy quality. The seed management system from the center down to the basic units has not yet been streamlined. This is also one of the most direct causes for the limited efficiency of the seed preparation work.

Seed improvement is a simple and inexpensive technical measure which brings about great advantages. A comparison of ricefields growing the same kind of seed shows that productivity is normally 20 to 30 percent higher in the case of those sown with selected seeds. In Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Ninh Province), although the selection of seed and their nurturing have only started there has been registered a 15 percent increase in productivity over an area of ten thousand hectares. If the other districts and production bases had all followed Hai Hau then in the present crop we would have been able to bring up the production volume of each hectare up by 300 to 400 kilograms by simply spending time selecting the seeds, protecting them and using them following correct technical procedures.

The seed preparation work must advance towards guaranteeing that we permanently have enough good seed in accordance with the stipulated criteria so as to fulfill our productivity and acreage targets at the highest levels obtainable in whatever soil and weather condition. To select and nurture seed on a permanent basis is a technical requirement of the first importance. In the realities of production there just is not any new seed which no matter how many advantages it may come with can retain for a long time its consistency.

As we try to solve the seed question for the crop which we are about to engage into, we must pay attention to coordinate in such a way as to make seed preparation a regular pattern of doing things under the close management of the state. We should rapidly build up the four-stage seed management system and create a continual process chain production of seed. Our seed requirement is that the localities and base production units make sure that they have seed in loco, thus restricting the transportation of seed among the regions. We should create necessary conditions and means consisting of seed producing fields, courtyards for drying seed, warehouses, and an army of cadres, workers and cooperative members who are expert in seed preparation techniques. At the same time we should widely implement the policies, regimes, and regulations meant to appropriately encourage the seed preparation work, from the research and lab experimentation link to the dissemination and utilization link.

To do well the seed preparation work is to create the main postulate for guaranteeing the completion of the production plan on three fronts: acreage, productivity and total volume of production.

1751
CSO: 4209

EXPORT COFFEE AREA ZONED, EXPANDED IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Ba Hung: "Zoning and Yxpansion of Export Coffee Area"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years (1977-1979), the entire country grew coffee on an additional 9,000 hectares which were concentrated mostly in Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and in Phu Quy (Nghe Tinh)--raising the total coffee area throughout the country to more than 20,000 hectares. In particular, Dac Lac is a province which has the largest coffee area; in the past 3 years, it has cultivated coffee on nearly 6,000 hectares--2/3 of the total area grown with coffee throughout the country. To date, Dac Lac has nearly 11,000 hectares of coffee--that is, half the total coffee area of the entire country.

In conjunction with the sectors concerned and the armed forces, the Coffee and Cacao Corporation subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted a land survey and zoning to delineate and build large areas specialized in coffee cultivation for the entire country and concentrated in the provinces of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Lam Dong and Dong Nai. These areas are made of a red basalt soil which is suitable for the growth and development of various kinds of coffee such as the "voi" and "mit" coffees. The initial step made so far is the delineation of two large regions specialized in coffee cultivation in the two provinces of Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum with a total area of over 130,000 hectares--80,000 hectares in Dac Lac and 50,00C hectares in Gia Lai-Cong Tum.

The Ministry of Agriculture has signed economic cooperation contracts with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic on the delineation, building and exploitation of large coffee areas in the two provinces of Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum. Simultaneously with zoning and expanding coffee areas, the Coffee and Cacao Corporation has sent many cadres to provinces having large coffee areas to direct peasants to set up nurseries to plant cuttings, to select seeds, to detect and control harmful insects and diseases, to carry out technical regulations and to intensively cultivate coffee. The corporation has also continuously watched over and guided the application of the method of organizing and managing production and business in more than 20 coffee growing state farms throughout the country.

9332
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

WATER CONSERVANCY MINISTRY HOLDS MEETING

OW091339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] The Water Conservancy Ministry recently held a meeting in Quang Nam-Danang with representatives of the water conservancy sector and a number of sectors concerned of the Central Highlands and central Vietnam coastal provinces and Binh Tri Thien Province to discuss measures to implement the programs and targets of the water conservancy plan during 1981 and the water conservancy guidelines and tasks for the 1981-1985 period.

The meeting carefully analyzed the shortcomings in water conservancy work over the past 5 years, especially in project quality, and unanimously agreed that the guidelines and tasks of water conservancy work during the coming years should be closely coordinated with agricultural production targets. In the immediate future, we should efficiently carry out the following measures: concentrate on repairing and rehabilitating existing water conservancy projects; assure good management and use of the projects to support production with high efficiency; step up water conservancy survey and planning work for areas specializing in cotton production; continue to plan for water conservancy in coffee planting regions; and accelerate the building of the [words indistinct] project and a number of other projects in support of areas specializing in coffee production for export in accordance with contracts signed with a number of fraternal countries.

The concentration of many cities, ports and industrial areas in the Central Highlands and central Vietnam coastal regions and Binh Tri Thien requires that we rapidly set up areas specializing in vegetable production. Consequently, to support vegetable specializing areas with water conservancy is an urgent demand, and this was agreed upon by the meeting in conformity with the programs and targets mapped out by the Water Conservancy Ministry.

In 1981 we will have to concentrate capital and material supplies and satisfactorily organize forces to rapidly and soundly build such major projects as Phu Ninh, Nam Thach Han, and Nui Mot and others under construction to quickly put them into operation. To properly implement the aforementioned programs and targets, the meeting found that it is necessary to modify a number of regulations relating to management, improvement of contract work and acceleration of the water conservancy work movement among the people.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE COLLECTIVIZATION--Hanoi, VNA, 28 Nov--So far, central coastal provinces and those in the central highlands have formed about 1,580 cooperatives and 3,188 production teams. Ninety percent of peasant families in those provinces have joined up with 79 percent of their cultivated lands and most of their farming machines and draught cattle. The income of co-op members has increased since. Cooperatives and production teams have strengthened the material and technical basis for production and collective welfare. At the conference of leaders of the movement for collectivisation of agriculture in provinces of central Vietnam and the central highlands held recently in Phu Khanh, Vo Chi Cong, political bureau member of the Party Central Committee, vice premier and head of the Committee for Transformation of Agriculture, said: "The step forward in the collectivisation of agriculture is to concentrate efforts on consolidating cooperatives and production team in the fields of production, organisation, management, and building of the material basis, to bring into full play the relations of production in order to boost production, in particular foods and materials for industry and export." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 28 Nov 80 OW]

URBAN PINEAPPLE HARVEST--Hanoi, VNA, 30 Nov--The Le Minh Xuan state farm on Ho Chi Minh City's outskirts is harvesting 300 hectares of pineapple with an expected yield of more than 2,700 tonnes. This is the fourth harvest in the past 3 years. In the previous crops, the farm gathered 800 tonnes of pineapple, including hundreds of tonnes of high-quality fruit for export. Young volunteers in the city have reclaimed more land to put 950 hectares under pineapple. Another pineapple state farm in the suburban district of Binh Chanh has brought in part of its first pineapple crop on 1,000 hectares. The farm will harvest another 400 hectares in March 1981. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 30 Nov 80 OW]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES COLLECTIVES--Hanoi, VNA, 2 Dec--More than 4,000 production collectives and agricultural cooperatives have been formed in 13 provinces in the Mekong River delta and the eastern zone of southern Vietnam, it was reported at a congress of leading production collectives held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. The congress, the second of its kind so far, was attended by more than 1,500 representatives of almost 700 leading production collectives. Thanks to collective farming, the organized peasants have, for the past four rice crops, implemented intensive farming techniques and crop multiplication and have expanded their tilled acreage. Almost all the collectives are practising double cropping on their formerly single-crop fields. Rice yields range from 3 to 4 tonnes or more per hectare, up by 1 or 2 tonnes over past harvests when the fields were farmed individually. In particular, the production collective in Khuon Tang Hamlet, Long Phu district, Hau Giang Province, has obtained 6 tonnes of paddy per hectare in a single crop. On this occasion, 13 outstanding production collectives were awarded congratulatory banners by the Committee for Agricultural Transformation in the South. [Text] [OW030119 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

WATER CONSERVANCY MACHINERY DAMAGED--For the last three years there have been over ten large water pumps, many rubber hoses of all dimensions and a great many parts and accessories of pumps and water conservancy machinery left in the open in front of the Finance Service of Quang Nam - Da Nang. Battered by the sun and rain, the machine containers are rusting, the paint is peeling off the pumps and parts exposing them to rust, the rubber hoses are cracking. Yet in many localities people are needing pumps and parts so as to fight against waterlogging and drought. Let us hope that whichever organ in charge of the above described equipment and machinery rapidly put them in storage to maintain them or have them distributed for utilization. [By Nguyen Quoc Tri from "Readers Opinions" Column] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 80 p 3] 1751

BAC THAI RICE HARVEST--By 25 November Bac Thai Province had completed the harvesting of 10th-month rice on nearly 90 percent of the cultivated area. During the first week of the harvest season, cooperatives in the province have delivered as many as 3,800 tons of paddy to state granaries under the form of grain obligation. [BK041615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

HA SON BINH WINTER CROP--As of 20 November Ha Son Binh Province was able to plant winter potatoes on only 4,500 hectares or 26 percent of the planned acreage. This figure represents only half of the area planted with this crop during the same period last year. Faced with this situation, local cooperatives have been instructed to accelerate soil preparation so that potatoes can be planted on the remaining area on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Nov 80 BK]

HAI HUNG RICE CROPS--As of 30 November Hai Hung Province had reaped 10th-month rice on 8,966 hectares or 81 percent of the cultivated area, completed soil preparation on 21,300 hectares, and sown rice seeds on 1,700 hectares. As of the same date the province had also planted winter crops on 52,300 hectares, representing 86 percent of the planned acreage. This figure includes 20,200 hectares of potatoes, 3,200 hectares of corn, 17,800 hectares of sweet potatoes, 1,300 hectares of soybeans, and 1,300 hectares of garlic. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

VINH PHU GRAIN TAX--As of 19 November 1980, Vinh Phu Province had delivered to the state more than 5,100 tons of grain as payment for tax levied on 10th-month crop harvest, thus attaining more than 25 percent of the planned payment quota for the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM GRAIN TAX--In the first 15 days of a 60-day emulation drive to collect 20,000 tons of grain alone, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has been able to collect more than 1,170 tons of grain, thus bringing the total quantity of grain collected for the state as tax so far to 10,000 tons. The province is striving to fulfill its annual grain payment quota of 27,00 [figure as printed] tons by the end of this year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Nov 80 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Ho Chi Minh City has planted 3,300 hectares of short-term winter-spring vegetable, subsidiary food and industrial crops, including 1,250 hectares of vegetables, attaining 26.6 percent of the planned target. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80 BK]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING CROPS--Cuu Long Province has formulated plans for the cultivation of rice on 25,000-30,000 hectares in this winter-spring crop season. To date the province has transplanted rice on more than 4,000 hectares, sown rice seeds on 300 hectares, and planted subsidiary crops on 270 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 80 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN TAX--In this summer-fall crop harvest, Minh Hai Province has delivered 17,230 tons of paddy as tax payment to the state, thus achieving 103.5 percent of the annual grain payment quota assigned the province by the central government. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 80 BK]

HOANG LIEN SON MANIOC--This year Hoang Lien Son Province has planted more than 18,220 hectares of manioc, a record area in recent years. The provincial people's committee had decided to collect 30,000 tons of fresh manioc for the state in a campaign lasting from November 1980 to January 1981. [BK111117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80 BK]

VINH PHU GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 29 November Vinh Phu Province had delivered to state granaries 10,131 tons of grain, fulfilling nearly 50 percent of the grain obligation target for the 10th-month crop season. Beside paddy, this amount of grain also included 395 tons of dried manioc and 2,614 tons of fresh manioc. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Dec 80 BK]

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--The cooperatives in Hai Hung Province have planted 52,800 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 86 percent of the area plan. Concerning sweet potatoes in particular, the province has planted 17,800 hectares, an increase of 3,027 hectares over last year's winter crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Dec 80 BK]

HAI HUNG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of now Cam Binh and Chau Giang districts, Hai Duong city and 105 agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province have either fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligation quotas for 1980. In the last 5 days of November the province delivered to state granaries 3,700 tons of paddy, bringing the total amount of paddy collected since the beginning of the 10th-month rice season to 14,340 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Dec 80 BK]

DAC LAC RICE PLAN--In the coming winter-spring crop season, Dac Lac Province will strive to grow 10,000 hectares of rice. To ensure success for its 5th-month-spring rice crop the province has guided the people in opening new lands and build ricefields in areas serviced by irrigation projects. In high-lying fields where irrigation is difficult, the people are encouraged to grow subsidiary food crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Dec 80 BK]

DONG NAI FOOD MEASURES--To date a total of 520 public organs, enterprises and factories in Dong Nai Province have produced enough grain for their own use in 3 months. The province's grain sector has invested more than 300,000 dong in equipment and sent cadres to food crop areas and industrial and forestry production establishments to help in the processing of subsidiary food crops that will enrich the diet of cadres and workers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Dec 80 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date Hau Giang Province had harvested 28,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, achieving 6 percent of the transplanted area. Taking advantage of favorable weather conditions last week, peasants in the province sowed rice varieties on 5,450 hectares for winter-spring crops, achieving 18 percent of the plan norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 November Minh Hai Province had procured 183,616 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the assigned quota by 2 percent. The province has now begun to implement its grain procurement plan for 1981; and it is striving to collect and purchase a total of 50,000 tons of paddy in December 1980. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Dec 80 BK]

CSO: 4209

STEPS TAKEN TO REDUCE COAL CONSUMPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 80 p 2

/Article by Nguyen Te, the State Planning Commission: "Making Economical Use of Coal"/

/Text/ Not enough coal is being mined to meet demand. However, the various sectors, localities and basic units are still using coal in a wasteful manner. To strengthen the management of coal and make efficient use of coal in terms of both the various types of coal and the quantity of coal available in order to increase the returns from the use of coal, reduce consumption ceilings and economize on coal, the premier has assigned the Ministry of Power, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply together with the various ministries, general departments, provinces and municipalities the responsibility of re-examining coal consumption ceilings. A council to study coal consumption ceilings has been established.

The three responsible agencies have adopted specific measures for organizing guidance and implementation. This re-examination of coal consumption ceilings has the purpose of supporting the formulation of plans and the management of the supply of coal within the country from 1980 onward and is being carried out in all sectors and localities, with efforts focused first upon the key sectors and localities that use much coal. The coal consumption ceilings of every sector and locality will be re-examined by that sector or locality under the general guidance of the Ministry of Power and the State Planning Commission. These ceilings need not represent fixed quantities because economic-technical factors are always changing and constantly have an impact upon ceilings; conversely, ceilings must also reflect the improvements in these factors during each period of time and within each scope of production, consequently, it is necessary to routinely re-examine, supplement and improve ceilings.

To insure that these ceilings are progressive and practical in nature, the council established groups of three or four cadres from the Ministry of Power, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply and sent them to a number of ministries, general departments, provinces and municipalities, such as Bac Thai, Thai Binh and Hanoi, as well as 58 enterprises to assess the situation surrounding coal consumption ceilings.

On the basis of the reports filed by these groups, the council held a discussion and began to integrate the various ceilings in order to provide the various sectors and localities with reference materials so that they could quickly submit official reports to the council and justify their proposed ceilings. The principles upon which the re-examination of ceilings is being carried out are: coal consumption ceilings must be based on the needs of production and everyday life, on the requirements of industrial processes and technical regulations and must, at the same time, insure that coal is used in an efficient, scientifically based manner consistent with actual production conditions; the re-examination of ceilings must be carried out in a careful, objective, unbiased and faithful manner.

In the recent past, 117 ceilings were examined and approved for six ministries and general departments consisting of 38 key households and enterprises. Thirty-eight ceilings were reduced, one was increased and seventy-eight were set at a level equal to the ceilings of the ministries and general departments. Compared to 1980 production costs, these ceilings represent a savings of 69,867 tons of natural coal (including 4,200 tons of standard coal) and replace 100,127 tons of coal with other grades of coal that are currently available; the total amount of coal approved equals 72 to 81 percent of the quantity requested.

Several localities are still re-examining coal consumption ceilings. Ha Bac Province has approved 45 ceilings for 9 of the 10 services and sectors that consume coal or use coal to produce products under contracts, with a resultant savings of a significant quantity of coal; the commerce service will save 550 tons compared to its 1980 ceiling; the Foreign Trade Export Joint Corporation that processes essential oil under contract has reduced its ceiling from 70 tons of coal per ton of essential oil to 45 tons. At the same time, Ha Bac put into effect ceilings on the use of various types of low energy coal and the new standard coal which replace 57 percent of the coal previously used by the province. The total quantity of coal approved for the province equals 71 percent of the quantity previously used.

The re-examination of coal consumption ceilings in a number of ministries, general departments and localities has shown: the management of the implementation of coal consumption ceilings within the various sectors and on the various levels has not been given appropriate attention and the organization of guidance is not tight from top to bottom. This is evident in the fact that, within the same ministry, general department or enterprise, the division of labor among the technical, planning and supply departments is not clear and the value of the coal consumption ceilings of the various ministries generally differ. For example, within the Ministry of Light Industry, the values of the ceilings of the supply department and the technical department are 26 percent apart, at the Hai Duong Porcelain Factory, they are 248 percent apart and so forth. The general tendency of the ministries, general departments and localities is to raise their coal consumption ceilings. The majority of the coal storage yards of enterprises are organized in a haphazard manner and do not meet minimum technical requirements; an investigation of 11 representative enterprises has shown that 63.5 percent are in violation of technical regulations, 27.5 percent are rated as average and 9 percent meet technical requirements. As a result, a rather large amount of the coal arriving at factories is lost or allocated for use in a haphazard manner, as a result of which actual coal consumption costs and statistics on them vary very widely.

Generally speaking, the various pieces of equipment that operate on coal are of many different types and styles and were manufactured by many different countries; the majority of this equipment is old and there is a shortage of spare parts and a shortage of weighing and measuring equipment, consequently, difficulties are encountered in the operation of this equipment and the supervision of coal consumption and coal consumption ceilings are raised, as is the case with boilers. An investigation of 47 enterprises that use a total of 306 boilers showed that 131 are locomotive boilers that use special purpose coal while the other 175 use ordinary coal; some boilers were installed in 1930, such as the BW boiler at the Nam Dinh Textile Complex, consequently, their efficiency is very low. Some enterprises use two or three different types of small capacity boilers, consequently, they must install many boilers, which take up a rather large amount of space; for example, the Hoang Van Thu Paper Mill has installed 12 boilers with a capacity of 1 to 1.2 tons of steam per hour and this has resulted in higher operating costs and a higher coal consumption ceiling. Of the 175 boilers mentioned above, 141 boilers have stationary grates while the others are chain grates and other styles of grates. The boilers that have stationary grates are designed to use "don" coal. However, because we are unable to provide a full supply of this coal, the majority of these types of boilers have had to be converted to coal dust, thereby changing coal consumption ceilings. On the other hand, present coal prices are not reasonable; therefore, they do not provide incentive for production units to tightly manage coal.

The re-examination of coal consumption ceilings is much more complex and difficult on the local level than on the central level and each locality has its own special characteristics; although they might not consume much coal, the majority of the localities are involved in handicraft and semi-mechanized production in small production installations and they produce a variety of products in the collective economy and outside the state-operated economy. The assignment of coal plan norms to a number of sectors and installations has not been timely nor efficient, has not been consistent with the actual requirements of production installations in terms of the quantities or the types of coal needed, thereby causing surpluses at some places and shortages at others. For example, products processed from fresh raw materials must be given priority, but only one-third the coal needed for this purpose is supplied, as a result of which products sometimes are not dried or steamed promptly, products spoil or lose their quality and rattan and bamboo become mildewed or worm-eaten.

There is also a shortage of weighing and measuring equipment, consequently, coal is shipped and received by the barge load, measured by the length of a truck, the capacity of a coal car, the capacity of shovel bucket and so forth; deliveries are not made on schedule or to the correct destination, the wrong types of coal are delivered and, sometimes, basic units are pressured into receiving whatever type of coal they are delivered.

Economizing on coal in consumption in order to increase the sources of energy within the country and meet the requirements of production is a pressing task of all sectors, levels and basic units.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH DREDGING--Nghe Tinh Province has launched an emulation movement to dredge as many as 3.6 million cubic meters of dirt and sand from various canals and the sea bed at Cua Lo port between now and the end of 1981. Some 20 vessels have been mobilized to move tens of thousands of tons of materials and equipment to various worksites. All work units are striving to complete the dredging of major canals by the end of May 1981 so as to ensure safe passage for 5,000-tonnage vessels at the port. [BK041643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80 BK]

CONSTRUCTION FOR LAOS--Realistically marking the fifth anniversary of the LPDR, construction sites of construction section No 64 of the Communications and Transportation Ministry--a unit building projects for Laos--have basically met their main construction targets, completing such projects as 40,000 cubic meters of road foundation at construction site No 572; the Nam Tien and Nam Mat bridges on Route 78, Xieng Khouang Province and the road in Muong Hiem, Houa Phan Province, according to schedule. In the course of its building of roads and bridges for Laos, construction section No 64 has been awarded 17 orders of various types and some 1,000 commendations by the government and the Communications and Transportation Ministry. The LPDR Government has also awarded seven first class freedom orders to the workers and cadres of the section. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Dec 80 OW]

CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 77069

29 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2237

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 10, 1980

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 77069

29 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2237

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 10, 1980

CONTENTS

Increase the Quality and Effectiveness of the Party's Ideological Work (pp 1-8) 1

Some Immediate Problems of Ideological Work (pp 9-15)
(Thu Huong) 5

The Vietnam Women's Union and the Liberation of Women (pp 16-21, 30)
(Nguyen Thi Dinh) 11

The Nation's Noble Tradition and Solid Cultural Foundation (pp 22-24, 53)
(Nguyen Khanh Toan) 19

The Thought That Runs Throughout the Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh: "There Is Nothing More Precious Than Independence and Freedom" (pp 25-30)
(Pham Thanh) 23

Nguyen Trai's Thought Against Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism (pp 31-34, 70)
(Luong Bich) 30

A New Stage of Development for Vinh Lac District in the Process of Reorganizing Production (pp 35-39, 59)
(Hoang Ham) 36

Investigation: Jute Planting Contracts in Hai Hung Province (pp 40-41)
(Huu Hanh) 44

Military Geography in the People's War (pp 42-46)
(Mai Son) 47

Improve the Masses' Aesthetic Knowledge of Music (pp 47-50)
(Nguyen Van Quy) [Not translated]

Ideological Activities: Flattery (pp 51-53)
(Nguyen Trung Thuc) 53

The Characteristics of the "Post-Vietnam" World Situation (pp 54-59)
(Van Quang) 56

U.S.-Chinese Collusion, A Threat to Peace and Security Throughout the World (pp 60-65)
(Minh Quang) 62

U.S. Imperialism in a New Stage of Strategic Decline (pp 66-70)
(Thanh Tin) 67

INCREASE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW021319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Editorial in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 10, Oct 80 pp 1-8--Translation of Hanoi Domestic version previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 216, 5 Nov 80 pp K11-K14]

[Text] In light of the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the party Central Committee, our country's revolution has developed vigorously and achieved great new successes in the past 5 years. In fact, we have founded and taken a step toward consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and socialist collective mastery systems; defeated the two aggressive wars waged by the Chinese reactionaries; firmly protected the socialist fatherland; contributed to liberating Kampuchea and building a sound militant solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries; healed the wounds of war; restored, reformed and developed our economy; developed our culture; built socialism in the entire country and strengthened and consolidated the overall alliance between our country and the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union.

These successes are due to many factors, the primary one being that our party has correctly solved problems concerning the revolutionary line, domestic and foreign policies, the line for socialist revolution and the struggle to defend the fatherland against the Beijing reactionaries.

Although the contingent of cadres and party members has some good qualities, some of them, now faced with difficulties in economy and life, are confused and even vacillating because they are paying attention only to the difficulties and not to the advantages and their will to fight is being weakened while others remain steadfast. This ideological situation has affected many activities of our party and state, especially ideological work.

During the past 5 years, to meet the new requirements of the revolution, our party has applied many measures to widely develop ideological work, thus contributing to making the majority of cadres, party members and the people understand the situation in the country, feel proud of the great successes of the Vietnamese revolution and show concern about common national affairs and a will to overcome difficulties and endure hardships. Their awareness of the socialist revolutionary line, the line of struggling to protect the fatherland against Chinese expansionism, and of our foreign policy is higher than before. This is the basis of our entire people's solidarity and unity.

However, ideological work presents many shortcomings. Since our victory over the Americans, our country has been endowed with many advantages and the potential to build socialism. Propaganda about these advantages and this potential in necessary, but we have failed to explain the difficulties correctly and the need to secure material *conditions and time to* turn capabilities into realities.

Our entire country's advance to socialism is very basic. But in the new stage, preparation for the thoughts of cadres, party members and the people in south Vietnam in particular and their indoctrination in socialist ideology and the party's concept regarding the struggle to solve the problem of "who will win" between the socialist and capitalist roads still leaves much to be desired.

In the new stage, we must struggle against a new enemy who is frenziedly attacking us through cunning maneuvers. But in our ideological work, we have not yet deeply analyzed his concrete actions and promptly frustrated his psychological warfare activities. Moreover, we have not yet distinguished right from wrong regarding a number of specific problems in the implementation of the party's economic line. It can be said that the ideological work has not kept pace with the development of the revolutionary situation and has not closely followed life.

Sometimes, we have failed to remain in our position to carry out the slogan "Ideological work must win success every hour and minute." Our country is now in a situation in which we are enjoying peace and facing a possible war. Our people must make every effort to carry out the following tasks:

1. To successfully build socialism in all the country. With socialist industrialization as the central task in the transitional period, we must presently complete socialist transformation while building the material and technical bases of socialism and stabilizing and improving the people's lives.

2. To further consolidate national defense, resolutely safeguard our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose all schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the imperialists.

3. To fulfill our international obligations toward the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, strengthen our solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in every aspect and take stands contributing to the world's people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

To insure successful implementation of these strategic tasks, we must enhance our party's fighting strength and the entire proletarian dictatorship system, properly build the "party leadership, people's mastery and state management" system, step up the mass movement to satisfactorily fulfill the pressing tasks of developing production, stabilizing the people's livelihood, intensifying national defense and security, standing ready to fight against aggression to defend the country and resolutely struggling to overcome negative aspects in our economic and social activities.

To contribute to fulfilling the political tasks at present and in the years to come, the ideological work must make the entire party, people and armed forces understand the situation and be fully aware of the objectives and developmental trends of the revolution and the revolutionary line so as to heighten the sense of responsibility and practical organizational ability of the cadres and party members and resolutely overcome difficulties in fulfilling the immediate tasks, thus effecting a good change in our national economy and social life and advancing revolutionary undertakings.

We must safeguard and expand our active position on the ideological front, master the situation, secure the battleground, effect a profound change in our way of thinking and in the people's minds so that positive thoughts can prevail over negative, and resist and eliminate the impact of the enemy's psychological warfare.

The ideological work must aim at constantly indoctrinating our cadres, party members and people in the line of national defense and the struggle against the reactionary Chinese rulers' and the imperialists' scheme to weaken and invade our country. It must promptly point out these enemies' cunning maneuvers in the political, military, economic and diplomatic fields so that our cadres, party members and people will heighten their vigilance over the enemies' pyschological warfare moves and sabotage activities. We must continue to uphold the "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" concept, point out the strong and weak points of our enemies and ourselves and explain our party's military line and art regarding the people's war for national defense so that everyone can realize our people's capability of defeating any enemy aggression.

We must also continue to indoctrinate our cadres, party members and people on the socialist revolutionary line and on the way to develop the economy in the new stage, and help them develop the spirit of collective mastery and industriously build socialism.

We must, through implementing policies regarding production development, socialist transformation and improvement of distribution and circulation work, indoctrinate them in the party's line and viewpoint in the socialist revolution, the struggle between the two roads and collective mastery to make them aware that the initial period of socialist revolution in our country is replete with difficulties and that everyone must have a full sense of his duties, strive to endure temporary privations in his life, work in an industrious, disciplined, methodical, highly efficient manner and contribute to building socialism, defending the fatherland and gradually improving living conditions.

We must intensify indoctrination in proletarian internationalism, the party's foreign policy and the solidarity, friendship and all-sided cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries--our people's steadfast prop in national construction and defense.

We must smash the enemy's distorted and divisive allegations, propagandize the strong development of the international communist movement, criticize bourgeois nationalism and opportunism of all types and inculcate the special solidarity between our people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and our international obligations to these two fraternal countries.

The ideological work must positively contribute to enhancing the party's capacity to struggle. At present, we must concentrate on increasing our knowledge of the party's line and policies and our capabilities regarding economic organization and management--a sphere in which we have many shortcomings and weaknesses. We must also attach great importance to indoctrination in traditions and we must constantly improve the revolutionary qualities of cadres and party members; resolutely oppose corruption, bribery and oppression of the masses; the indifferent, irresponsible and undisciplined attitude; random speech, indifference to right and wrong. We must encourage the people to develop positive factors and eliminate negative aspects so as to make party organizations clean and healthy, step up the improvement of party organizational activities; further promote self-criticism and criticism inside the party and motivate the masses to participate in building the party so as to constantly improve our work, increase the quality of party organizations and members and strengthen the solidarity and unanimity of party members; we must also formulate plans for training cadres and improving their skills; carry out indoctrination for concrete purposes; connect theory with reality and learning with practice.

In our ideological struggle, we must direct the spearhead of the struggle at the hostile thoughts of Chinese reactionaries and imperialists and at the impact of bourgeois thoughts and the survival of feudalistic thoughts and coordinate the ideological, organizational and administrative measures to eradicate the enemies' reactionary allegations and psychological warfare means and forces.

We must criticize and overcome bourgeois thoughts and the views of small producers in society and their influence inside the party in a permanent, positive and persevering manner.

To achieve these tasks and objectives, we must promptly improve the content and form of ideological work and improve its organization and performance, constantly enhancing the party's activities and the scientific nature of ideological work and really linking ideological work with life so it can exert a direct impact on the masses' thoughts and daily acts.

Actions are directed by thoughts. However, thoughts can develop their effectiveness only when they permeate the masses' minds and are translated into revolutionary acts. This leap forward can be made only through organizational measures.

Our present great shortcoming is our failure to closely coordinate ideological work with organizational work and to develop the might of the organization in ideological work. To overcome this shortcoming, we must seriously carry out the following tasks set forth by the fourth party congress: Closely coordinate ideological work with organizational work, translate thoughts into action through organizational measures, insure that Marxist-Leninist thoughts permeate our people's life and become a lifestyle of our society.

To develop the effectiveness of ideological work and overcome the weaknesses in this work, we must also improve the system of organizing the implementation of ideological work, strengthen our ideological organs, mobilize and deploy forces in charge of ideological work, improve the way to guide ideological work, build a system of ideological management and so forth.

Our present problem is to properly organize fighting forces on the ideological front. What is most important is to organize our entire party to carry out ideological work. To this end, our local party organizations in charge of ideological work must, first of all, fulfill their tasks in every sphere. Our party committee echelons must be real leaders in ideological work and consider this work as part of their daily leadership mission.

To organize the masses to indoctrinate themselves is the best way to implement ideological work. We are experienced in this matter and must review and popularize our experiences.

To closely coordinate the forces in charge of ideological work with other forces is a good organizational way to reduce staff. We must mobilize the forces endowed with great capabilities in various sectors and echelons to participate in ideological work, closely coordinate the party organs in charge of ideological work with the state organs and insure the party's direct leadership over information, broadcasting, television, press and publishing organs.

The form is determined by the content, but the form is very important. The content, no matter how good it may be, will be useless if the form is poor and disliked by the masses. Therefore, we must pay special attention to improving the form and method of implementing ideological work, restore and develop the party's forms and methods that were proven and were esteemed by the masses in the past, improve the existing forms and methods, create new forms and methods which are simple but effective, lively and thorough and have a high ideological character, great attractiveness and an educational and entertaining effect. We must soon overcome administrative bureaucracy; as well as poor, monotonous and formalistic methods and the lack of vivacity in ideological work.

CSO: 4209

SOME IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW031328 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1,2,3 Nov 80

[Article by Thu Huong in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 9-15; also published in 29 and 30 October issues of NHAN DAN--Translation of Hanoi Domestic version previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 216, 5 Nov 80 pp K4-K10]

[Text] One of the current fierce battlefronts of our people is the one on which we must build socialism while struggling to defend the fatherland against the scheme of reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and imperialists to weaken our country and prepare a war of aggression.

Since 1975 the Chinese reactionaries have unceasingly sought all ways and means to oppose and undermine our country because they regard Vietnam's revolution and the success of socialism in this country as the main obstacle to China's expansion into Southeast Asia. Since some aspects of China's hostile policy toward Vietnam are consistent with the U.S. plan to check the impact of Vietnam's revolution, this policy is now vigorously supported by the American and other imperialist forces.

The reactionary Chinese rulers have carried out vulgar retaliatory measures against Vietnam, including cutting aid, recalling experts, breaking off economic relations, inciting Hoa people to leave Vietnam for their homeland and conducting diplomatic campaigns to motivate other countries and international organizations within the sphere of imperialist influence to coordinate their acts in postponing or canceling all aid to Vietnam. They frenziedly waged an aggressive war along all the northern border of our country in February 1979. Launching their military offensive, they sought to rapidly repel and exterminate Vietnam's revolution.

Despite their great efforts to prepare for war over several years, the pitiful setbacks they sustained in the initial round of the test of strength greatly infuriated them. They are now resorting to all available measures and maneuvers to oppose and undermine our country. Their acts have become increasingly frenzied and violent in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other spheres.

After establishing the proletarian dictatorship system in the entire country, we cannot yet concentrate all our strength on solving all problems related to socialism. The aggressive war on the southwestern border and then on the northern border of our country destroyed much of our manpower and wealth. The situation in which we are enjoying peace while standing ready to cope with a possible new war of aggression by the Chinese side has affected socialist industrialization in our country. Of course, we cannot achieve developed socialism in a 5-year period. However, if the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the imperialists had not carried out hostile and sabotage activities against our country, we would have scored even greater achievements despite natural disasters and our poor economic management.

These hostile and sabotage activities are the main direct cause of the difficulties and negative phenomena now prevalent in our country. We must make everyone aware of that. Let us unite, millions as one, and concentrate all our strength on resolutely foiling all enemy schemes and moves. Only by winning complete victory in this struggle can we protect our national independence and our work of building socialism.

Because of the continuous dispute among the Chinese reactionary forces, the situation in China will remain complicated. Although they have modified a number of Mao's policies, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have maintained his theories on big-nation nationalism and expansionism. They are making positive efforts to carry out Maoism and more cunning, practical maneuvers. Despite their disunity and power struggle, they remain unanimous on undermining Vietnam's revolution. Although they are facing increasingly strong opposition from progressive forces at home, they still have the forces and conditions to carry out their counterrevolutionary policy.

Therefore, our ideological work must make everyone aware of this situation in order to resolutely continue the struggle to firmly protect the fatherland and eradicate all manifestations of losing political vigilance.

While they are still unable to launch a military offensive, the reactionary Beijing rulers are resorting to the landgrabbers' familiar maneuvers of sabotage, including an economic blockade and a political offensive, and propagating a noxious culture and lifestyle.

In fact, they are frantically stepping up psywar activities; spreading false rumors and slanderous and distorted allegations; capitalizing on our difficulties and shortcomings; criticizing the line, policies and leadership of our party and leading organs at all levels; sowing doubt and discontent; and inciting opposition. They are striving to revive the neocolonialist culture and old lifestyle and stimulate vile desires and ridiculous competitiveness through subtle, covert means and through their henchmen and the remnant reactionary forces in our country. Their only desire is to make our people stray from the path of struggle and to shake their fighting will.

In the previous processes of Vietnam's revolution, our enemies resorted to military violence in their counteroffensives because they had no conditions for carrying out their schemes for disturbances and subversion. For this reason, many of our comrades have no experience in this aspect of the struggle.

At present, since the balance of forces has tilted to the disadvantage of the enemy, he is concentrating on disturbances and subversion to achieve his expansionist scheme. Many of us are still unaware of the enemy's schemes and dangerous nature and are even subjective, overlooking or disregarding his psywar allegations. A few comrades, due to their lack of vigilance, have served as . psywar mouthpieces of the enemy by nonsensically spreading false news and hostile allegations.

In the history of revolutionary struggles in the world, we can learn many lessons on the lack of vigilance. If revolutionary forces fail to deal appropriate, timely counterblows to the enemy's psywar offensive, he will surely capitalize on this failure to make deeper and wider encroachments and the consequences will therefore be very serious.

The Chinese reactionaries are used to resorting to disturbances and subversion in their internal disputes. In our country, not all forces opposing us have consented to reform themselves properly and some have lent a hand to our enemies.

To foil the enemy's psywar moves is one of the pressing problems of ideological work, because this is a problem of the security of the revolution. Let all our party organizations, party committee echelons, cadres and party members further sharpen their vigilance, heighten their spirit of responsibility and oppose the attitude of those who remain indifferent to anything, right or wrong.

In the face of the masses' concerns and questions, our cadres and party members should promptly explain things and persuade them through words and deed, leaving no room for the enemy to distort facts or cause incidents. When faced with the enemy's hostile allegations, we must promptly counterattack and expose his schemes and manuevers.

What is basically important is to constantly indoctrinate the masses on the situation and tasks and make them thoroughly aware of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, thus enabling them to become politically aware and stand ready to expose and check all the sabotage maneuvers of the enemy.

On the second front, we must resolve the question of "Who will win" in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths--a fierce revolutionary struggle that must be waged on both a short- and long-term basis. Over the past few years, along with accelerating socialist construction in the north, we have stepped up socialist transformation in the south. As a result, the question of "Who will win" in the struggle between socialism and capitalism has been basically resolved in the field of production relations. In the south we have basically eliminated the capitalist economy and the bourgeoisie. The southern bourgeoisie, whose main force consisted of Chinese-born bourgeois compradors, was a well-organized and experienced force which had many ramifications both in our country and abroad and was an important part of world capitalism, mainly of the capitalism represented by the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. If we do not eliminate it along with capitalist productions relations, we cannot consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, cannot carry out socialist transformation in agriculture and handicraft and cannot reorganize our social production in line with large-scale socialist production.

In the south, agricultural collectivization is being carried out, with the laboring people embarking upon the collectivized undertaking in varied forms. However, the struggle between the two paths remains complicated in the south and the rest of our country as well. Basically, we have achieved great success in socialist construction. However, our progress is still hampered by the impact of the lingering capitalist forces, by the spontaneous small-scale production and by our weaknesses and shortcomings in economic and social management.

It should be stressed that we have sometimes, and in different places, slackened the dictatorship of the proletariat and economic management, thereby creating conditions for non-socialist forces to reemerge. An example is found in the implementation of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum--an absolutely correct resolution aimed at further consolidating and constantly developing our socialist economy and promoting the development of the other economic components to serve as a complementary force in our socialist economy. However, in some localities, incorrect interpretations and implementation of that resolution have been noted: slackening control and allowing the individual and privately-run economies to develop at the expense of our principled stand. Besides, due concern has not been given to developing the state-run and collective economies, causing them to be gradually invaded by the other economic components.

Rightist manifestations have also been noted on the market issue. As we know, it is extremely important for us to control the market and goods in the struggle to determine "Who will win." "If the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat manages production but is unable to control the market, that is, goods--primarily the most essential ones--how can it be sufficiently strong to completely defeat the bourgeoisie? Yet a number of localities have allowed the free market to expand at the expense of the socialist market and allowed individuals to compete with the state in securing goods, thus undermining our socialist economy and seriously affecting the lives of workers and civil servants.

Our socialist construction achievements are also impeded by the developing negative manifestations that have emerged for several years--theft being the most serious--causing great losses to our socialist state property, adversely affecting production, aggravating our state's economic and financial difficulties and causing difficulties in our people's lives. Some people hold that theft stems from difficulties and privations in our people's lives. That is not true. It is against our ethical principles. One certainly can live an honest life regardless of privations. One can proudly share his compatriots' and comrades' hardships and privations. The true causes of theft are fast living, individualism, moral depravity and so forth. Theft is a crime, as stipulated by state law. We must check its development. Otherwise, we will be unable to successfully develop production and improve our people's living conditions. In every government agency and enterprise managing state property, we must wage a struggle against this negative manifestation in both the ideological and organizational aspects. Of course, we do not mean that all the thieves and all of the thefts are motivated by our enemies. However, objectively speaking, thefts of state property help our enemies in their scheme to undermine our economy and weaken our country so as to attack and conquer our country more easily. In addition, we must remain highly vigilant because some thefts have been clearly politically-motivated. Any theft of state and collective property must be thoroughly investigated and convincing conclusions drawn.

The struggle to determine "Who will win" is also vigorously waged in the domain of culture and way of life. Previously, to serve their scheme of enslaving our people, the U.S. imperialists introduced a type of culture into the southern part of our country which promoted individualism, a selfish lifestyle that corrupted people with fast living, encouraged them to enjoy life for the moment and to forget about the future and to spare no tricks, even vile ones, to make a living. Although the Americans and their puppets were defeated many years ago, the neocolonialist culture has not been rooted out. Due to our difficulties and shortcomings, it is being revived in the south and is being expanded to the north. In addition, forces hostile to our people, both at home and abroad, are also attacking us on the cultural front. Their wicked scheme consists of spearheading their sabotage activities at our youth because they are intent on spoiling our younger generation and thereby ruining our revolution.

They take advantage of our youth's natural, wholesome tendency of enjoying the novel and the beautiful to arouse new crazes in them causing them to lust after unhealthy desires and to live an unwholesome lifestyle so as to gradually make them forget about their political tasks.

In view of this situation, ideological work must be aimed at further promoting our people's combativeness and at further strengthening the socialist battleground on the political, economic and cultural aspects so as to curb the influence of nonproletarian thoughts. We must by all means seek to make the voice of our just cause resound far and wide, enhance our ethical standards and reaffirm our raison d'etre under the socialist regime so that they will act like the voice of conscience in prodding the people to think and act correctly in the interest of the fatherland, of socialism and for their own sake. Any compromise, any rightist manifestation in the ideological struggle is harmful, because if we slacken our pace in the fierce struggle to determine "Who will win," antisocialist feelings will gain ground.

Ideological work must contribute postively to fighting against the schemes and tricks of the international reactionary forces colluding with the remnant reactionary force in our country--elements of the former exploiting class who dodged reeducation, hoodlums and bandits who are taking advantage of our difficulties and shortcomings to undermine our revolutionary undertaking on the economic and cultural fronts. Meanwhile, we must vigorously arouse public opinion to condemn and abhor the unwholesome negative manifestations in social life and to be determined to do away with them. We must closely coordinate our struggle against negative manifestations with our prompt recognition and praise of examples of good men and good deeds and examples of sacrificing oneself for the sake of socialism, which are multiplying across the country in all fields of activity.

To achieve success in socialist construction, everyone must constantly enhance the level of his political awareness and the spirit of collective mastery. We must, through ideological work, motivate the masses to carry out the party's lines and policies for the development of production, socialist transformation, improvement of circulation and distribution of goods, building of a new culture, a new lifestyle, a new type of man, and so forth, so as to make everyone better understand the party's line and policy regarding socialist revolution and the struggle between the two paths.

In our advance to socialism, we must now concentrate our efforts on surmounting the economic difficulties and the predicaments in our people's lives. Everyone must make all-out efforts to overcome these difficulties and bring about favorable changes. Only with a revolutionary attitude and through the revolutionary actions of our entire party and people can we improve the overall situation. Pessimism and irresoluteness are very detrimental to our revolutionary undertaking. We must face up to the difficulties, analyze them, and then devise effective measures to surmount them. We must cause everyone to assess the situation correctly, recognize the difficulties and realize our achievements and progress.

The U.S. imperialists once stated that the South Vietnamese economy, which they poured billions of dollars into yearly to support, would irrevocably collapse after their withdrawal from Vietnam and the termination of their aid. The Chinese reactionaries also thought that by recalling their specialists, cutting off aid, imposing an economic blockade and adopting other measures in that direction, they could cause our national economy to collapse. Overcoming those challenges and the consequences of repeated natural calamities, our people have rehabilitated and are developing their agricultural and industrial production. Our entire party and people are devoting their entire energies to promoting our country's progress. Some difficulties can be rapidly overcome; yet we need time to overcome others because they are closely related to the development of our socialist material and technical bases.

In addition, new difficulties may arise along the way. However, with their fine revolutionary nature and their considerable fighting experience, our party and people will certainly be able to resolve the newly-emerged problems of our socialist revolution and will successfully carry out the new revolutionary program.

The economic front is different than the military front, and economic laws differ from war rules. However, on any front, the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party and the party members' and masses' confidence and determination to advance are factors insuring success. Advancing along the path charted by the party, we will certainly succeed in our socialist construction and in effectively defending our socialist fatherland.

The fierce and tough revolutionary struggle on the two aforesaid battlefronts has positive effects on our cadres, party members and party organizations. In this struggle, by developing their vanguard role, the majority of our cadres and party members have overcome all ordeals to continuously maintain and develop the qualities of communists who remain always loyal to their ideals and their party's line. However, in the face of the new turning point and complicated developments of the revolution, a number of cadres and party members have revealed their weaknesses and unhealthy manifestations. Faced with difficulties in economy and life, they are confused and even wavering, losing their faith and fighting spirit and erring in their awareness and implementation of the party's line. Meanwhile, other comrades are not sufficiently vigilant against the sabotage schemes of the Beijing reactionaries and imperialists. They have become degenerate and deviant, taking advantage of their positions to misappropriate state property, take bribes, oppress the masses and collude with dishonest people to carry out illegal businesses and so forth.

All these things are very harmful to our revolutionary undertaking, especially at a time when our enemies of all types are coordinating their efforts to attack our party from all directions.

The tough struggle between revolution and counterrevolution and between socialism and capitalism is taking place in every aspect, so one of the present pressing problems of ideological work is to positively contribute to building the party politically and ideologically. This task is being implemented, but it must be carried out in a more widespread and effective manner. All party organizations and party committee echelons must closely coordinate ideological work with other work in their own way with a view to constantly increasing the quality of cadres and party members, strengthening their solidarity and unity of mind and enhancing the fighting strength of party organizations and members.

One of our weak points is that our ability in leadership and economic and social management still leaves much to be desired. Ideological work must therefore contribute to effectively overcoming this weakness. However, we should not overlook indoctrination on ethical qualities. As far as a party leading the administration is concerned, to overlook indoctrination on ethical qualities will create conditions for bureaucracy and other negative phenomena to appear and develop and will cause the party's influence on the people to decline. Construction and criticism, the two aspects of indoctrination on ethical qualities, must be closely coordinated. Along with indoctrination in the communist outlook on life and encouragement of the development of positive factors, we must resolutely oppose corruption, bribery, oppression of the masses, indifferent, undisciplined and irresponsible attitudes and random talk on problems related to the interests of the revolution.

The issuance of party membership cards is being expanded. So, ideological work must be closely coordinated with it and must contribute to purifying the party's fighting ranks, increasing the effectiveness of the party organizations' leadership and prestige and strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses.

To win in the struggle for socialism, our cadres and party members must uphold their organizational and disciplinary sense, tighten their ranks around the party and protect the party's unity like the apple of their eye.

In assessing the situation 3 years after the October Revolution, Lenin affirmed that the primary reason for success was the discipline of cadres and party members, stressing that without discipline the proletarian administration would be unable to stand for 3 days, let alone 3 years.

Speaking of the importance of the sense of organization and discipline, Stalin used the illustration of a ship in a gale. How can the ship survive? The only way is for the ship's crew and passengers to observe discipline and comply with the captain's orders fearlessly. Stalin's words are more meaningful to us today. In the face of new difficulties and ordeals, all our cadres and party members must have a sense of their words and deeds in order to protect the party's line and leadership and insure successful implementation of the party's line. Ideological work must meet all these requirements because this is a vital problem in the struggle against our enemies. This is also the most important matter because we must overcome difficulties and advance.

The aforesaid pressing problems of ideological work are closely correlated and must therefore be solved uniformly. If we can solve them satisfactorily, we will surely be able to make positive prevail over negative and effect a good change in everyone's awareness and mental habits, thus contributing to successfully fulfilling the tasks set forth by the party.

CSO: 4209

THE VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION AND THE LIBERATION OF WOMEN

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 16-21 and 30

[Article by Nguyen Thi Dinh]

[Text] Twenty-five years have passed since the first organization of Vietnamese women was established. Under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, our women have overcome every difficulty, enthusiastically participated in every revolutionary task and made their own worthy contributions to the common cause of the nation.

The Liberation of the Nation, the Liberation of the Class Also Meant the Liberation of Women

Our country, our people experienced thousands of years of living under the feudal system of harsh exploitation and hundreds of years of living in extreme misery under the domination of imperialist colonialism. Women were the ones who suffered the most, who were oppressed and exploited the most. Theirs was not only the suffering of a person, of a family, but also the suffering of an entire nation, of an entire oppressed class. Only by carrying out the revolution, overthrowing colonialism and feudalism, liberating the nation, building the new, socialist society and bringing back a life of independence, freedom, comfort and happiness to the working people, more than one-half of whom were women, could women truly be liberated.

In the history of their struggle, the women of Vietnam have been extremely proud to have the party leading it. The party set forth the correct line for thoroughly liberating women. The party placed the interests of women among the common interests of the nation and the proletariat and closely linked the liberation of women to the struggle to liberate the nation and liberate the class.

At the 7th Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in July 1935, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, the representative of our party, clearly set forth the party's viewpoint: the liberation of women in the colonies must be closely linked to the struggle to liberate the nation from the yoke of slavery, liberate the class from oppression and build a socialist society.

On the basis of this viewpoint, our party has, over the past 50 years, considered the mobilization of women to participate in every revolutionary movement led by the party to be "a major issue of strategic significance in the party's overall mobilization of the masses, a matter of national policy with which every echelon of the party must be particularly concerned."(1) "The revolutionary forces of women are very important forces. If the mass of women does not participate in the revolutionary struggle, the revolution cannot win victory."(2) Therefore, after it was founded (3 February 1930), the party organized the Liberated Women's Association (October 1930) and then the Anti-Imperialist Women's Association (1936), the National Salvation Women's Union (1946) and so forth to enlighten and organize the various strata of women and struggle to achieve the goal of the liberation of women set forth by the party.

Experiencing many hardships and sacrifices and engaging in both clandestine and public activities, the women of Vietnam joined the rest of the people in carrying out the victorious general uprising in August 1945 and establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-farmer state in Southeast Asia. Together with all the people, women participated in running the government and, conversely, the new government brought many changes to the life of each woman. As a result, under the leadership of the party, the women of Vietnam, through their Union, contributed much labor and even sacrificed their lives to build and protect the young government and fight enemies, both domestic and foreign. The intense and thorough activities of the cadres of the Union at this time gave the majority of women the understanding that struggling along with all the people to protect the government was the same as struggling to protect the vital interests of women and opening an increasingly broad and straight path for the liberation of women.

On the basis of their deep understanding of the struggle to liberate the nation and protect the country, the women of Vietnam were strongly inspired to participate in the arduous and difficult resistance against the French and contributed along with the army and people of the entire country to winning the "earth-shattering victory of Dien Bien Phu."

In 1954, our country's revolution entered a new stage that had two strategic tasks: carrying out the national, democratic revolution to liberate the South while building socialism in the North to serve as the strong, solid rear area of the revolution in the South. At that time, the activities of women spread with each passing day. In the North, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union launched the "three responsibilities" movement, which was a mass movement of tremendous revolutionary significance and a comprehensive nature. It "was an integral, very basic and very large part of our people's revolution."(3)

In 1965, when the U.S. imperialists poured large numbers of troops into South Vietnam and widened the air war of destruction to the North, mothers and sisters eagerly bid farewell to their husbands and sons and mobilized millions of youths to leave for the frontlines; tens of thousands of young women volunteered to build roads, transport the wounded, carry ammunition and so forth. In production, especially agricultural production and consumer goods production, practically all jobs were undertaken by women. Kernels of rice soaked with the perspiration and even the blood of women and the other citizens in the great rear area were shared so that one-third to one-half of their rice could be sent to the battlefield; millions of meters of cloth and thousands of tons of medicine from the socialist North were carried, practically all by responsible women, to the front, thereby giving additional strength to our army and people so that they could defeat the enemy. Also during this period, a large corps of women cadres rapidly matured. In the space of 4 years (1965-1968) of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, we acquired 3,733 women cooperative heads and assistant heads and 45,000 women production unit chiefs and assistant chiefs. In combat support and direct combat operations against the barbarous war of destruction of the U.S. pirates, countless examples of heroism were set by women. The 10 young women at the Dong Loc intersection in Nghe Tinh Province--a target for heavy attacks by U.S. aircraft--bravely gave their lives in order to keep communication lines open. Mother Suot, although old, exposed herself to the bombs and shells of the pirates to transport troops across the Nhat Le River. The women's artillery unit of Ngu Thuy Village in Quang Binh Province set many U.S. warships afire. The women's military platoon of Hoa Loc Village in Thanh Hoa Province was the first women's unit in the North to shoot down a U.S. jet aircraft, etc. The achievements of the women of Vietnam were worthy of the praise given them by President Ho Chi Minh: "The women of Vietnam have been brave and responsible in the resistance against the United States for national salvation."

In the South, in the more than 20 years of the war of aggression, the U.S. pirates had to contend with the sacred war of national salvation waged by our people, among whom the force of women played an important role. The struggle by our people in the political, proselyting and armed fronts created the three spearheads that attacked the enemy from many directions and, on every front, women participated in the struggle, striking fear into the hearts of the enemy and even winning their admiration. These activities were the resourceful and flexible activities of the "long hair army," which were activities of a unique nature of the people's war in the South. The women of the South were deserving of the praise given them by Uncle Ho: "They are heroic, unyielding, loyal and responsible."

Never before had the strong vigor of women been as clearly evident as it was in the fierce challenges of the cruel war waged by the wicked enemy in our country. Eleven units of the armed forces that consisted entirely of women were praised as heroes of the army by the National Assembly; of the 120 women heroes, 45 were in the armed forces.

The outstanding contributions made by women in the cause of national liberation gave women a worthy position in society. However, only the socialist revolution thoroughly liberates women because, through the socialist revolution, the classes of exploiters are abolished, production forces constantly develop and every citizen, men and women alike, have all of the conditions needed to gradually become the masters of society, the masters of nature and the masters of themselves.

In the socialist revolution, under the leadership of the party and with the guidance of the Union, the mass of members of the Women's Union have actively participated in productive labor and constantly endeavored to make progress. Many women have made an effort to study and raise their cultural, political and scientific levels so that they can participate in many new fields of work. Many women have been elected as delegates to the National Assembly, the highest executive body of our state. In this, the 6th National Assembly, 132 women were elected as delegates, constituting 26.9 percent of the total number of National Assembly delegates. Many women have held important positions in the agencies of the government; 19 women have served as ministers and vice ministers or held posts of similar level; and 191 women are enterprise directors or deputy directors. Of the total number of cadres who have a college education, women constitute 24.9 percent. A number of women were recently appointed by the government as professors and assistant professors.

In the many fields of production and work, women constitute a rather high percentage of the workforce: nearly 70 percent in agriculture, 60 percent in industry, 70 percent in commerce, 56 percent in the grain and food sector, nearly 60 percent in public health, education and so forth.

Our country is still facing many difficulties, but the state is constantly concerned with creating the conditions that are needed, such as child care centers, kindergartens, collective dining halls, the planned parenthood campaign, and so forth, for women to easily participate in production on a society-wide scale and gradually reduce the amount of strenuous work that must be performed within the household. Many resolutions have been issued by the party on the mobilization of women. In many localities, the party committee echelon has scrupulously complied with the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee and actively guided the work of the Women's Union. However, there are still some places at which the party committee echelon has not regularly guided the mobilization of women and has not given attention to using the organization and truly upholding the democratic principles of the revolutionary mass organization in order to, on this basis, tap the strength of the organization and mobilize the mass of women to participate in labor, production, work and the implementation of the positions and policies of the party.

However, the important reasons why the mobilization of the mass of women has lacked intensity and has limited the contributions made by women in the socialist revolution over these past several years are primarily because the various levels of the Women's Union, from the central level to the installations, have not clearly defined their functions, tasks and scope of responsibility, have not taken the initiative and delved into research in order to propose to the party matters that lie within the scope of their work and the mode of operation of the women's organization and have not proposed effective themes or forms of organization and activity suited to the various categories of women in order to be able to widely rally the masses and mobilize women to contribute much to the common revolutionary cause and, on this basis, gradually implement the rights of women.

The various levels of the union have not taken the initiative and sought specific leadership and guidance from the various party committee echelons within the locality and have not organized good working coordination with the related sectors and mass organizations.

Appropriate attention has not been given to training women cadres and raising their overall qualifications in order to meet the requirements of the mobilization of the masses in the new period of the revolution.

On the other hand, the present organizational apparatus is cumbersome and ineffective and has created a method of working that is bureaucratic, remote from the masses and divorced from reality; the cadres of the Union do not maintain close contact with installations in order to gain an understanding of the thoughts and aspirations of women, consequently, the activities of many levels of the Union are still general in nature and are not closely linked to the vital interests of women, as a result of which women at many places are not close to their organization.

The main reason for the situation presented above is that the tasks and guidelines of the Women's Union are still unclear. The revolutionary situation has changed very much and the requirements of the revolutionary task are constantly growing, but the activities of the Women's Union have not promptly changed and do not fully meet these requirements.

Activities Must Be Firmly Based on the Political Task of the Party!

Actual experience has shown that the various levels of the Women's Union have, in stages of the revolution filled with difficulties and hardships, still succeeded in mobilizing the masses to struggle to achieve the goals set forth by the party, namely, the goals of the liberation of the nation, the liberation of the class and the liberation of women, because they have firmly based their efforts on the political tasks of the party. As a result, everyone has clearly seen the positive role played by the organization of the Union in the overall revolutionary movement.

After the great victory of the spring of 1975, when the country was reunified and the people of our entire country began the work of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland, the Vietnam Women's Union launched the "new woman building and protecting the fatherland" movement. This movement has gained the participation of the mass of women.

On the agricultural front, women farmers are intensely participating in the movement to plant all available farmland, build water conservancy projects, make fertilizer, plant vegetables and subsidiary food crops, accelerate household livestock production and so forth. In the South, in conjunction with mobilizing women to make every effort to accelerate agricultural production, the various levels of the Union must also mobilize women farmers to embark on the collective way of life and establish the new production relations in the countryside.

As regards women manual workers and civil servants, the "new woman building and protecting the fatherland" movement is clearly evident in the struggle to overcome the difficulties posed by the shortage of electricity and the shortages of raw materials and supplies, produce with high productivity, complete the plan and make a positive contribution to socialist industrialization.

In addition to endeavoring to complete the political tasks of the citizen vis-a-vis society, women must also fulfill the functions of wife and mother within the family. The work of "raising healthy, obedient children" within the family has a significant impact upon the future generations of the country. This, of course, must be the task of the entire party, of all the people. However, the role played by the Women's Union is also very important because this is a political task, a social task that is directly related to the happiness of each woman. As Premier Pham Van Dong said: "...No one is as ardently or deeply concerned about the work of women as women are; women must concern themselves with this work and then awaken the various agencies and sectors to support and assist them."

Therefore, the various levels of the Women's Union must continue to intensify the movement to build families of the new culture and must propagandize and educate women so that they clearly understand the basic viewpoints of the party concerning educating children in accordance with the five teachings of Uncle Ho and clearly understand the position of the family and the role of the mother in the education of the young; this must be achieved by providing training to women cadres in the knowledge needed to teach children within the family and by adopting a plan for widely disseminating this knowledge among the masses.

Under the leadership of the local party committee, the organizations of the Women's Union on the basic level must coordinate with the agencies, mass organizations, the Parents' and Students' Association and the school to establish close cooperation among the family, the school and society in order to teach children. The Union must promptly praise those mothers who raise their children well and set examples followed by other women.

To perform the large tasks mentioned above well, the Women's Union must truly become a strong organization that is capable of rallying the mass of its members; the Union must be a front uniting the various strata of patriotic women, primarily women manual workers, farmers and socialist intellectuals.

The above mentioned requirements raise several pressing problems that must be resolved:

--The various levels of the Women's Union, from the central level to the basic level, must take determined steps to overcome their administrative, bureaucratic, less than thorough workstyle, which prevents them from maintaining close contact with the production and everyday lives of the masses. With an administrative style of work that is remote from the masses, the Union cannot mobilize the masses well.

--Women themselves must be determined to display the spirit of self-reliance and must not feel inferior or rely upon others. We must successfully build a new generation of Vietnamese women who possess the true spirit of collective ownership and are the masters in their work, within their families and in society.

Every cadre and member of the Women's Union must develop a new point of view for themselves, one that is consistent with the times, one that is not narrowminded; at the same time, they must strengthen their unity and oneness of mind in order to create a combined strength for advancing the women's movement.

In the face of the present revolutionary situation and pressing revolutionary tasks, our entire party, our entire army and all our people are concentrating their efforts on emulating in productive labor, waging a determined struggle against negative phenomena in society, endeavoring to overcome the difficulties in economic management and everyday life and intensifying socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland. This is a time when we need strong activities of the mass organizations very much, consequently, the various levels of the Union, from the central level to the basic level, must clearly define their function and task and attach importance to mobilizing the women's movement so that it yields practical returns, political as well as economic.

The various levels of the Women's Union must regularly intensify their teaching of politics and ideology to their members and help them raise their level of socialist awareness so that they perceive the difficulties we now face correctly, engage in productive labor, work with all the people to overcome every difficulty, help to stabilize and raise the standard of living of the people, wage a determined struggle against the negative phenomena within society, especially theft, bribery and the intimidation of the masses, and create strong public opinion denouncing these decadent acts. They must accelerate the "new woman building and protecting the fatherland" movement and establish a corps of women who possess good political qualifications, qualities, ethics and knowledge.

The women of Vietnam have a tradition of patriotism, bravery and tenacity, intelligence and creativity and they possess boundless love of mankind; at the same time, they are also diligent, industrious workers who undertake the work of the country and are skilled in the work of the home. In the new stage of the revolution, however, these fine traditions must be raised to a higher level. The women workers of today must not stop at diligent, hard, simple labor performed for low remuneration, but must develop comprehensively in the process of socialist industrialization. Only on this basis can the equality of women be firmly asserted. As a result, we must train a corps of women workers who are highly educated, are highly skilled in science and technology, are skilled in management and possess good manual skills to meet the constantly rising requirements of the cultural, scientific and technological revolutions.

To resolve this problem, the Vietnam Women's Union must maintain close contact with and assess the situation surrounding women laborers, take the initiative in making proposals to related state agencies and help to resolve problems involved in training, in the distribution and balancing of men and women workers and in the use of women workers within each trade in a manner consistent with the physiological characteristics of women. Besides labor and production, the Union must give attention to developing the noble role played by women in the building of the new family, the molding of the new man and the building of the new culture. The Union must concern itself with caring for the lives of women and children even better; help to guide planned parenthood in a positive and well coordinated manner; research and establish a good organizational and management structure for child care centers and kindergartens, a structure which insures that children are raised well. On the other hand, the various levels of the Union must fulfill their function of inspecting and supervising the implementation of state regulations and policies in order to uphold the interests of women and children in every field.

The tasks mentioned above demand that the Vietnam Women's Union gradually train for itself a corps of cadres who are highly competent, possess high revolutionary qualities and, at the same time, possess knowledge of science and technology, knowledge of the social sciences and economic management qualifications so that they can mobilize the masses in a comprehensive and thorough manner.

To help women complete the political task assigned them by the party and fulfill their functions as wives and mothers within the family, the mobilization of women must, with the assistance of the various levels of the party and government, meet the following specific requirements:

Child care centers and kindergartens must be organized well so that women have places to send their children and can engage in production with peace of mind, especially at a time when the country is still experiencing many economic difficulties. Particular attention must be given to child care centers, kindergartens and collective dining halls at factories, enterprises, agencies, worksites, state farms and forestry sites in order to help improve the standard of living of women cadres, manual workers and civil servants and create the conditions for them to use their abilities, work and produce well.

Every possible condition must be created for women, especially young women, to study politics, culture, science and technology and increase their knowledge in every area so that they can comprehensively improve their work skills.

With full sympathy for the special difficulties of women, we must give our attention to caring for the interests and the daily lives of women and children; at the same time, we must concern ourselves with training a corps of women cadres who possess comprehensive political qualities and skills. We must abolish the feudal, narrow-minded thinking of having low regard for women and must help women endeavor to achieve true equality within the family and in society.

FOOTNOTES

1. The resolution of the Secretariat on women cadre work, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967, p 5.

2. The resolution of the 1930 Party Plenum, "Party Documents on the Mobilization of Women," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 10.

3. Pham Van Dong: "The 'Three Responsibilities' Movement Is an Integral Part of the Revolutionary Movement," On the Mobilization of Women, Phu Nu Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 19.

7809
CSO: 4209

THE NATION'S NOBLE TRADITION AND SOLID CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 22-24 and 53

[Article by Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan]

[Text] Some countries that developed early left the world remarkable vestiges in the form of various styles of large-scale architectural projects--citadels, castles, palaces, temples, shrines, imperial tombs, aqueducts, towers, monuments, statues and so forth--and huge, priceless collections of books--theories regarding the universe, the Koran, the Bible, epics, chronicles, stories of love and accounts of military operations, expeditionary operations and famous land and naval battles recorded in detail in the ancient Egyptian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Pali, Sanskrit and other languages.

Today, through meticulous research of these vestiges by specialized scholars, a host of brilliant, ancient civilizations have been brought back to life. These civilizations hold very much interest in view of their unique and sophisticated characteristics, with the Chan, Thien and My civilizations being considered classical models.

The discovery of these projects drew back the curtain of time that had concealed the entirety of a brilliant past, causing us to feel surprise and admiration over the opening pages in the history of civilization in the world.

The fact that the projects mentioned above were constructed under systems of slave ownership does not negate their value nor that they are milestones which mark tremendous strides forward by man in his struggle against nature and show the inexhaustible creative energies of man.

On the other hand, however, this is no reason to say that these are the only, the perpetual models of the cultural and spiritual life of man.

These great ancient civilizations have won the hearts and minds of subsequent generations because of the following three factors: first, the huge size and imposing appearance of many projects stand as a challenge to time and the elements; secondly, the fact that a number of nations developed a written language at an early date causes us to think that only these nations could create such grand projects because written language is a manifestation of a highly developed civilization; thirdly, such a highly developed civilization is always closely linked to a high level of development of military art, to renowned feats of arms in "conquering the whole world," conquering neighboring nations. As a result, whether we want to or not, we reach the point where we have a low evaluation of the contributions made by other nations to the world civilization because the cultural development of these nations has not involved the impact of the three factors mentioned above: impressive size, a written language and the conquering of neighbors. For this reason, the values of many nations that do not possess a brilliant, "classical" past of this type have long been neglected. There are even some precious relics and evidences of a unique culture that are not recognized as civilized because they belong to a small country, to a "backward" people. This is truly incorrect.

Therefore, while considering the impressive projects of ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, Luong Ha and so forth to be remarkable products of the hands and mind of man, to be priceless contributions to the civilization of mankind, we must recognize that they are not the only expressions of the greatness of ancient man and that the places mentioned above were not the only places at which the creative energies of man were displayed at an early date.

Because of the different natural, historical, social and cultural conditions within each region and each community of people, man built, developed, maintained and protected his material, cultural and spiritual life along the lines of a separate and distinct model with its own special characteristics and created traditions that became deeply ingrained in his life.

At a very early date, about 4,000 years ago, the Viets established on this strip of tropical soil an agricultural civilization specializing in the cultivation of wet rice. This was a great victory in the long, dangerous and arduous struggle against nature, a struggle in which they forged for themselves a character possessing such noble virtues as diligence, patience, bravery, intelligence, resourcefullness, unity and mutual help.

They were free, working farmers who lived together within a social structure of which the village was the cell. When they began to build the country, they also had to defend and protect the country. The powers that constantly threatened their survival were the powerful monarchies of China who, for thousands of years, had proclaimed themselves to be the rulers of the Asian continent and who never abandoned their scheme to annex the land of Vietnam which, although small, occupied an important strategic position. But these powerful monarchies were continuously defeated because the Vietnamese were determined to maintain, at all costs, their sovereignty and be the masters of the fruits of their labor.

It was through this glorious struggle that our people developed their sense of nationhood and country at a very early date. And, on this basis, their spirit of national independence became increasingly strong. The 4,000 year history of the nation of Vietnam, a nation that "proclaimed itself civilized long ago"(Nguyen Trai), has been an immortal epic.

This is eloquent proof that the life of our people in the past was very rich and created a noble tradition and a solid national culture.

The traditions of our nation are very rich and very beautiful. They originate in the spirit: "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom"; in the consciousness of being the master of the country and our own lives; in love and devotion to one's compatriots, to the race; in the need to join efforts to triumph over nature and enemies; in summary, they originate in the extraordinary vitality of the Vietnamese.

Producing and fighting, building and defending the country are the two wheels of history, wheels that have not once over the past several thousand years veered from the course of independence and sovereignty, of insuring the permanent survival of the nation.

This vitality is like an "ancient tree that flourishes for 10,000 years" because it symbolizes the ability of the people to constantly survive.

Producing and fighting are still the two inseparable factors of the existence and development of every form of society of man as long as some persons in the world have not left the realm of the inevitable in order to enter the realm of freedom. And, at all places in this world and in every age of history, it is the working people who write history.

These are the basic factors that have had a decisive impact upon the direction of development of Vietnam's history from the time the community of Viets first appeared in the arena of history.

This evolution occurred under the following geographical, historic and social conditions:

--The pressure exerted by nature as well as hostile powers, especially the constant threat of aggression from the north, quickly faced the small community of Viets with the need to unite and join forces to build and protect the fatherland and the race.

--Geographically, the country of Vietnam is diverse: it has mountainous jungles, midlands, lowlands, a seacoast and islands, all of which are linked together within a single structure by two factors: land and water.

--The population of Vietnam consists of many segments: the ethnic Vietnamese, Muong, Tay Nung, Thai, Dao, Meo, Ede, Jarai, M'nong, Khmer, Cham and so forth, but all of them are the branches of one tree, are of the same origin and have no feelings of discrimination, jealousy or ethnic prejudice.

--The Vietnamese language is the ancient tongue of the nation. Today, it is the beautiful, common language used throughout the country because, with the help of the nation and national unity, of which it is the nervous system, it has been able to meet the countless challenges of history.

This is sufficient to show that for countless years in antiquity and the Middle Ages, before written languages appeared from abroad, the Viets had a very rich life, one based on the standards of these ages and created by their own hands.

In that life, the Viets cultivated beautiful material, cultural and spiritual values that served as the foundation for continuous progress by the nation despite the obstacles placed in their path by cruel rulers and oppressors in the course of history.

The foundation and soul of the national culture are the folk culture, which is created by the people. Thus, it possesses enduring vitality. Even after the infiltration by a foreign language, the Chinese language, the folk literature did not decline in importance nor was it eliminated, rather, it took advantage of the foreign written language to establish a scholarly literature of a totally national content and flavor, not one that was half native-half foreign. This was not the result of "enlightenment" on the part of the powerful Chinese hegemonist aggressors, rather, it was the indomitable spirit of the Viets and their legitimate pride in their national culture that created beautiful values and tradition which manifested the undying spirit of the nation and have enabled the national culture to maintain its freshness. Of utmost importance was that our very determined and resourceful forefathers thwarted the scheme of assimilation of the powerful Chinese hegemonists and created, protected and developed the national culture.

Thus, it can be said that the Vietnamese nation is one of the nations that has a very beautiful culture, the value of which has withstood the test of time, because it is a nation of charity and justice, of love and devotion to the country, the people, man, independence, freedom, happiness and peace and because its foundation is the people. It is a worthy contribution to the common culture of mankind.

Because of historic circumstances, primarily the ruling yoke of colonialism and the scheme of assimilation of the northern expansionists and hegemonists, a number of strata of Vietnamese lost their sense of value of the Vietnamese folk culture for a significant period of time.

However, as a result of the August Revolution, the light of Marxism-Leninism and the wise leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the intelligence, value and importance of the folk culture were clearly understood and developed.

The cultural platform set forth by the party in 1943, the nature of which was national, scientific and popular, shed more light on these values.

When evaluating the victory of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, our party confirmed that one of the factors of that victory was that the party "smoothly and successfully combined the revolutionary science of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, and the extraordinary fighting energy and inexhaustible creativity of our people with the essence of the 4,000 year tradition of our nation."(1)

Thus, we must consider collecting and deeply researching, in a highly scientific spirit, the valuable cultural vestiges of our forefathers a major responsibility on the ideological and cultural front.

FOOTNOTES

1. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 8.

7809
CSO: 4209

THE THOUGHT THAT RUNS THROUGHOUT THE SELECTED WORKS OF HO CHI MINH: "THERE IS NOTHING MORE PRECIOUS THAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM"

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 25-30

[Article by Pham Thanh]

[Text] On the occasion of the three major anniversaries celebrated this year, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, the 90th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh and the 35th anniversary of the founding of our state, Su That Publishing House has published the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," which consist of two volumes of the important literary works, speeches and articles of President Ho from 1920 until the day of his death.

This valuable collection of works fully reflects the great thought that pervaded the very intense and rich revolutionary life of President Ho: the thought that "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom."

"There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," this was the strong determination that burned in his soul throughout his life and was, at the same time, the one thought that he constantly taught to our people in all stages of the revolution.

Before the revolution had achieved success, he appealed to our compatriots to wage a resolute and steadfast struggle for independence and freedom: "Beloved compatriots! Saving the nation is the work of everyone, all Vietnamese must assume part of this responsibility: those who have money must contribute money, those who have property must contribute property, those who have manpower must contribute manpower and those who have talent must contribute talent. As for myself, I promise to devote my energies to working with my friends and compatriots to win our independence and freedom, even if it means sacrificing my own life"(Volume I, p 322)(*).

When our people won political power, President Ho asserted the independence and freedom of our nation and voiced our determination to protect our independence: "Vietnam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence and has truly become a free and independent country. The entire nation of Vietnam is determined to devote its entire spirit and forces, life and wealth to maintaining this freedom and independence" (Volume I, p 354).

When the French colonialists invaded our country again, President Ho appealed to all the people to arise in a war of resistance to maintain our recently won independence and freedom. He expressed the will of our people to fight the enemy and defend the country: "We would rather sacrifice everything than suffer the loss of our country, than be enslaved" and appealed to "every Vietnamese, men and women, old and young alike, regardless of their religious beliefs, political affiliation or nationality, to arise and fight the French colonialists in order to save the fatherland. Those who have guns must use their guns, those who have swords must use swords and those who do not have swords must use hoes, shovels or sticks. Everyone must make every effort to fight the French colonialists and save the country"(Volume I, p 403).

During the decisive hours of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, when the U.S. imperialists poured troops into the South and pursued a "scorched earth" policy in a vain attempt to conquer our compatriots in the South while boldly using their air force in attacks against the North, including Hanoi and Haiphong, in a futile attempt to pressure us into negotiating on the basis of their terms, President Ho issued his appeal for determination to fight and win: "The war might drag on for 5, 10, 20 years or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong and a number of cities and enterprises might be destroyed but the people of Vietnam are determined not to be afraid! There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. On the day of victory, our people will rebuild our country to be grander and even more beautiful"(Volume II, p 430).

Shortly before his death, he once again advised us: "The war of resistance against the United States might drag on. Our compatriots might have to endure heavy losses of property and human life. Regardless, we must be determined to fight the U.S. pirates until total victory has been won.

We must fight as long as the mountains and rivers, as long as one person remains When victory is won over the United States, we will rebuild the country to be ten times more beautiful than today!"

(Volume II, p 542)

The appeals to save the nation that were made by President Ho resound throughout the struggle by our nation over the past 50 years like proclamations by the mountains and rivers echoing into the future. President Ho's determination to protect our independence and freedom was the determination of a nation that has a 4,000 year history of struggling to build and protect its country.

The truth is always simple and profound. The thinking that "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," which was presented by President Ho in many different ways, is such a truth. Its power to persuade and inspire is extremely strong. This truth was accepted by our people with the full force of their ardent patriotism and turned by them into revolutionary action.

There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom! Because, to lose one's independence and freedom is to lose everything. This is something that our entire nation as well as each and every Vietnamese felt during the days we lived in misery and shame under the domination of French colonialism.

Feeling deep pain over the loss of our country, President Ho clearly reflected the misery of our people at that time in a series of famous articles, especially in his work "French Colonialization on Trial." It described how peasants were caught between the "developers" and their own "protectors," from the governor-general to the colonialists masquerading as clergy, who stole all their land and turned them into persons who had no place to live in when alive, no place to be buried when they died. It described how workers lived miserable lives as a result of being exploited by the capitalists, forced to work beyond the point of exhaustion and being beaten and maltreated as though they were lowly animals. It described how our people were forced to become cannon fodder to protect the holdings of the capitalist "sharks" in World War I and World War II; how they were compelled to buy alcohol and poison themselves and make the liquor monopolists in the "mother country" wealthy; and how they were forced to pay all kinds of unreasonable taxes, from the cropland tax, housing tax, market tax and ferry tax to the personal tax and even a "blood tax." It described scenes of "whole groups of old men, pregnant women and young children tied together two by two in a line to respond to charges of having violated customs laws"; scenes of innocent persons being mistreated or beaten to death by some nameless soldier who was never punished for his crime; and scenes of entire villages being massacred and razed because the people refused to live in shame under the laws of their "protectors." Losing every human right, this was the fate of every Vietnamese when our people lost their independence and freedom. President Ho said: "Never before in any country has every human right been so barbarously, viciously and brazenly violated"(Volume I, p 196).

President Ho also pointed out that love of independence and freedom has been a traditional virtue of our nation throughout its 4,000 year history. In many articles, President Ho used the example of slain heroes to motivate and inspire our people to display a high determination to struggle for their independence and freedom. He said: "The many great wars of resistance in our history prove our people's patriotic spirit. We have a right to be proud of the glorious pages of history written during the eras of the Trung Sisters, Mrs. Trieu, Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Quang Trung, etc. We must record the feats of our national heroes because they are symbols of a heroic nation."(Volume I, p 485).

He appealed to our people to follow the example of our forefathers and arise in a successful struggle for independence and freedom.

"Children of Rong Tien!
Unite quickly and strongly
Men and women, rich and poor
Young and old, unite together
Provide manpower if you can, money if you can
Join together to win back our sovereignty"(Volume I, p 334)

To President Ho, "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" was not only the truth of our nation, but also a universal truth that applies to all colonies.

With ardent patriotism and a deep love of the people, President Ho travelled throughout the world in search of a path for saving the country, saving the people.

It was on this long journey that he came to see that the same suffering and shame existed in all colonies; independence and freedom were not only the pressing demands of Vietnam, but also of all the colonial nations, which constituted three-fourths the world's population. He denounced the imperialist colonialists, in general (be they the French colonialists, the British colonialists, the U.S. colonialists, the Italian colonialists and so forth). Because, colonialism had robbed the colonies, in general (be they in Asia, Africa or Latin America), of their basic national rights and their human rights, of the most sacred, most precious rights of these nations.

He considered the pain and suffering of the people of Madagascar, of Dahomey, of Algeria, of Syria, of Haiti and so forth to be his own pain and suffering.

He appealed to the peoples of the colonies to arise in a revolution to liberate themselves from the yoke of "the deprivation of the rights that are closely linked to the dignity of man, such as the freedom of association, the freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and freedom to travel, even travel in the countries of their brothers"; liberate themselves from "having to submit to heavy servile labor" and "having to pay the salt tax"; liberate themselves from being poisoned and being forced to consume liquor and opium, as in Indochina, while still being forced to stand guard at nights to protect the property of the colonialist "sharks, as is the case in Algeria; and liberate themselves from "doing the same work as Europeans but receiving far less pay"(Volume I, p 216).

He charted the course by which our people and the peoples of the other colonies could win back the independence and freedom they had lost. It was the course of revolution. He said: "With a revolution, we shall survive; without a revolution, we shall die"(Volume I, p 306). And, he also said that, in order to carry out a revolution, it is necessary to establish unity, unity among the colonies, unity between the colonies and the oppressed workers and laboring people in the mother country.

Closely linking the independence and freedom of Vietnam to the independence and freedom of the other nations, President Ho always gave our people a clear understanding of the broad significance of their struggle. He said: "Our people are fighting and dying not only for their own freedom and independence, but also for the freedom and independence of other nations and for world peace"(Volume II, p 367).

Illuminated by Marxism-Leninism, President Ho's thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" is extremely profound and broad in content.

In the past, our nation experienced long periods of living as an independent Vietnam. However, that independence was constantly threatened and periodically violated. Even when our nation lived in independence, the vast majority of our people still did not enjoy true freedom. The feudal system only gave a stratum of very few persons who had special rights and privileges the freedom to oppress and exploit the mass of working people, who were robbed of every freedom.

President Ho spent days and nights thinking about how to achieve total, true and everlasting independence and freedom. Neither the path of Japanese style modernism, the Chinese Tan Hoi style of revolution nor the bourgeois, democratic revolution in Europe brought independence and freedom to nations. In the course of searching for the path of national salvation, he encountered Leninism and found in it the only correct answer: to achieve total, true and everlasting independence and freedom, national independence must be closely linked to socialism. He said: "At first, it was patriotism, not communism, that led me to believe in Lenin, to believe in the 3rd International. Gradually, while studying Marxist-Leninist theory and performing practical work in the struggle, I came to understand that only socialism, communism can liberate the oppressed nations and the working people of the world from the yoke of slavery"(Volume II, p 176).

President Ho found the answer for which he was searching not only in theory, but in practice as well. At that time, socialism had become reality in the Soviet Union, thus making him even more aware of how to thoroughly resolve the national and colonial questions. He said: "Lenin laid the foundation for a new and thoroughly revolutionary era in the colonies"(Volume I, p 76) and "Lenin's solving of the very complicated national question in Soviet Russia is a strong weapon of propaganda for the colonies"(Volume I, p 77).

President Ho concretized Lenin's arguments concerning the colonial question in the image of a leech with two suckers, describing imperialism as the common enemy of the working class and laboring people in the "mother country" and of the colonial peoples. He appealed to the working class and laboring people in the "mother country" and the oppressed peoples to unite in keeping with Lenin's slogan: "Proletariat of all countries and all oppressed peoples, unite" because "in the face of capitalism and imperialism, our interests are the same"(Volume I, p 217). Whereas the colonial peoples must unite with the proletariat and the laboring people in the mother country in the struggle to liberate their nations, the working class and laboring people in the "mother country" also must unite with the colonial peoples in order to overthrow the bourgeoisie, liberate society and usher in an era of freedom in their country.

The truth of the age, that national independence is closely linked to socialism, was presented by President Ho in a very moving and creative formula: "Only by liberating the proletariat is it possible to liberate the nation; both of these liberations can only be the work of communism and the world revolution"(Volume 1, p 223).

Having discovered the course for winning true independence and freedom and elevating the truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" to the level of the age, President Ho set forth the correct line for the Vietnamese revolution. It was the line of brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism and correctly and smoothly coordinating these two banners throughout the process of the revolution in our country, a process divided into two organically related stages: the people's national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

President Ho pointed out that the first prerequisite determining the successful implementation of this line is the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, a political party that has Marxism-Leninism as its ideological foundation. He raised the question: "What is the first thing that a revolution must have?"

His response was: "It must first have a revolutionary party to mobilize and organize the masses at home and establish liaison with the oppressed peoples and the proletariat everywhere"(Volume I, p 240). The backbone of this party must be Leninism. Because, "there are many theories and philosophies, but the most genuine, surest and most revolutionary philosophy is Leninism"(Volume I, p 240).

After our party was founded, President Ho and our party consistently led our country's revolution in accordance with the line that had been adopted and on the basis of strategic guidelines, tactics and revolutionary methods suited to the requirements and goals of each stage and period of the revolution.

The thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" guided the entirety of the strategy, tactics and revolutionary methods of our party and President Ho. It reflected the principles and the thoroughness in the line and strategy and insured that this line would be flexibly applied through suitable tactics. Because "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," in principle, we had to insure the "success" of the revolution "everywhere," insure thorough success as was the case with the Russian Revolution, in the spirit of being "determined to win our independence even if it means burning the entire Truong Son Mountain Range"; insure leadership by the party; use "workers and farmers" as our foundation, that is, build a strong alliance of workers and farmers; and utilize the revolutionary force of the masses, that is, in summary, "follow Marxism-Leninism." At the same time, also because "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," we had to adopt flexible strategies during each period of time on the basis of the specific goals of the revolution and the specific comparison of forces in order to win gradual victory for the revolution and eventually win total victory.

When our country was still under the colonialist yoke of slavery, national independence was the highest priority. Firmly adhering to this goal of the revolution, President Ho and our party mobilized the patriotism of all our people, rallied every revolutionary force within the country to establish a broad national united front on the basis of the alliance of workers and farmers led by the working class and, in this manner, turned the slogan "unity, unity, broad unity, success, success, sweeping success" into reality.

Through the thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," President Ho and our party mobilized every revolutionary force of our times, including sympathetic forces within the imperialist countries that invaded our country, thereby establishing a broad and powerful world revolutionary front supporting our country's revolution; at the same time, President Ho and our party pursued a policy to highly isolate the enemy at home and in the world, thereby causing them to lose all support and become weak.

The thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" was truly the foundation upon which President Ho and our party built the powerful political forces of our country's revolution, achieved the combined strength of our nation and the strength of our times for our country's revolution and coordinated the military struggle with the political and diplomatic struggles in order to win victories over enemies many times larger than we.

The truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," which runs throughout the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," is of universal significance in the past, the present and the future.

Today, under the leadership of the party and President Ho, our people have won true independence and freedom. However, enemies of all kinds--the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists, whom we defeated, and the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles, with whom we are now struggling--are collaborating with one another in a vain attempt to once again steal this precious asset from us.

Imbued with President Ho's thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," we are determined to make independence and freedom--the great fruits of our people's efforts--permanent reality in our country. This determination is evident in the tremendous efforts made by our people to successfully carry out the two basic tasks of the revolution at this time: successfully building socialism and firmly protecting our beloved socialist fatherland.

FOOTNOTE

* The passages within quotation marks in this article are excerpts from: "Ho Chi Minh Tuyen Tap" [Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh], Volume I and II, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980.

7809
CSO: 4209

NGUYEN TRAI'S THOUGHT AGAINST CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND HEGEMONISM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [Comminist Review] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 31-34, 70

[Article by Luong Bich]

[Text] Nguyen Trai was a great national-salvation hero, a gifted military man, a poet, a major writer, and an outstanding thinker of our nation in the 15th Century. His thought, sentiment, and activities in all spheres were of a highly combative nature. His prose and poetry also served the fight against aggression. His great political and military thought and his brilliant literary talent made great contributions to the enterprise of defeating the aggressors in all spheres: economic, military, political, and diplomatic.

Nguyen Trai's great political thought in opposition to Chinese expansionism and hegemonism was a torch which illuminated all of his patriotic activities and was also a strong blow in the face of the warmongering aggressors of that time. In Nguyen Trai, that thought was manifested very clearly in literature as well as in action.

Throughout the period of war against the enemy, Nguyen Trai's thought against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists was a starting point for the lines, directions, and slogans for fighting the enemy in order to win complete victory. That thought was as strong as an army which directly attacked the enemy.

From the beginning of the war to its conclusion, Nguyen Trai continually and severely criticized China's war-loving expansionist policy, which he called "grandeur-loving" and merit-loving" or "grandeur-loving and merit-coveting." "Grandeur-loving" meant liking to be big, to expand one's territory, i.e. expansionism. "Merit-loving" or "merit-coveting" was coveting military exploits, that is, liking combat and loving war. China's evil of "grandeur-loving and merit-loving" which Nguyen Trai continually criticized was the evil of "war-loving expansionism."

Nguyen Trai not only criticized China's evil of "grandeur-loving and merit-loving" during the Ming period but also criticized that evil in the Qin, Han, Song, and Yuan periods. He regarded it as a traditional Chinese evil and severely criticized it.

He clearly demonstrated that although China's evil of "grandeur-loving and merit-loving" was traditional, it had always been defeated. Even when they were aggressive, war-loving, and continually attacking in all directions, as during the Qin, Han, and Tang periods, they were ultimately defeated. The same was true with regard to Vietnam: it was inevitable that the aggressors would be defeated. He told the Ming bandits, "In the past, during the Qin and Han dynasties, China invaded and occupied the land of the South. However, nature has separated the South from the North, which has high mountains, large rivers, and immense territory. But even if it is as strong as Qin or as rich as Sui, it cannot be infatuated with power." (1)

The enemy was defeated in all periods, as Nguyen Trai clearly pointed out:

"Liu Gong coveted merit but was defeated, Zhao Zhi (2) had grandiose designs but was undone.

The Ham Tu river mouth captured Toa Do, and the Bach Dang sea killed O Ma.

When the past is examined, the proof is still clear."

(Binh Ngo Dai Cao)

Nguyen Trai always affirmed that in war against the Chinese aggressors it was always the same: we were certain to be victorious, the enemy was certain to be defeated. He also pointed out that although China was large it was not strong, that even if it were aggressive and belligerent, and attacked east and west, it had many weaknesses it could not overcome, so it could not avoid defeat in its plots to invade other countries. It had been defeated in the previous periods, and it was certain to be defeated, even more heavily, during the Ming period. Nguyen Trai addressed the enemy directly: "In the past the Qin dynasty annexed six countries anddominated the four seas, but it did not mend its ways so it fell apart. Now the Wu dynasty (i.e. the Ming dynasty) is not as strong as the Qin but is too severe and in less than a year have lost many troops. That is the decree of heaven and is not up to man. At present, to the north it confronts the Tien Yuan, and within the country it is worried about San Zhou, a trans-riverine region over which it has not gained complete control, so how could it hope to take over other countries." (3)

He pointed out to them, "We see that in your country there is internal strife and, externally, there are enemies along the northern border. Furthermore, the court officials are contending for power; lower-ranking officials are dictatorial; there are drought and grasshoppers, and there have been natural calamaties one year after another; and in all four directions rebels are swarming like bees. Everything is in disorder, is that not evident? Intelligent people are aware of problems before they arise. Why were you so late in realizing the situation and want to be so miserable?" (4)

He continually pointed out the enemy's peril of defeat:

"In your country kings die and are buried every year, and family members kill one another. Furthermore, the crops are a total loss, coffin-makers are busy, governmental decrees are harsh, and bandits are swarming like bees. Since the Hong Vu reign period many troops have been lost and the people are exhausted. Heaven has caused calamities during this period." (5)

Nguyen Trai paid much attention to exacerbate the enemy's weaknesses, while also stressing our strengths. Our fundamental strength was that our cause was just. And justice will certainly defeat cruelty. Nguyen Trai told the enemy, "Even a bee has a poisonous sting, so how could it be that in our country there is no one who is a skilled strategist? Do not disregard us because you see that there are few of us." (6)

Nguyen Trai stressed:

"Although our country is far beyond the Five Mountain Ranges, it is famous as a land of literati, resourceful talents who are present in all periods." (7)

Nguyen Trai analyzed for the enemy our strengths and why our people were certain to win victory in war against aggression.

First, "Our country has many troops, a unified will, a strong fighting spirit, strong morale, and resourceful people and brave generals, who are as thick as a dense jungle and intertwine with one another." (8)

Second, "We are united top to bottom and are extremely heroic; our troops are well trained and have good weapons, and they both till the fields and fight the enemy." (9)

Third, "We are tempered with benevolence, which causes everyone to be extremely loyal, close to those above, and willing to die for their leaders. When those troops oppose the enemy, anyone who does as we wish will live, while those who do not will die." (10)

And he was certain that "to obey that righteous army is to live but to oppose it is to die." (11)

Nguyen Trai, who thoroughly understood the enemy, had absolute confidence in our nation's victory. Even though their country was large, no matter how aggressive and belligerent they were, whether the Qin, Han, Tang, or Song of old, or the Ming of that period, they were certain to be defeated.

Nguyen Trai's resolute thought in opposition to the belligerent expansionists and his careful analyses of our strengths and the enemy's weaknesses contributed to improving our troops' morale and our people's determination to fight and win, and also shook the enemy's aggressive will and fighting spirit.

With regard to the relationship between Vietnam and China, Nguyen Trai always affirmed that Vietnam was an independent, sovereign country which had never been part of China, and he often told the aggressors that:

"In ancient times your king ruled only nine prefectures, and Giao Chi lay beyond those nine prefectures. So it is clear that Giao Chi has never been part of China." (12)

He rejected the wily hegemonistic schemes of China, wjocj regarded tje "four seas as one house," which meant that the whole world was one country -- China. He said, "The territory of Giao Nam (i.e. Vietnam) is truly beyond the four seas." (13)

Nguyen Trai not only affirmed the long-standing independence of the homeland and also affirmed the complete independence of the culture and customs of the Vietnamese nation. He said directly to the Chinese rulers of the Ming period: "Our country is located in a distant area, far from the customs of China." (14)

He did not recognize any dependence on foreign countries: our people were not dependent, our territory was not dependent, and our culture and customs were not dependent. That lack of dependence could never result in our country being inferior to other countries. On the contrary, the independent development of our country, of the noble culture of the homeland, and of the nation's heroic traditions was a great source of pride for Nguyen Trai and our people in all areas. In the letters he sent to the aggressors, he always stressed those basic factors: our independent tradition, our civilized tradition, and our tradition of heroism. Those were three factors which created our people's enduring strength, a peerless strength with which to build and defend the nation. After the defeat of the Ming, Nguyen Trai was even more confident in our people's great strength, and he stressed the factors which created that strength in the first sentences of his "Binh Ngo Dai Cao": "Our country of Dai Viet is truly a civilized country. Our territory is separate, and the customs of China and of our country also differ. In the Trieu, Dinh, Ly, and Tran we established our nation. Like the Han, Tang, Song, and Yuan dynasties, we were our own masters. Although we have alternately strong and weak, we have never lacked for heroes."

On the basis of his views regarding national independence, Nguyen Trai vehemently rejected China's policy of great-nation hegemonism. He pointed out that the relationships between nations are equal, and that relationships between large nations and small nations are also equal and harmonious. He regarded that as a diplomatic principle. He told the enemy, "The way to conduct relations with neighboring nations is the way of pleasing heaven and respecting heaven." (15)

He analyzed more specifically the meaning of the expression "please heaven and respect heaven.": "A big nation which has good relations with small nations knows how to please heaven, and a small nation which has good relations with large nations knows how to respect the decree of heaven."

If a big nation is arrogant and commits aggression against and attacks other nations there will be continuous warfare and the people of both sides will be miserable, and many lives and much property will be wasted, because of warfare. Not only will small nations be devastated but often small nations will put up a strong resistance against the big nations, which will have to surrender disgracefully. China has tasted such disastrous defeats. Nguyen Trai gave specific proof: "Emperor Tai Wang of the Zhou Dynasty worshiped the country of Xun Yu, and Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty made peace with the Xiong Nu," i.e. the Son of Heaven of China's Zhou Dynasty had to pay tribute to Xun Yu, a small nation that was part of the Xiong Nu, while Emperor Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty surrendered to the Xiong Nu, a small nation to the north which China rearded as "barbarian" and "savage." Here, Nguyen Trai pointed out some examples from ancient China, so that the enemy generals would not be very embarrassed when they read his letters. In fact, there have been many instances in which expansionist, belligerent China has had to surrender to small countries. Emperor Yuan Ti of the Han had to give one of his prettiest wives -- Zhao Jun Wang Xiang -- to the Xiong Nu king as a peace settlement. The Sons of Heaven of the Tang Dynasty twice had to present princesses, their children, to King

Tu Fen. The first time, they presented Princess Wen Cheng, and several decades later they presented Princess Jin Cheng. During the Song Dynasty, China was still belligerent, but was very weak and was continually threatened and attacked by small nations to the north -- Liao and Xia -- which forced it to turn over to them land, people, and tribute.

Those historical truths clearly show us that although China is a large country it is not strong, and that its expansionist and hegemonist aspirations are truly insane. There have been no periods in which the Chinese ruling class has not committed aggression. When China has been strong it has committed aggression and when China has been weak it has committed aggression. Even when the country has been in a state of chaos, with people killing one another like crazy, such as during the Three Kingdoms, the Sixteen Kingdoms, and the Five Dynasties periods, it has continued to commit aggression. Sometimes it has been invaded and has not been able to resist, so they have been ready to surrender and to cede land to the invaders, but they have continued to commit aggression against other countries and other peoples. During the Song Dynasty they ceded land to the country of Liao to the north, while committing aggression against our country to the south. But the famous general Ly Thuong Kiet and our soldiers and people of the Ly Dynasty inflicted a heavy defeat on the invading Song army. About 50 years later the Song were attacked by a small country -- Nu Zhen -- which occupied the northern half of China to the north and established the country of Jin. From then on, Song China consisted only of the southern half of the country. In the 13th Century, another small nation, the Mongols, arose, took all of China, and set up the Yuan Dynasty, which ruled China for more than a century. Yuan armies also invaded Vietnam, but three times they were expelled from our country by the soldiers and people of the Tran Dynasty. As soon as the Ming Dynasty replaced the Yuan Dynasty it aggressively plotted to expand and invade other countries. Immediately after he ascended to the throne, the Ming emperor Zhou Yuan Zhang styled his rule the "heavenly Dynasty and Superior Kingdom," and arrogantly proclaimed, "Since ancient times the Emperor has ruled all under heaven; within, China has ruled the barbarians, and without the barbarians have worshiped China. And as we all know, in 1406 the Ming Dynasty sent 800,000 troops to invade Vietnam. But the invading Ming armies became bogged down in their war of aggression in Vietnam. During a continuous period of more than 10 years, the people of Vietnam arose and fought them everywhere. They were unable to establish a protectorate . Ultimately, the patriotic troops of Lam Son, under the leadership of Le Loi and Nguyen Trai, routed the aggressor armies. The enemy troops "pathetically pleaded for mercy and prostrated themselves" (from the "Binh Ngo DAi Cao"), surrendered, and asked to be spared execution so that they could return to their homes.

Nguyen Trai's thoughts against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism were representative of our people's determination to oppose aggressive expansionism during all previous periods. Those thoughts were manifested in very correct evaluation of the enemy, who were numerious but not strong, and of the aggressor armies, which were cruel and unjust. They were also manifested in the strong, resolute acts of our soldiers and people, who fought very strongly and fiercely, fought the enemy to the end, fought very strongly, and defended every inch of our homeland's land.

Nguyen Trai's thought against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and the excelent experiences of our forefathers of the era of Nguyen Trai and of all periods of the past in fighting the expansionists are very valuable lessons for us. Today, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, those lessons have become sharp weapons with which to smash all expansionist, aggressive plots of any enemy when they approach to our beloved homeland.

FOOTNOTES

1. Nguyen Trai, "Quan Trung Tu Menh Tap" (Admonitions to the Righteous Army). Social Science Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p.122.

2. The person in question here must be Emperor Song Jen Zong Zhao Xu, whose name was miscopied as "Zhao Zhi," a general in the Song army which invaded our country in the time of Ly Thuong Kiet.

3. "Quan Trung Tu Menh Tap," p. 133

4. Op. Cit. , pp. 127-128.

5. Op. Cit., p. 139

6. Nguyen Trai, "Quoc Trieu Du Minh Nhan Vang Phuc Thu Tap" (Court Relations With the Ming), in "Nguyen Trai Danh Giac Cuu Nuoc" (Nguyen Trai Fights the Enemy to Save the Nation), People's Army Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p. 415.

7. "Nguyen Trai Danh Giac Cuu Nuoc," p. 483.

8. Op. Cit., p. 338.

9. Op. Cit., p. 374.

10. Op. Cit., p. 347.

11. Op. Cit., p. 380.

12. "Hoang Le Hoang Cac Di Van" (Testaments of the Le Kings), in "Nguyen Trai Danh Giac Cuu Nuoc," p. 456.

13. "Quan Trung Tu Menh Tap," p. 187.

14. Op. Cit., p. 146.

15. "Hoang Le Hoang Cac Di Van," Chinese-language version of the Social Science Information Institute.

5616
CSO: 4209

A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT FOR VINH LAC DISTRICT IN THE PROCESS OF REORGANIZING PRODUCTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 35-39 and 59

[Article by Hoang Ham, secretary of the Vinh Lac District Party Committee, Vinh Phu Province]

[Text] Reorganizing Production and Developing the Potentials Lying in Cropland and Labor

In past years in Vinh Lac, although it underwent changes as a result of reorganizing its production, the results it achieved were limited and it did not truly move forward on the basis of developing the potentials lying in its arable land and labor well. Land continued to lie fallow, crop yields were declining and the habits of planting companion crops, overlapping catch crops and subsidiary food crops were slowly disappearing. Livestock production was developing slowly and the traditional handicraft trades and many skilled handicraftsmen were not being developed or utilized well; consequently, the results of production were low and the people within the district were encountering difficulties in their everyday lives. Immediately after the merger of the districts, Vinh Lac turned its efforts toward inspecting its arable land and clearly analyzing the amount, quality and characteristics of each type of soil at each place while beginning to formulate economic development planning for the district and establishing an allocation of crops and livestock suited to each area.

Once its planning had been completed, Vinh Lac had three economic zones. Each zone has its own strongpoints and the three zones supplement and support one another, creating common strengths for the entire district.

On the basis of the district's planning and establishment of zones, each cooperative inspected and reassessed its arable land, formulated general planning, established an allocation of varieties and specific planting formulas suited to each season and each type of soil, revised its economic plan, adopted a plan for investing in the construction of material-technical bases and established intensive cultivation measures for each type crop and each different type of soil.

Developing the production of grain and food products is the primary task of Vinh Lac District. This task is being carried out by means of the intensive cultivation of rice, the development of the production of subsidiary food crops, especially winter subsidiary food crops, and the development of livestock production, particularly hog production. At the same time, Vinh Lac has attached importance to developing the artisan and handicraft trades and the other trades within agriculture and accelerating the planting of industrial crops in order to create local sources of raw materials for the various trades, gradually establish an agro-industrial structure and closely link industry to agriculture on the basic level.

To carry out the tasks mentioned above, it was first of all necessary to concentrate our efforts on successfully building water conservancy projects and fields. During the 2 years 1978 and 1979, millions of mandays and millions of dong in self-acquired capital were invested in the repair of the system of irrigation and drainage canals and ditches, the construction of three electric pump stations and the equipping with a number of additional diesel pumps. As a result, we increased the amount of area irrigated to 80 percent, thereby creating the conditions for gradually initiating intensive cultivation and gradually overcoming drought and waterlogging. Together with investing in material-technical bases for production, we have implemented various measures related to intensive cultivation, focusing our efforts on resolving the problems related to fertilizer, the preparation of fields, seeds, the seasons and planting density. In order to develop the potentials that lie in arable land, establishing a suitable allocation of crops is the factor of foremost importance, consequently, we have given much attention to crop varieties, taking determined steps to replace all old varieties that have declined in vigor, varieties of poor quality and impure varieties with new varieties suited to each place. In technical management, we consider the guidance of planting seasons to be the work of foremost importance, work which requires that a combination of measures be taken to insure that each crop is planted in exact accordance with the planting schedule.

These jobs have helped to bring about a new change in crop yields. Compared to 1977, the rice yield increased 12.7 percent, the sweet potato yield increased 33 percent and the western potato yield increased 40 percent in 1979. The 1979-1980 5th month-spring rice yield was an average 28.25 quintals per hectare, a 25 percent increase over the 1978-1979 5th month-spring season.

In the effort to develop the potentials of our arable land, Vinh Lac has restored the movement to raise companion crops and overlapping catch crops; full use is being made of arable land and the coefficient of cropland use increased from 1.7 in 1977 to 1.92 in 1979. In particular, the winter season has become a main season; the amount of area under cultivation during the winter season increased from 2,560 hectares in 1977-1978 to 3,080 hectares in 1978-1979 and 4,813 hectares in 1979-1980, which is the equivalent of 40 percent of the amount of land under the cultivation of 10th month rice; each household raises an average of 3 sao of winter crops and the output of subsidiary crops, in paddy equivalent, reached 10,800 tons this winter.

The results achieved in the effort to develop the potentials lying in our arable land have been closely linked to raising labor productivity. In 1977, the average farm worker only worked 0.47 cultivated hectare but, in 1979, the average farm worker worked 0.645 cultivated hectare. Labor within agriculture has been redistributed, with the number of laborers in livestock production and the trades increasing. Labor has been reorganized along the lines of specialization and cooperation. In addition to strengthening the basic production units, specialized units have gradually been established.

Industry and the artisan and handicraft trades have developed rapidly; output value increased from 5.7 million dong in 1977 to 8 million dong in 1978 and 10.5 million dong in 1979, an 84 percent increase compared to 1977. The traditional trades of the locality have gradually been restored; a number of new production installations in such trades as embroidering, rug weaving, the extraction of essential peppermint oil, the raising of snakes and so forth are being established. Of importance is the fact that, in the development of the artisan and handicraft trades, better use is being made of the subsidiary products, discarded materials and surplus labor within agriculture, thereby helping to increase the income of cooperatives and raise the value of the manday. As of 1979, the district had 20 agricultural cooperatives that had achieved an output value of 1 million to 1.8 million dong and 8 cooperatives at which the average laborer produces from 800 to 1,000 dong worth of product each year.

Improving the Organization of Labor and the Contract System Within the Cooperative

In the past, the organizing of specialized units directly subordinate to the cooperative and the shifting from the three contracts for basic production units to bonuses and penalties for each job had the following consequence: specialized units were not closely linked to the basic production units, thereby weakening the basic production units and no one was responsible for the final product. The distribution of products was based on averages and did not provide incentive for every laborer.

In late 1977 and early 1978, we consolidated the basic production units and changed the method of contracting to be consistent with the level of management of installations and the characteristics of each type of crop. During the 1978 winter season and the 1978-1979 winter-spring season, this method of contracting was expanded to the entire district. As regards rice, the provincial party committee agreed to allow Vinh Lac to conduct pilot projects at three places in the use of output contracts for production units with bonuses and penalties in product. During the 1978-1979 winter-spring season and the 1979 10th month season, this method of contracting for rice was expanded to the entire district.

In guiding the implementation of the various forms of contracts, the following principles must be respected:

--Not disrupting the production plan of the cooperative or production regulations within each zone or those that apply to each crop in fields;

--Instruments of production, such as cropland, implements and draft power must be under unified management;

--The collective of the cooperative must control the product that is produced and distribute it in a unified manner.

The specific methods of contracting are:

1. For rice and corn crops, there are output contracts, cost contracts, economic-technical quotas and bonuses and penalties based on the product produced for production units (a bonus of 80 percent of the product produced over the quota, and a penalty of 80 percent for any shortfall).

2. For such tuberous subsidiary food crops as sweet potatoes, western potatoes, peanuts and legumes, there are output contracts, cost ceilings and product bonuses and penalties for production units (100 percent bonus and penalty). The production unit can carry out the contract as a whole unit or can contract with cooperative members and their families for fertilizing and harvesting; however, the collective must undertake the preparation of fields and assume the costs of seed, fertilizer, irrigation, the prevention and control of insects and diseases and crop protection and cannot leave them up to cooperative member families.

3. In hog production, depending upon the size of the collective hog herd and the results of production during each season, the cooperatives are allowed to allocate from 7 to 12 percent of their grain for livestock production. After grain has been allocated for collective livestock production, the remaining grain is used by the cooperative to contract with cooperative members for the raising of livestock under one of two forms of contracting, either a contract to raise livestock from birth or a contract to fatten livestock, with the latter being considered the principal form of contract (4 kilograms of grain to produce 1 kilogram of hog, live weight). This method makes its possible for every cooperative member family to raise livestock, thereby increasing the size of the hog herd, increasing the market weight of hogs, increasing the output of meat products and providing much fertilizer for intensive cultivation to raise crop yields.

4. As regards pisciculture, the cooperatives only deposit fish in large bodies of water. With regard to the small ponds within the hamlets, the cooperatives contract with each production unit for the raising of fish, assigning them an output contract and a costs contract based on ceilings with appended bonuses and penalties based on the quantity of products produced. This method causes the production units to exercise their right of collective ownership, improve their management, make effective use of existing lakes and ponds to produce new products for the cooperative and correct the problem of lakes and ponds lying fallow.

The contracting methods presented above are consistent with the realities of production, yield good economic returns and have a practical impact in many areas:

--To begin with, these contracting methods have the effect of encouraging the laborer to produce with enthusiasm and absorb every source of labor in production. The quantity and quality of labor have increased markedly, laborers display diligence and industry and invest additional time in fertilizing and intensively cultivating crops.

--These methods of contracting have the effect of stimulating the effort to make full use of the potentials of arable land and develop the practices of rotation cultivation and the cultivation of companion crops and overlapping catch crops. Fallow land, ponds and lakes are put into effective use. The amount of area under cultivation has constantly been increasing. During the recent winter-spring season, a season during which more than a few difficulties were encountered, the total amount of area under cultivation still increased by 6.3 percent compared to the previous season.

--Under these methods of contracting the principal instruments of production, such as cropland, tools, draft power and the other instruments, are more tightly managed, the work of the production unit, of each laborer and of each cooperative member family is more closely linked to the results of production, to the products that are produced and the pilfering and theft of various types of products have declined significantly. These contracting methods do not disrupt plans, planning or production regulations, rather, they have the effect of strengthening the production relations within agriculture, cause production to truly develop, increase the social product, improve the standard of living of the people and increase the contributions made to the state.

Strengthening Weak and Deficient Cooperatives

Following the merger, Vinh Lac District had 47 agricultural cooperatives, 15 of which were classified as weak and deficient, several of which had been weak and deficient for many years.

These weak and deficient cooperatives were generally places that had much undeveloped potential: the total amount of farmland at these places equalled 37 percent of the farmland of the entire district, their population constituted 31 percent of the district's population and their labor force equalled 35 percent of the district's labor force; however, their total output of grain each year only equalled 24 to 26 percent of the district's total output. The annual rice yields at these 15 cooperatives was roughly 1 ton per hectare, less than the average yield of the district. The standard of living of the people was not being maintained, contributions to the state were not large and the capital being accumulated by cooperatives was insignificant or non-existent.

At the weak and deficient cooperatives, production conditions posed many difficulties, fields were uneven and bumpy, the soil was depleted, drought and waterlogging had occurred for many years without being resolved, material bases were very few in number and the lack of liquid capital prevented cooperatives from building projects supporting production. This was the situation at 7 of the 15 weak and deficient cooperatives.

The places at which the movement was weak and deficient lacked a corps of strong cadres who dared to take action and knew how to perform their jobs and the contingent of core cadres was unstable, was constantly being reassigned; in addition, the corps of party members was weak, internal factions had developed and there was a prolonged lack of unity. As a result, the fighting strength of the party organization was very limited, the activities of the mass organizations were weak, the government was rightist in nature, many negative phenomena had developed, etc.

The district itself had also committed shortcomings. The guidance being provided by the district was inconsistent in nature and did not correct the weaknesses of each installation, consequently, the situation changed slowly or not at all.

On the basis of the situation presented above, our district party committee decided that the strengthening of weak and deficient installations is the responsibility of the district party committee and the district people's committee, primarily the standing committee of the district party committee, with the greatest responsibility being born by the secretary and deputy secretary of the district party committee. We realized that there were many major problems that had to be resolved, problems that could not simply be resolved by sending a few cadres to installations to provide guidance, cadres who would not have all the authority needed to resolve these problems, would not have all the authority needed to mobilize the various sectors within the district to participate in this effort. On the other hand, it was necessary to mobilize the various sectors of the district to concentrate their efforts on helping to consolidate weak and deficient cooperatives in a manner consistent with the function of each sector, thereby avoiding the previous practice of doing that which was easy while avoiding that which was difficult. At the same time, we had to mobilize the various villages within the district, especially the well developed villages, to lead the weak and deficient cooperatives in a number of areas, such as seed, capital, manpower, draft power and supplies in order to maintain their season schedules, help them with management and production experience, etc.

--The first job that had to be performed was to help the weak and deficient cooperatives re-establish their production guidelines and determine directions and stages of development and methods of working suited to the conditions and capabilities of each place. The district intensified its guidance and sent cadres to help weak and deficient places formulate yearly and seasonal production plans, gradually rearrange their allocation of varieties and crops, develop efficient planting formulas, make full use of arable land and increase the amount of area under the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

--Efforts were concentrated on helping the weak and deficient places gradually build material-technical bases, primarily the bases needed to restore production, such as water conservancy projects, fertilizer, seed, draft power, tools and so forth. As a result, we constructed three electric pump stations (two irrigation and one drainage station) in the space of 2 years. In addition to the capital supplied by the state for the construction of pump stations, the district gave priority to and created the conditions for these places to borrow capital during these 2 years in order to meet the requirements of production by constructing drying yards and warehouses, seed facilities and manure processing plants, purchasing tractors, draft buffalo and cattle, tools and so forth. The capital loaned to these places in 1978 and 1979 equalled 58 percent and 51 percent respectively of the total capital loaned within the district. These places were also given priority in the plowing and harrowing of fields by machine; in 1979, the amount of area plowed and harrowed by tractors at these places constituted 50.3 percent of the farmland plowed and harrowed by tractors throughout the district. The materials that have been provided on a priority basis, such as inorganic fertilizer, have constituted from 30 to 34 percent, draft buffalo 45 percent, machine spare parts 44 percent, small tractors 32 percent and so forth of the total amounts supplied to the villages within the district.

--Efforts were concentrated on strengthening the organization of the party and training cadres. First, we concentrated on educating, training and improving the quality of party members and heightening their revolutionary zeal, spirit of responsibility, sense of organization and discipline and sense of partyhood because, at these places, sloppy work, a lack of zeal, a lack of responsibility, a lack of organization and discipline and a lack of the exemplary-vanguard spirit were rather widespread. Efforts were focused on eliminating the thinking of localism, eliminating the loss of unity within the party committee echelon and between the party committee echelon and party members and eliminating the suspicion that existed among units. Over the past 2 years, the district has mobilized party members to struggle against negative phenomena within the party and resolutely deal with a number of party members who were not fully qualified, had become deviant, had violated the right of collective ownership of the masses, etc. In the 15 weak and deficient units, disciplinary action was taken against 340 party members. Some places took disciplinary action against 50 to 60 percent of their party members. On the other hand, we provided the cadres at these places with relatively well coordinated training, sending 42 comrades who are village party committee chairmen, cooperative heads and assistant heads, chief accountants and technical cadres of cooperatives to the management school of the province for 1 to 4 months of training. Then, in the training of core cadres, our district concentrated on training practically all unit chiefs, accountants and cadres of the planning and quota sections, thereby helping these places to begin to develop a corps of cadres that is relatively well coordinated from top to bottom. As a result, gradual improvements have been made in the leadership and guidance of production, management and technology at these cooperatives.

--On the basis of redefining production guidelines and providing well coordinated training to cadres, the district re-evaluated its management apparatus on the basic level, reducing the amount of indirect labor on the village level, eliminating the specialized manure processing and plowing units and organizing basic production units consistent with the management skills of unit cadres; at the same time, we helped these places to apply modes of contracting for and managing crops that are suited to their land and the management capabilities of cadres and that comply with the general guidelines of the district.

As a result of the 2 years spent strengthening them, the 15 weak and deficient cooperatives overcame their sluggishness and underwent a stage of development, with some places making marked progress: production has developed, contributions have increased, the accumulation of capital for the cooperative has increased and the standard of living of the masses has gradually been stabilized. Comparing 1979 to 1977, the specific results achieved at these 15 cooperatives are as follows: grain output increased from 12,000 to 14,000 tons, a 16 percent increase; output value increased from 7 million to 13 million dong, an 85 percent increase; obligations fulfilled for the state increased from 647,000 to 1,200,000 dong, an 85 percent increase; cooperative income increased from 440,000 to 1,000,000 dong, a 127 percent increase; and the income distributed to cooperative members increased from 2.5 million to 6.5 million dong, a 160 percent increase. As regards the grain and food product obligation, paddy contributions increased from 1,898 to 3,518 tons, an 85 percent increase and the equivalent of 35 percent of the contributions made by the entire district; pork contributions increased from 296 to 341 tons, the equivalent of 29 percent of the contribution made by the entire district.

Much progress has been made in the performance of tasks and the fulfillment of other obligations at these places; several places have been commended for part or all of their operations. As a result of the 1979 classification of cooperatives, of these 15 weak and deficient cooperatives, only 1 is weak and deficient now, 3 are advanced, 8 are above average and 3 are average. As regards the party organization, 8 party organizations are above average, 6 are weak and 1 is deficient.

The initial results in the effort to strengthen the weak and deficient cooperatives have helped to bring about a new stage of development in the movement throughout the district.

7809
CSO: 4209

INVESTIGATION: JUTE PLANTING CONTRACTS IN HAI HUNG PROVINCE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 40-41

[Article by Huu Hanh]

[Text] Over the past several years, several cooperatives in the centralized jute growing area of Hai Hung Province have been assigning contracts for a number of jobs to cooperative members, contracts that are closely linked to their responsibility for the final product.

The Phung Hung Cooperative in Chau Giang District is the model in this method of contracting for the planting of jute. Each year, this cooperative plants roughly 200 hectares of jute.

The cooperative undertakes the jobs of plowing and harrowing fields by machine, providing irrigation, controlling insects and supplying fertilizer and seed. The production units make furrows and irrigation trenches (using buffalo and cattle).

On the basis of delineating and classifying fields, the cooperative assigns the following output contracts: 100 kilograms of jute fibers per sao of grade 1 fields, 90 kilograms of jute fibers per sao of grade 2 fields and 80 kilograms of jute fibers per sao of grade 3 fields. The units contract with cooperative members; each group of families(1) draws lots to determine which furrows they will work and each family undertakes the jobs of planting, thinning, replanting, weeding, fertilizing, cutting and stripping jute, soaking the jute and processing the green jute fibers into finished jute, drying and packaging it and delivering it to the purchasing station of the state. The jobs for which contracts are assigned to cooperative members and families are performed under an order from the cooperative. For example, when the cooperative issues the order for the jute planting season to begin (which lasts from 25 March to 5 April), the cooperative distributes seed to the units and the units redistribute the seed to the cooperative members who have accepted planting contracts. The same practice is followed during the harvest season; the persons who accepted contracts must harvest fields in the order stipulated by the cooperative.

The quantity and quality of the product delivered by each cooperative member family are verified on the basis of the invoice of the jute purchasing station; on this basis, the cooperative carries out distribution to each laborer, awards bonuses and levies penalties.

In the case that the contract output is not fulfilled or the quality of the product does not meet specifications, the cooperative takes one of two types of action: if the weather and changes in material supply ceilings affected output and product quality, the cooperative waives all penalties; if the shortfall and poor quality were caused by the labor and technical skills of the person who accepted the contract, this person must pay a penalty equal to 100 percent of the shortfall in product (converted into paddy sold by the state at the rate of 1 kilogram of jute equalling 1 kilogram of paddy). At the Phung Hung Cooperative, only about 5 percent of the persons who accepted contracts have experienced shortfalls (the majority because of legitimate reasons), 20 percent have met the contract output quotas of the cooperative and 75 percent have exceeded these quotas (by roughly 20 percent). The cooperative awards a bonus in product of 80 percent of the output exceeding the contract quota; a bonus of 112 kilograms of paddy is awarded for 100 kilograms of finished, grade 1 jute produced over and above the contract quota, 102 kilograms of paddy are awarded for 100 kilograms of grade 2 finished jute and 96 kilograms of paddy are awarded for 100 kilograms of grade 3 finished jute; in addition, some broken rice is sold as a bonus.

The contract output quotas of the cooperative are exceeded as a result of the following factors: first, families work harder (making full use of time outside their jobs and full use of the labor within the household) and apply additional fertilizer (stove ashes, urine, mud and green manure), as a result of which they achieve yields higher than the contract quota; secondly, they thin out plants, select plants of uniform height, plant in "alligator teeth" rows in order to increase the density along the furrow and weed and loosen the soil many times (four to five times), as a result of which they achieve a higher output at harvest; thirdly, they cut the jute plants very close to the ground and cause them to thicken(2), as a result of which the quantity of jute fibers harvested is increased, and soak jute at the proper point of maturity and promptly rinse it(3), as a result of which they increase their output of jute fibers by roughly 30 percent and improve the quality of these fibers; fourthly, they brush and shine the jute, package it carefully, store it well and, in terms of both quantity and quality, deliver more to the purchasing station than required by their contract.

In 1979, the product contract quota of the Phung Hung Cooperative was 348 tons of finished jute fiber. The total shortfall amounted to no more than 4 tons while the amount of output in excess of contract quotas amounted to 51 tons. As a result, the total output of jute fibers of the cooperative was 395 tons (47 tons above the initial contract quota). The state purchased the entire quantity, the majority of which was grade 1 jute. During the 3 years they have been using this method of raising jute under contracts, the Phung Hung Cooperative, although its jute only amounts to one-twentieth of the jute being raised in Chau Giang District, has annually sold the state on-eleventh of the jute output of the entire district (619 of 6,800 tons of jute fiber in 1979), with grade 1 jute constituting 91 to 97 percent of its output (only about 60 percent was grade 1 in previous years).

The method of contracting presented above is a form of collective labor that coordinates the labor of the cooperative and production unit with the labor of the individual cooperative members and their families. This method of contracting will never weaken the collective economy in the process of jute production at Phung

Hung; to the contrary, it has had the effect of developing the strength of collective labor in conjunction with tapping the sources of capital and labor of cooperative members, developing the potentials of cropland and producing many products (controlled by the cooperative) in order to increase the income of the collective and cooperative members and have many products to sell to the state. Thus, the assigning of contracts to laborers for a number of jobs that are closely linked to the responsibility for providing final products to the cooperative in the raising of jute at the Phung Hung Cooperative is an acceptable practice.

However, in the contracting for the raising of jute here, the cooperative is not managing the byproducts of jute, namely, the stalks of the jute plant, but leaving them to be used by cooperative members. Therefore, the Phung Hung Copperative as well as many other jute growing cooperatives in Chau Giang have not fully mobilized the output of the jute plant for supply to other factories in accordance with the plan of the state. The Phung Hung Cooperative as well as the other jute growing cooperatives in Chau Giang must recalculate these contracts in order to develop a truly satisfactory contract that satisfies the interests of the state, the cooperative and the cooperative member.

FOOTNOTES

1. Each group consists of three or four that live near one another; this enables them to help one another watch over their fields, care for crops and harvest their crops.

2. Before the contract method was in use, cooperative members cut the jute being harvested 20 centimeters above the ground to avoid getting mud on themselves. Very long tops were cut from the plants to be used as green manure. As a result, a section of jute measuring 30 to 40 centimerers was lost per plant.

3. Before the contracting method was in use, cooperative members soaked the jute until it was very mature so that it could be washed easily, but this caused many of the jute fibers to break and be lost and resulted in poor quality jute.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY IN THE PEOPLE'S WAR

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 42-46

[Article by Mai Son]

[Text] The people's war emerged very early in our country's history. Our nation has a tradition of creatively using the geographical conditions of the country in the armed struggle to protect the country. Many methods of fighting suited to geographical conditions have been applied in the various wars to liberate the nation from the ruling yoke of the Chinese feudalists and the wars to defend the country against their aggression. Trieu Quang Phuc withdrew to the Da Trach swamp, where he established a base that enabled him to fight the enemy for a long time and ultimately drive them from the country. Our nation has used the tides as an effective weapon to annihilate the enemy on the Bach Dang River. Our people used the treacherous terrain at Chi Lang to win victory over the aggressors from the north. The bases in the resistance against the French in the 19th Century, such as Go Cong, Dong Thap Muoi, Ba Dinh, Bai Say, Ngan Truoi, Yen The and so forth, the guerrilla areas in the war of resistance against the French such as Chay Market in Ha Dong, Nguyen Village in Thai Binh and so forth, and the guerrilla areas in the war of resistance against the United States, such as Cu Chi in Saigon, Bac Ai in Thuan Hai and so forth, were typical examples of using geographical conditions to attack the enemy in the people's war. In particular, in the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, under the leadership of the party, the coordination of the nation's tradition of unyielding struggle and the brave spirit and cleverness of the people with knowledge of the geographical conditions and economic circumstances of each locality in order to create a combined strength with which to annihilate the enemy was a unique characteristic of our military art.

Researching the geographical environment(1) in order to support military objectives is an objective requirement, one which both sides in a war must carry out by all means possible. Evaluating the significance of the geographical factor in the armed struggle, Engels deeply analyzed the situation surrounding military geography in the countries of Germany, Italy and France in the article "The Po River and the Rhine River."(2) Our books on geography, which date back to the times of Le Quy Don, Nguyen Trai, Tay Son, Tu Duc and so forth and include "Dai Nam nhat thong chi," which was the most complete book on the geography of Vietnam during the feudal period, indicate the importance that contemporaries placed upon the impact of the geography on both economic and military activities. Let us examine one of the paragraphs on the terrain of Ninh Binh Province in the book "Dai Nam nhat thong chi": "To the southeast lies the ocean, to the northwest lie the mountains; the terrain is partly treacherous and partly flat... At the southern entrance to Thanh Hoa, lies Tam Diep Mountain, which must be crossed and actually forms the throat between the South and the North. Nho Quan District in the midlands, which adjoins the borders of the four provinces of Thanh Hoa, Hanoi, Son Tay and Hung Hoa and is characterized by dense mountainous jungles and treacherous roads, occupies a very vital position. The Thanh Quyet River...which flows past Gian Khau to the edge of the mountains and then down into the lowlands, flows directly into the two districts of Yen Khanh and Nho Quan where there are row upon row of mountains; to the west, it runs along the territory of Son Tay and Hanoi; when the House of Le attacks the House of Mac, it must follow this course."(3)

Our party has also evaluated the impact of geography in the armed struggle. In many military resolutions, the party has set forth the jobs that must be performed and the shortcomings with regard to geography. "In areas which have all the necessary terrain conditions..., we must establish bases to resist the Japanese. These areas include, for example, the crescent shape mountains around central Bac Ky, the Truong Son Mountain Range and the swamps in Nam Ky."(4) Talking about military experience, this resolution also states: "There is no all-encompassing strategy (lacking knowledge of geography) for guarding against a pre-deployed attack plan of the enemy."(5) In both the resistance against the French and the resistance against the United States, we had to take geographical factors into consideration in each battle and each campaign, such as determining egress routes, and take the terrain, weather and hydrology into consideration in order to determine the influence of these factors upon the mobility of forces and equipment, insure the feasibility of combat projects, etc. In particular, the launching of projects to describe the natural, economic, political and social situations in localities as they relate to military activites in the war of resistance against the United States indicated our concern for studying military geography. During the years and months of the war of resistance, our party, upholding the nation's tradition of struggling against foreign aggression, smoothly combined the spirit of unity and closeness of old and young, men and women bound together through the feelings and duties of neighbors with their buildings, ponds, caves and streams and, depending upon the terrain, organized combat and created combat villages with strong economic and military potential within the overall battlefield deployment of the entire country.

Although geographical factors have a major influence upon the armed struggle, they never play the decisive role in war because the decisive role is played by the political and economic factors. The aggressors from the north frequently met with defeat on our soil even though our country is near China (the slopes of our country's northern mountains adjoin the slopes of the southern mountains in China and many of the rivers and streams in the northern part of our country originate in China) because these geographical conditions could not save the aggressors from their fate: they could not measure the tremendous strength of our nation, could not understand the treachery of the terrain and did not know our jungle mountains, rivers, streams, skies and offshore waters. To us, these geographical conditions can only become a strength with which to annihilate the enemy when we have a full understanding of them and know how to utilize them creatively. As a result of knowing our geographical conditions and knowing how to apply them in each specific set of circumstances, our nation inflicted a heavy defeat upon the aggressor army from the north each of the three times it reached the Bach Dang River and annihilated the aggressors each of the three times they passed Chi Lang. Many guerrilla areas in the wars of resistance against the French and the United States, even though they were located immediately next to enemy controlled areas, continued to exist and launch attacks against the enemy because we had a full knowledge of geographical conditions and improved them to our advantage. In the war of aggression in South Vietnam, the U.S. army could not make widespread use of tanks in our treacherous mountainous jungle terrain (three-fourths of our territory) which contain many swamps and flooded areas.

Thus, favorable geographic conditions only give an advantage to those who understand and know how to use them correctly; for example, those who do not know the flow of the tides in a locality might be blocked by a high tide attempting to cross a stretch of water; landing troops at such a place when the tide is out is the same as sinking one's forces and equipment in the mud; underwater obstacles that are put into position when the tide is in can easily be detected and destroyed by the enemy; a fog that conceals the activity of one side must be used at the right time; rain can be a comrade-in-arms to those who are on the offensive if they know what kind of rain it is; and large-scale operations during the rainy, flood season when the ability to overcome the effects of the weather is limited will lead to immeasurable consequences. It is not surprising that the majority of our major battles and campaigns of a decisive nature were fought during the dry season; this was a characteristic controlled by the climate, the weather. Organizing transport operations during both of these seasons along the eastern and western Truong Son military routes was an example of using climatic and weather conditions to create an advantage for ourselves in combat.

The correct viewpoint concerning the geographical factor in military activities is to not overemphasize or place sole emphasis upon geographical conditions in every set of circumstances nor to underestimate and show little regard for this factor. Both of these tendencies can have harmful consequences in the buildup of the armed forces and the conduct of the armed struggle, especially in modern warfare.

The geography usually has an influence on military activities. The extent of this influence is dependent upon the level of development of science and technology. In the initial period of the resistance against the French, our army, which consisted only of infantry troops and soldiers, could cross all kinds of difficult terrain in all kinds of weather (with the exception of typhoons and major floods), consequently, the impact of geography upon military activities was still at a low level; however, the impact was greater when we acquired modern equipment and developed additional branches and services. The geographical factor is, as everyone knows, one of the factors (the others are the political factor, the economic factor, the ideological factor, the population and so forth) that must be taken into consideration when formulating plans for waging the armed struggle, planning combat operations against aggressors and preparing battlefields for future wars; on the other hand, the possibliity that a war might be widened demands that we fully assess the military geography in specific regions and different battlefields; therefore, researching military geography in the present stage becomes an even more pressing requirement. This research involves researching the influence of the geography upon the preparations for and actual conduct of the armed struggle and upon the utilization of the various branches and services; researching the geographical position and strategic position of the country, natural conditions and natural resources, the social system and the state system, the structure and level of development of production, the composition and distribution of the population, the military strength of the country and the shortcomings and the level of preparation of economic activity to support the war; researching the influence of the geography on the various battlefields upon the conduct of campaigns, upon the combat operations of the army, etc.

The results of this research on military geography, which take the form of descriptive, analytical and integrated documents, the evaluation of the influence of the geography upon military operations, investigative reports, military maps and so forth, will have a major impact upon the performance of the new tasks and the effort to meet the new requirements of a people's war to protect the fatherland.

Research on military geography must first of all competently support the armed forces fighting within the locality and the mobile, main force military corps operating within the locality because, in every form of warfare, it is impossible to avoid at least some kind of influence exerted by the geography.

As regards protecting the land, air space and offshore waters (if any) of a locality, protecting the life and property of the people and protecting economic installations, information on military geography, the terrain, the soil, the climate, the hydrology, plant and animal life, the level of economic development, socio-political circumstances and so forth, is one of the bases used to formulate a defense plan.

In the implementation of plans for the building of battle positions of the people's war in each locality, knowledge of the geography is one of the bases for tapping the strength of natural surroundings and improving them to form an effective battle position. To build the battle position of each locality, it is first of all necessary to become the master of everything within the locality, which includes the geography. For example, in order to take advantage of the terrain and improve it to benefit ourselves, we must research and fully assess the special characteristics of each type of terrain (the mountainous jungles, the midlands, the lowlands, the seacoast and so forth); to make use of each natural resource of the country so that we can take the initiative in attacking the enemy, we must know exactly what these resources are. The purpose of fully assessing the geography is not only to take advantage of treacherous terrain and create an effective battle position from which we can annihilate the enemy, but also to improve terrains which are not treacherous in ways which insure that we can implement the principle of always creating the most effective battle position possible. Nguyen Trai was a person who understood geography and knew how to make appropriate use of the geographical conditions within each locality to win military victory. "To the general who knows how to use troops skillfully, no terrain is treacherous or difficult. Victory or defeat depend upon the general, not upon whether the terrain is treacherous. Combat on a piece of treacherous terrain is no different than two tigers fighting in a valley, the one that fights well wins, the one that does not loses..."(6) These words of a letter sent by Nguyen Trai to Phuong Chinh, a provocative Chinese pirate, showed that Nguyen Trai understood the impact of the geography and could skillfully utilize it in every circumstance.

To build a strong, solid rear area that meets the requirements of combat and production, helps to strengthen the national defense system within the locality and prepares the base for the local people's war, it is necessary to protect the rear area well. In formulating plans to protect the rear area against air attacks, amphibious landings, artillery or tank attacks, atomic weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons and so forth, it is also necessary to rely upon data on military geography regarding the characteristics of the climate, weather and hydrology, the shape of the coastline, beaches for amphibious landings, the mobility of the various types of equipment on main roads and secondary roads, the surface of the terrain, the mechanical structure of the soil, soil chemistry, etc.

The coordination of the economy with the national defense system and the national defense system with the economy in the process of building the new economy within the locality, especially in the development of systems of roads and river routes, the information system and the public health network, must make use of information on military geography because research on military geography assesses these systems in order to, on the one hand, examine the possibilities for maintaining the mobility of forces and means, the ability to command combat operations and the ability to conduct rescue operations in war and, on the other hand, examine the possibility for guiding the activities of the national economy within the locality when war touches the fields of communications, information and public health.

In addition, research on military geography has, to a certain extent, an impact upon the other efforts to build the locality, such as the deployment of the workforce, the establishment of population centers, the construction of combat clusters, the construction of district military fortresses, the construction of production installations, etc. Because, this work not only involves researching the present impact of geography upon military activities, but must also predict its impact in the future through the unceasing changes of the natural world together with the activities of society. For example, at some places along our beaches, the mainland is being increased through deposits (Kim Son, Phat Diem and Ca Mau) and the people are looking for ways to reclaim land from the sea, consequently, the land of the fatherland is increasing; at other places, land is being claimed by the sea (Van Ly) and the people must build dikes to retain their land; these actions cause our country's diverse shoreline to become increasingly complex and have a significant impact upon both economic and military activities within the locality.

However, research on military geography in the recent past has only been designed to meet the immediate requirements of individual battles and campaigns and has only been primarily concerned with the impact of the weather and the terrain upon military activities instead of fully researching the various factors of geography. This is because in the war of liberation, we had to fight an enemy that was already in our country in order to win back our entire territory; our forces developed from large to small, from weak to strong and we had to build our forces while fighting, consequently, we were unable to fully research military geography. Today, in the war to protect the fatherland, we must fight a foreign enemy under circumstances in which we have control of the entire country, have the strength of socialism and have the time needed to prepare our forces and build battle positions, consequently, we are able to research military geography in a comprehensive manner from the very outset. At present, research on military geography is even more necessary because:

Our organization and equipment have undergone many changes and our technical elements are growing by leaps and bounds in both quantity and quality; therefore, the impact of the geography upon armed activities within each locality as well as throughout the country will be greater and much more complex.

The Chinese expansionary reactionaries are our immediate and extremely dangerous enemy; their mainland and offshore waters adjoin ours and they have long been scheming to sabotage and commit aggression against our country; in the recent past, they were able to learn something about our military geography, consequently, research on military geography also has the purpose of finding ways to prevent the enemy from using this knowledge to harm us.

FOOTNOTES

1. The natural environment (the land, sea and air) includes the mountains, rivers, streams, ocean, forests, climate and so forth together with cropland, roads, bridges, canals, ditches, architectural projects, population centers and so forth and is called the geographical environment (also called natural conditions--M.S.).

2. Engels: "Selected Military Theses," Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1961, Book III, p 53.

3. "Dai Nam nhat thong chi," Social Sciences Publishing House, 1971, Book XIV, Volume III, p 230.

4. "The Military Resolutions of the Party, 1930-1960," Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, 1959, p 49.

5. Ibid., p 67.

6. Nguyen Trai: "Complete Works," Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, p 93.

7809
CSO: 4209

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES: FLATTERY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 51-53

[Article by Nguyen Trung Thuc]

[Text] Elenora, Marx's favorite daughter, once asked him: "Father, what is the most abhorrent habit?" Without a moment's hesitation, Marx replied: "The habit of flattering others." Marx was not alone in this view, it has been shared by every genuine person since antiquity. Czar Peter the First of Russia often said: "I would rather have a brazen enemy than some deceitful flatterer." The democrat August Bebel called flatterers "persons who only know how to wave their tails at their masters."

Why is the habit of flattering others so despised by people?

The manifestations of this habit are very numerous. The one that is most universal and most commonly encountered is to give a person verbal praise in an excessive and sometimes demeaning manner for the purpose of seeking personal gain. In old societies, the persons whom flatterers praised to excess were the wealthy and the powerful in society. In our society, this flattery is directed toward those who hold positions and have authority. Are you the manager in charge of someone who is a flatterer? If so, you immediately become a "perfect, faultless" person. Your every word and action becomes a model. If you are long-winded in the speeches you make, if these speeches are devoid of information, the flatterer will tell you you were profound and interesting, that the ideas you presented were scientific, were instructive and caused everyone to "see the light." If you speak in an unclear fashion, mumble and hesitate so that no one understands what you are saying, the flatterer will tell you that you spoke in a concise, interesting and easily understood manner. If you are rude, the flatterer will tell you that you are stern as a leader should be. If you are weak and hesitating, he will say that you are subtle and generous. If you dress in an elegant and refined fashion, he will say that you are dressed neatly; if you are slovenly and untidy, he will say that you are simple, frugal... There are all sorts of flattery. Your strongpoints and strengths will be inflated by the flatterer to the " nth" degree; your shortcomings and weaknesses are "magically" turned by the flatterer into things that are right and good.

Another type of flattery consists of the flatterer making use of accepted behavior and actions in addition to words. Ordinarily, the flatterer is humble before and kowtows to the person whom he feels the need to flatter. Are you the manager in charge of such a person? If so, when he needs you and you indifferently extend your hand to shake his, the flatterer will grasp your right hand in both of his, his eyes will sparkle, he will bow his head and shoulders slightly, slightly bend his knees and greet you and then proceed to deceive you with flattering words. The behavior and actions of the flatterer are sometimes open and bold and sometimes secretive and sophisticated; you must closely observe and analyze his behavior and actions in order to perceive their full meaning.

But these are not the only forms of flattery, there is another and even more subtle form. The persons who practice this form of flattery do not use words, behavior or actions, but material things to win the favor of the persons whom they feel they must flatter. If you are the target of a flatterer's attention, you will somehow receive "special gifts" from him; sometimes they might be several kilograms of glutinous rice or a few kilograms of fragrant rice; sometimes they might be a kilogram of Hung Yen longen or a dozen Nam Bo mangoes... There is a gift for every season. If the flatterer is under your authority and also holds a small amount of authority himself--as an office chief or department head, for example--his actions become much more diverse. He will offer money belonging to the state or the collective to flatter you. He will know your desires and tastes very well. He will also know to which standard you are entitled and what you want over and above this standard. He will give you that for which you yearn. Do you want to have your house painted or build a kitchen? Do you want your eldest son to work in Hanoi after he graduates or your youngest child to attend a nearby school? Simply say what you want. The flatterer will try to meet your need, even if it means violating principles. Why does he flatter you in the first place? He does so to win your favor. He does so to insure that you will "take care of" him. He does so to insure that you will quickly promote him, raise his salary or do him another kind of "favor." Flattery is nothing more than the pursuit of illegitimate personal interests.

Flatterers usually are persons who often flatter one person while speaking poorly of others. For this reason, an ancient folk proverb calls them: "Those who toady to some and revile others." Once they have flattered you, they look for persons whom you do not like and speak poorly of them. One must employ the "art of divination" and make the comparison between what they say about you and those whom you do not like in order for their flattery to be of value. They will call you intelligent, urbane, generous and so forth and call those whom you do not like stupid, uncultured and narrowminded.

It is insufficient to state that flatterers only flatter their superiors. They frequently flatter persons on their own level or levels below them. They do this shortly before it is time to evaluate persons for raises, elect a new party committee, obtain the opinions of the masses on the promotion of cadres and so forth. All of these are important matters. Flatterers have a very keen sense that opportunities await them at such times. They know full well that in order to be elected to the party committee they must have the confidence of the majority of party members, that in order to receive a salary increase quickly, they must have the support of the masses. Winning the confidence of the upper echelon is not enough. So, they "launch a campaign" to win the confidence of everyone and look for every way to win the support of the masses.

It is necessary to distinguish flattery from respect. We cannot deny that true respect is frequently seen in the relationships between persons. Not all forms of praise, respect, gifts or help are forms of flattery. We cannot be so indiscriminate or shallow. In life, genuine respect for one another, love and support for one another, concern, gifts and help for one another are ordinary and necessary. These are expressions of true respect, are very beautiful aspects of our nation's ethical tradition. We only criticize flattery that hides behind respect and love. Because, such flattery is deception. In actuality, flatterers usually hide behind the label of respect and love when flattering others; therefore, they easily deceive many people. They do not flatter you because they respect or love you. Once you have ceased to be important to them or if you lose you position, they will immediately become indifferent toward you; their attitude toward you might even take a 180 degree turn.

Flattery causes more than a small amount of harm and has even led to serious consequences. To begin with, it causes the flatterer to lose all his good qualities, all his dignity and become a deviant, degenerate person who is held in contempt by everyone. It causes the person being flattered to not evaluate himself correctly, become subjective and self-satisfied and easily make mistakes and commit shortcomings. It distorts the awarness of the person being flattered. If this person being flattered is a leadership or management cadre, the flattery might have a harmful effect upon work involving others. For example, the failure to properly evaluate the corps of cadres under one's management, the failure to utilize good persons, allowing bad persons to abuse their authority, the failure to uphold the cadre policy... Flattery is one of the causes of the loss of internal unity, creates divisions and factions and weakens the organization.

Flattering others and liking to be flattered are two sides of the same coin. Flatterers and those who like to be flattered exist side by side. People flatter others because there are persons who like to be flattered. Persons like to be flattered because there are flatterers. The existence of the two phenomena of flattering others and liking to be flattered prove that we have not done a good job of improving ourselves, that the practice of self-criticism and criticism has not been intensified within the organizations of the party, government and the masses or within the economic organizations and other mass organizations. Everyone will admit to one shortcoming or another, but few persons are brave enough to admit to being a flatterer or liking to be flattered. The same holds true when criticizing others, as if we find it difficult to say, when criticizing a comrade or friend, that he or she is a flatterer or likes to be flattered.

To limit the habit of flattery, we must further intensify the practice of self-criticism and criticism; we must generate widespread public opinion to denounce the habits of being a flatterer and liking to be flattered. The organizations of the party and the government, the mass organizations, the economic organizations and the other organizations of the masses must take appropriate disciplinary action against flatterers and those who like to be flattered.

7809
CSO: 4209

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "POST-VIETNAM" WORLD SITUATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 54-59

[Article by Van Quang]

[Text] In the decisive test of strength between the people of Vietnam and the U.S. imperialists, the total victory won by our people further weakened the position of U.S. imperialism at home and throughout the world and worsened the general crisis of capitalism, thereby creating favorable conditions for the socialist countries and the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to develop strongly. Le Duan said: "Together with the rapid and comprehensive growth of the Soviet Union and the socialist system, of the national independence movement and the world workers' movement, the victory of Vietnam has changed the balance of power and ushered in a new stage in the world situation."(1) World opinion calls this new stage the "post-Vietnam period" and maintains that this period is continuing, that it has not, as the U.S. imperialists have proclaimed, ended. Since the mid-1970's, many profound, unprecedented changes have rapidly and continuously occurred in the world, thereby proving that the world has entered the "post-Vietnam period," a period that differs from the post-World War II period.

In recent years, the three revolutionary currents in the world have developed more uniformly and strongly than at any time since World War II. The world socialist system has rapidly grown in every respect. Its base has been strengthened and widened to four continents: Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Together with the emergence of many more countries that are following the socialist path, the building of the material and technical bases of communism in the Soviet Union has been accelerated and the building of socialism and developed socialism in many other socialist countries has recorded numerous achievements.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation among the socialist countries is a firm guarantee of the comprehensive development of each country and of the entire socialist system. Applying the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and perfecting the socialist production relations, the socialist countries have developed their economies in a stable manner and at a more rapid rate than the imperialist countries, thereby creating the capability to overcome difficulties and resolve major problems faced in the course of their development. The superior nature of the socialist economy shines ever more brightly against the background of the serious economic crisis of the capitalist world.(2) In terms of national defense, the socialist countries have strengthened their superiority in conventional forces and achieved a balance in strategic forces with the imperialist countries. The influence of socialism has been expanded by the socialist community's adoption of a correct policy of supporting and assisting the struggle by the peoples of all countries for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

With a combined strength far superior to the powers of imperialism, the world socialist system is having a strong and decisive impact upon the development of mankind. The Soviet Union is stronger than the United States and has put an end to U.S. superiority in many areas, thereby showing itself even more to be the pillar of the world revolution and world peace. The Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union has increasingly pursued an offensive strategy in the interests of the world revolution and world peace. Over the past 5 years, the victory of the revolution in many countries, especially in countries struggling against the cruelest intervention by the imperialist and international reactionary powers (such as the three countries in Indochina, Afghanistan and so forth) has been closely linked to the tremendous support and assistance of the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Soviet Union has made important contributions to the maintenance of peace and the relaxation of international tensions.

Inspired by the victory of the Vietnamese in their war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, the national independence and national liberation movement has entered a new stage of development. It has continuously won many large victories, even in strategic areas of "vital" importance and in the "backyard" of the U.S. imperialists (such as Iran, Nicaragua and so forth). With the victory of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa, old style colonialism virtually collapsed. Neo-colonialism--the final form of domination by imperialism over the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America--entered a crisis in the 1950's and is now seriously bankrupt.

The victories of the people of the Seychelles and Grenada prove that nations enslaved by imperialism, even sparsely populated island nations, are fully capable today of winning and protecting their independence and freedom.

The heavy exploitation by imperialism, the action taken by the imperialist countries to place the consequences of their economic crisis upon the heads of the developing countries and the failure of the negotiations between these countries and the imperialist countries are strongly stimulating the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neo-colonialism to protect and consolidate their political independence, win economic independence, establish a new world economic order of equality and mutual benefit and protect world peace. In keeping with these guidelines, the movement of non-aligned countries has constantly made steady progress from the Colombo High Level Conference in 1976 to the Havana High Level Conference in 1979, despite encountering numerous difficulties and complications.

On the other hand, with socialism having grown and become a strong system, many independent nationalist countries have selected the path of advancing to socialism. Today, national independence is closely linked to socialism, this is the inevitable trend of development of history.

In the "post-Vietnam" period, the struggle of the working class and laboring people in the capitalist countries has developed with increasing strength and unprecedented intensity. The present serious economic crisis of the capitalist system put an end to the stage in which the monopolistic capitalists used their high rate of economic growth to suppress the class struggle at home. Both manual and mental laborers alike are rallying increasingly widespread forces and struggling on a large scale and in a variety of ways against the policy of the ruling circles to put the burden of the economic crisis, inflation and unemployment upon the working people, intensify the arms race and threaten the peace and independence of all nations. This struggle led to the collapse of long-standing fascist regimes in a number of countries (such as Portugal and Spain) and to the crisis of the bourgeois governments in many countries. In the face of the tremendous victories of the world revolution and the sharp social antagonisms within the capitalist countries, democratic socialism and the other reformist trends have become further bankrupt and many communist parties have strengthened their political position, thereby showing themselves to be the leaders and to be in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle within the stronghold of imperialist capitalism.

Imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is mired in a comprehensive, profound and inescapable crisis. In the 1950's and the 1960's, the economy of the imperialist countries reached its highest stage of development: industrial production had increased four-fold compared to previous years. This was due to the following factors: the scientific-technological revolution, the rapid shift to state monopolistic capitalism and the plundering, at cheap prices, of four times as much fuel and raw materials within the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the 1970's, imperialism no longer enjoyed this temporary prosperity. The U.S. imperialists and the other imperialist countries fell into a state of comprehensive weakness, both at home and abroad. The weakness and crisis of the United States, the ringleader of the imperialists, is one of the characteristics of the "post-Vietnam period." In the capitalist world, the 1973-1974 oil crisis rapidly led to the 1974-1975 economic crisis, the largest crisis since World War II. This economic crisis, which was serious in nature, marked a new, structural crisis of imperialism for which there are no remedies. The production of the imperialist countries, which had developed to such a large scale in the 1950's and 1960's, has fallen into very sharp antagonism with the increasingly limited purchasing power of the working people at home. At the same time, a new and sharp antagonism has emerged between very large-scale production and sources of raw materials and fuel that are constantly declining and difficult to obtain. The manifestions of these antagonisms are the "surplus" production crisis in conjunction with serious inflation and unemployment and the energy and raw materials crisis, which is occurring at the same time as the market and financial crisis. These crises have worsened the political, social and ideological crises within the imperialist countries.

The scientific-technological revolution and the intervention in and regulation of the economy by the monopolistic capitalist state are no longer as effective as they once were and cannot rescue imperialism from its present quagmire. The struggle of the developing countries to produce and export petroleum and the surging movement against U.S. imperialism in Iran, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East have worsened the energy crisis in the capitalist countries. At present, at the start of the 1980's the U.S. economy is in another "decline" and western economists predict that the new economic crisis of the developed capitalist countries will be worse than the 1974-1975 crisis.

The antagonisms among the imperialist countries have become deeper compared to the stage during which the U.S. imperialists were stronger than all of the other imperialist countries combined, stronger economically, financially and militarily and occupied the position as the only center within the world capitalist economy. When the United States became bogged down and defeated in the war of aggression in Vietnam, it created the opportunity for the countries of western Europe and Japan to strongly compete with the United States. At present, although the U.S. imperialists are stronger militarily, they are weaken economically and financially than all of the other imperialist countries combined. In the 1970's, three imperialist economic and financial centers formed: the United States, western Europe and Japan, and competition among them has become increasingly sharp. The imperialist countries are looking for ways to reconcile the antagonisms that exist among themselves in order to work together to overcome the mounting difficulties they face in every area and counter-attack the world revolutionary movement. However, they continue to wage commercial, monetary and investment "wars" against one another and continue to have disputes over sources of raw materials and fuel.

Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the reactionary clique within Chinese ruling circles are collaborating to oppose the revolutionary movement and world peace, but they have become increasingly weak and stalmated. Following their defeat in Vietnam and in the face of towering difficulties at home and the strong development of and repeated attacks by the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, the U.S. imperialists are making every effort to rally the imperialist and reactionary forces and stage counter-attacks in a vain attempt to maintain their remaining positions.

They are trying to strengthen the U.S.-western Europe-Japan alliance, especially strengthen their collaboration in every area, including military collaboration, with the reactionary clique within Chinese ruling circles. They have intensified the arms race and pursued a policy of devisiveness and deception in conjunction with subversive activities, threatening war and unleashing wars. They have persuaded the countries of western Europe and Japan to increase their military expenditures and have exerted pressure upon the countries of NATO through the decision to deploy the first medium-range missile with a nuclear warhead in western Europe. They have used the Afghanistan issue to resurrect the "cold war" with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, strengthen their military forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and oppose the movement for national independence and progress in southern Asia, western Asia and the Middle East. They have made every effort to build the U.S.-Japan-China alliance and persuaded the countries of ASEAN to oppose the revolution in the three countries of Indochina. They have stiffened their opposition to Cuba and the revolutionary movement in Central America and the Caribbean.

The reactionary clique in Beijing has long had the ambition of expanding into Southeast Asia and becoming the ruler of the world. Their desire for hegemony is very large but their capabilities are limited and they have run up against the strong development of the world revolution. They are collaborating with the imperialist countries to oppose the world revolutionary movement and world peace in the hope that the imperialist countries will help them achieve the "four modernizations" in a vain attempt to rapidly become a firstrate super power and carry out great nation expansionism and big country hegemony.

The assembling of forces between the Beijing reactionary clique and imperialism is becoming a major threat to the people of the world. It has been and might continue to pose difficulties and problems to the forces of revolution and progress at one place or another. However, it is an alliance of forces that are in a weak and stagnated position. The U.S. imperialists were unable to use their military forces to rescue the shah in Iran or the dictator Samosa in Nicaragua; their military adventure to rescue the "hostages" in Iran met with shameful defeat. The Beijing reactionaries were unable to rescue Pol Pot in Kampuchea and met with heavy defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam. Neither Washington nor Beijing have been able to prevent the development of the Afghanistan revolution. The separate Egyptian-Israeli solution has not divided or weakened the struggle of the Palestinian Arabs and the people of the Middle East against the U.S. imperialists. Since the end of the 1973-1974 petroleum crisis, the economy has no longer been an exclusive weapon in the hands of the imperialist countries and they can no longer effectively use their economic weapon as they once did to oppose the USSR, Vietnam, Iran and so forth.

The Beijing reactionary clique has revealed itself to be a traitor to the revolutionary cause of the people of China as well as the peoples of all countries. As a result, they face tremendous economic, political and social difficulties at home. They cannot reconcile the antagonisms between the masses and themselves and continue to experience internal power struggles. In the world, they cannot disguise themselves as revolutionaries in order to deceive and divide the revolutionary movement as they did in the 1950's and 1960's.

The collaboration between U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism is collaboration between forces that have many opposite ambitions. Both sides want to be the ruler of the world and although their strategic interests converge at points, they are increasingly in conflict with each other. They are united in their opposition against the Soviet Union and the world revolution but each side wants to have the other side oppose the Soviet Union in a vain attempt to stand outside and benefit from this struggle. They might intensify their collaboration but this collaboration has its limits and cannot impede the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries are collaborating with one another with a view toward undermining the process of relaxing international tensions and opposing the peace and security of other nations. However, in view of the fact that the balance of power in the world today is increasingly in the favor of the three revolutionary currents and not in the favor of the imperialists and reactionaries, the forces of revolution and peace are becoming increasingly able to limit and defeat the bellicose policy of the imperialist powers and the international reactionaries and repulse the threat of a new world war. The U.S. imperialists cannot revive the "cold war" to the level of the 1950's when the United States was still the strongest imperialist and had a superiority in nuclear forces over the USSR. During those years, the United States pursued the arms race and waged the "cold war" with a view toward weakening the USSR and the newly established world socialist system, opposing the strongly surging national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, winning over the colonies of Great Britain and France and establishing its control over western Europe and Japan; however, the United States failed to block the growth of the USSR and the world socialist system. At present, because it is weaker than the USSR, the United States is reviving the "cold war" against the Soviet Union but must still maintain detente with the Soviet Union to a certain degree; at the same time, the policy of the U.S. imperialists of opposing the national independence movement has exacerbated the antagonisms between themselves and the independent nationalist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The policy of the United States to create tensions in the world and re-establish U.S. control over western Europe and Japan has exacerbated the antagonisms between the United States and western Europe and Japan.(3)

Over the past 5 years, the strength and the offensive position of the three revolutionary currents and the forces struggling for peace have grown rapidly. The trend toward socialism has been strengthened, thereby strongly stimulating the struggle to determine "who defeats whom" between socialism and capitalism on a worldwide scale. Imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, is deeply mired in a comprehensive, pervasive and deep crisis. The collaboration between imperialism and the Beijing reactionary clique has caused the struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between the forces of peace and warmongering powers to be a very violent struggle. However, the strong trend of development of the revolutionary and peace movement of the world in the "post-Vietnam period" is irreversible. The struggle of the peoples of all countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism might encounter many difficulties and problems but will surely win larger victories. Unable to change the iron law of our times, imperialism and Chinese expansionism have suffered heavy defeats and cannot avoid total defeat.

FOOTNOTES

1. Address by Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, at the ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party (3 February 1980).

2. During the period from 1976 to 1979, the annual rate of industrial development of the socialist countries that are members of CEMA was nearly 6 percent, double the rate of the developed capitalist countries. The percentage of world industrial output produced by the socialist countries within CEMA increased from 18 percent in 1950 to its present level of 34 percent.

3. Recently, many countries in the West only gave limited support to "punitive" measures against the Soviet Union and Iran; France and West Germany reopened their dialogue with the Soviet Union.

7809
CSO: 4209

U.S.-CHINESE COLLUSION, A THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

OW081355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5,8,9 Nov 80

[Article by Minh Quang in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 60-65--translation of Hanoi Domestic version previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 220, 12 Nov 80 pp K1-K6]

[Text] The imperialists and international reactionaries are seeking every method to counterattack, create tension and oppose socialism, national independence, revolution, peace and detente all over the world, especially in Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Near and Middle East. Due to this very dangerous counterattack, the world is now facing the threat of cold and hot war from the Washington warmongers and Chinese reactionaries.

The U.S. imperialist chieftain and Chinese chauvinist reactionary clique are coordinating their efforts to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries as well as the world revolutionary movement. The collusion between the United States, China, Western Europe and Japan, and particularly between the United States and the PRC, is threatening world peace and security. This collusion is aimed at weakening the three revolutionary currents and restoring the position and balance that the imperialists lost after the U.S. debacle in Vietnam and Indochina and after the repeated successes of the revolutions in Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Indochina.

Political collusions: With the 1972 Shanghai joint communique between the United States and China, the two countries reached an agreement on the Vietnam issue. China recognized U.S. presence in Vietnam in exchange for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Taiwan, acknowledged the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and so forth. This means that China recognized a U.S. military presence in Asia.

Since them, the imperialist forces and world capitalism have regarded China not only as their customer but also as belonging to their political camp. They have all stood even closer on international problems of primary importance, harmoniously coordinated their actions at the United Nations and acting unanimously against the Soviet Union and the socialist system. China has recognized the expanded solution for Egypt and Israel. China and the United States have the same views on undermining the solidarity and friendship of the three Indochinese countries and sabotaging the Afghan revolution and so forth.

In his visit to China in August 1979, U.S. Vice President Mondale stated: Any country that wants to weaken or isolate China runs counter to U.S. interests. Washington is resolutely united with the PRC in developing mutual strategic interests.

China Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin's recent U.S. visit reveals that the United States and China have the same viewpoint on urgent international problems, including those of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indochina and the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The atmosphere of the Sino-U.S. talks during this visit was described as the most friendly, cooperative, sincere, agreeable and informal talks between Chinese and U.S. leaders in the past decade. Both sides held that their unity of views was very meaningful and satisfactory.

Economic relations: Since early 1972, the Chinese leaders have visited more than 50 countries and met with the heads of nearly 40 states. Economic relations between China and the capitalist imperialist states have developed remarkably. According to official figures, China's foreign trade value in 1978 increased by 30 percent, reaching RMB 35.5 billion and increased by 3.2 percent in the first 6 months of 1979 as compared with the same period the previous year.

China has signed agreements or is negociating with other countries on borrowing nearly $30 billion with which to purchase industrial equipment and patterns. The U.S. monopolists and Western states are making every effort to infiltrate China economically, even to building joint enterprises with the participation of foreign capitalists.

China has colluded with U.S. businessmen and approved bills aimed at encouraging foreign capitalists to invest, insuring important profits for them.

The United States has made some concessions in economy and trade to provide conditions for China to receive U.S. industrial equipment. It has also granted economic favors to China, signed documents with China which place it under U.S. laws regarding U.S. assistance to foreign countries, ranked China among its friendly countries and permitted the export of technical specifications and paramilitary equipment to it.

In August 1979, Chinese Vice Premier Yu Qiuli told Japan's representative in Beijing that China welcomes all investments by foreign capitalists in its industrial enterprises.

Economic cooperation between China and Western Europe has also developed. China will sign contracts with 18 French banks to borrow money in the form of goods amounting to $7 billion. Italy is ready to lend $1 billion to China and Britain $1.2 billion.

It is clear that the Beijing rulers have made frantic efforts to expand China's economic and commercial cooperation with the capitalist countries, hoping that their technical and financial aid will help consolidate China's military and economic potential in order to turn comprehensively underdeveloped China into a country with a developed economy and national defense and to make their hegemonistic dream come true.

The political and economic collusion between China and capitalist countries has, of course, led to military collusion between them. Although there have been no official treaties or documents, this military collusion really exists and has gone through two stages:

1. Before 1980, China made frantic efforts to look for allies, calling for the setting up of an alliance against the Soviet Union and the socialist system. Before visiting the United States, Japan and Western Europe, Beijing's top leaders, including Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, shouted for the establishment of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing-Western Europe axis to oppose the Soviet Union and the socialist system, making a fuss about the so-called Soviet threat and creating tension between the NATO and Warsaw blocs. Hua Guofeng has striven to persuade Western states to believe that a war between the West and the East is inevitable and can be postponed only if there is a coordinated political, economic and ideological struggle against the Soviet Union; and he has stressed the need to take expanded preventive measures in the military field and so forth.

The United States and China have coordinated their military actions in Southeast Asia. China has made extensive efforts to supply the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with equipment and weapons to oppose and undermine the Kampuchean revolution. Meanwhile, Americans have continued to enter Thailand. They include officers and troops of the U.S. land, air and naval forces in civilian clothes and a large number of CIA experts, such as (Rosenberst) and Col (Allen Williamson). The Utapao and Sattahip airbases in southern Thailand have received logistics and combat support experts from the U.S. Air Force to prepare for the reception of a B-52 wing.

China has coordinated with the United States to fabricate the so-called Vietnamese threat against Thailand in order to send weapons en masse to this country and prepare a military intervention in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, the imperialist capitalist countries have used the humanitarian aid label to give supplies to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

China's aggression against Vietnam's northern border provinces was started only after the United States had given the green light. During this aggression, China received U.S. intelligence information through a U.S. monitoring satellite over Vietnam.

In South Asia, the United States and China have acted unanimously against the Soviet Union and on the Afghan problem. They have poured weapons into Pakistan and trained rebels on Pakistani soil to infiltrate Afghanistan and undermine its revolution.

In other areas, the United States and China have joined in giving military aid to the UNITA clique in opposing the Angolan revolution and in assisting Somalia in opposing the Ethiopian revolution. In addition, with U.S. assistance, the wellknown reactionaries, such as Pinochet in Chile, Mobutu and others have established diplomatic relations with China.

In 1978 and 1979, relying on the imperialist states to modernize its equipment, China invited many high-ranking officers from Japan and West Germany for a visit. China also sent many military delegations to Western Europe and Japan to place goods' orders and purchase weapons.

Encouraged by the United States, Western countries have sold to China the technical plans for the British B aircraft engine, Japanese sea rescue and patrol planes, US-1 and Super Frelon helicopters; permitted China to produce French Mirage aircraft and signed a contract with it to manufacture West German S-105 helicopters [names, designations as heard].

In 1978, China purchased $5 billion worth of weapons. It is estimated that by 1985, the volume of goods purchased by China from foreign countries will reach $20 billion.

In his European tour in late 1978, Hua Guofeng requested industrial military organizations in Western Europe to participate in modernizing China's armed forces. The United States has agreed to cooperate with China in the fields of space technology and national information and liaison, in building plants for assembling military equipment and machines and in developing China's military industries.

The program for increasing China's economic and national defense potentialities has been mapped out for the 1978-1985 initial period. Since U.S. Vice President Mondale's China visit in June 1979, China has purchased U.S. paramilitary equipment.

2. The stage after January 1980: After U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's China visit in January 1980, the United States unexpectedly shifted from a prudent policy in its relations with China to a true collusion with it. Brown avoided speaking of an alliance with China but mentioned only common interests and bilateral actions. Nevertheless, the United States has really colluded with China, not only politically and economically but also militarily to oppose the Soviet Union and the socialist community. During his visit to China, Brown met with all the Chinese high-ranking cadres, attended military exercises and visited China's air and naval bases. This visit has paved the way for the establishment of Sino-U.S. technical relations. Brown reaffirmed U.S. readiness to supply China with sophisticated technology necessary for its economic modernization.

The United States has lent $2 billion to China and allowed it to use the Landsat satellite for the drawing of agrohydrographic maps and land management. This is also closely related to China's national defense technology.

The United States has agreed to supply China with C-130 cargo planes, armed helicopters, military vehicles, radar, military information means and so forth. This clearly reveals U.S. designs as noted by former Secretary of State Vance in his April 1980 report to the U.S. Congress on the Carter administration's foreign policy: Our objective in this arms supply is to maintain our security and not to seek profits. Of course, this objective is related both to the so-called security and seeking of profits.

At present, more than 60 Chinese delegations are sent to the United States every month. Vice Premier Geng Biao, in charge of inspecting China's armed forces and arms production, signed many new agreements with the United States during his U.S. visit in June 1980. Most recently, Carter and Hua Guofeng met in Japan and reached a secret agreement on strengthening China militarily, as revealed in the following statement: There is a basic agreement between the United States and China on strategic prospects.

In brief, U.S.-PRC collusion has been substantially expanded and there is truly an alliance against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, other socialist countries, the progressive regimes in developing countries and world peace and detente.

The military collusion between China and the United States has really existed for a long time. U.S. Assistant Secretary Holbrooke admitted: First of all, there is always the aspect of security in our relations with China. After Kissinger's first trip to Beijing in July 1971, the security problem has continually been the substance of our conversation with China.

Since the normalization of the Sino-U.S. relations, along with the development of their political relations and economic cooperation, their joint military actions have also developed in scope and quality, from the point of being cautious to a true military cooperation in the full meaning of the term. Their collusion is not limited to a technical exchange and the supply of military and paramilitary means. It is also related to both countries' national defense as admitted by Brown: Now, we have expanded normalization to relations between the two countries' national defense organs.

In an interview with an AFP correspondent on 14 April 1980, Deng Xiaoping said: The normalization of relations with the United States is an important strategic decision. It is neither a tactical action nor an interest-seeking, limited maneuver.

The Beijing leaders' line clearly reveals their perfidious scheme to depend on their anti-Soviet policy to stand closer to the United States and other imperialist states, in the hope of winning U.S. assistance in turning China into a power and of realizing their hegemonist ambitions. The United States has decided to play the China card in order to safeguard its influence and interests in Asia, which it describes as the most vital economic area in the world, and to weaken the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement.

The imperialist and capitalist forces have fervidly played the China card in an attempt to draw China, with its nearly one billion population, into the capitalist economic orbit and create a world balance of forces favorable to them. Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda stressed this in July 1979: Western states should concretely assist China in its modernization program to draw it into the capitalist economic orbit and rule out the possibility of a Soviet-Chinese rapprochement.

Obviously, it is not for profit seeking purposes that capitalist states have lent $30 billion to China. Here, Lenin's saying on the consequences of chauvinistic socialism has a greater meaning: Social chauvinism is perfect opportunism. It is mature to openly and deliberately ally with the bourgeoisie and its staff network.

In their collusion, both the United States and China are unanimously seeking to restrict the influence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the world. They want to set up a U.S.-Western Europe-Japan-China axis to counterattack the world's revolutionary and peace forces.

U.S.-PRC collusion, a true alliance, has been gradually formed since the 1972 Shanghai meeting. It can further develop in the 80's and constitutes a dangerous threat to the world people, even the American and Chinese peoples.

First of all, the United States and China can draw on the experience of the events in Kampuchea and Afghanistan to cope with revolutionary movements in other areas. They can even take joint action and counterattack in areas that are advantageous to them.

The United States and other imperialist countries can sell more arms and technical equipment to China and supply it with experts, advisors and trainers. Regarding intelligence matters, they can supply information, trade information and coordinate with it in communications operations. They can also coordinate with it in military exercises and may sign a number of official or secret agreements.

After weighing the pros and cons, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their collusion with China for the sake of their interests. However, the speed and efficiency of this collusion still depend on many factors, such as the Chinese people's struggle, the Beijing rulers' position and the opposition by the revolutionary and peace forces in the world. This collusion is, by nature, unsteady because both the aggressors and expansionists unanimously oppose the Soviet Union and the socialist system while taking advantage of each other to achieve their own designs. In fact, the United States wants to turn China into a regional power, one of its accomplices to protect its interests, a colossal and uncompromising assault soldier, a country economically weak but having a vast army. Meanwhile, Beijing wants the United States to oppose the Soviet Union so that it can reap some benefits. Beijing also wants to shift the main material burden of opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the United States and other capitalist countries.

Still underdeveloped and economically and militarily weak, China is compelled to stand in an unequal position, in the rank of an inferior and a henchman of the imperialists. It must make concessions to them in every respect, thus hurting the Chinese people's self-respect. As a result, the Beijing leaders have to face more internal difficulties.

Despite its collusion with China, the United States does not want it to become a dangerous adversary. It has to weigh the pros and cons before pouring money into a big country like China where the political situation is unstable. As observed by Kissinger, there will be a day when China betrays the United States easily because it can stand firm on it own feet. This is a collusion between hegemonists in their dispute for interests. They are taking advantage of each other and cooperating with each other while standing on guard. They are colluding with each other while opposing each other. This is a periodic alliance, a type of alliance between the nationalists and communists against Japan in World War II. This is a pragmatic, traditional alliance in ancient China, an alliance with the distant enemy to hit the near enemy.

The U.S.-PRC collusion and the alliance between China and other reactionary imperialists are very dangerous. This is a great danger to the world nations. This devilish alliance may lead to a war, conflict and to a gross interference in other countries' internal affairs.

Although they are allied and colluding with each other in the political, economic and military sphere, they are striving to deceive others by covering up their collusion under an antihegemonist slogan and under the label of mutual cooperation. Taking joint actions when their interests are not contradictory, they are seeking all ways to undermine the solidarity of socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the unity of nonaligned states, to oppose the detente between the West and the East and to threaten world peace. Therefore, the peace-loving people in the world must resolutely oppose this devilish alliance, expose the bellicose, reactionary and ambitious nature of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and of the U.S. imperialists and foil all their schemes and moves.

U.S IMPERIALISM IN A NEW STAGE OF STRATEGIC DECLINE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 66-70

[Article by Thanh Tin]

[Text] Imperialism enters the new decade facing towering difficulties, frustrations and heavy defeats.

The new strategic decline of U.S. imperialism, the stronghold of all the imperialist forces and international reactionaries, is the most significant characteristic of the present world situation.

Too Many Flashing Signals!

In the first year of the new decade, a year in which a U.S. presidential election will be held, the Carter administration finds itself mired in crisis. Under the title "The Decline of the Giant," issue number 33 of the German Federal Republic journal THE MIRROR, reflecting the opinions of the important daily newspapers of the United States in July 1980, discussed the decline of the U.S. economy. "While the entire nation is agitated over the Billy-gate affair and the ineffectiveness of President Carter, the key industrial sectors of the United States have collapsed and the entire U.S. economy has fallen into a decline that is difficult to control... Most serious has been the collapse of the automobile industry, which has put some 300,000 workers out of work and closed nearly 30 factories..."

To the Americans, the highly developed society and the prosperity of the last several decades have become a dim past. Now, they must accept reductions in their real incomes year after year. Month after month they feel frustration over new news of inflation (which now stands at 14.3 percent) or unemployment (8.2 million). Unemployment has forced many persons to seek humanitarian aid in the streets: they are begging to support themselves and their families. Henry Ro-so-xki [Vietnamese phonetics], a professor of economics at Harvard University, said: "At the start of this century, the United States, which met all the highest standards of comparison 10 or 20 years ago, has become a country of irreconcilable antagonisms."

The White House has also been powerless and defeated in the field of foreign affairs. The "punitive" measures loudly announced by President Carter concerning the Afghanistan issue punished the very ones who proposed them, as the Afghanistan revolution continued to move steadily forward. Carter met with bitter defeat in the military scheme to free the Americans being held in Teheran, thereby intensifying the anti-U.S. movement of Iran and the entire Islamic world. Despite the two-sided tricks of the United States to win it over while threatening it, the revolutionary movement in Central America and South America has developed very strongly; Nicaragua has firmly protected the historic victory won in the past year, determined to follow the trend of our times by maintaining close ties with the genuine socialist countries. The patriotic movement in Salvador against the reactionary authorities supported by the United States is a very strong movement and is in a period of direct revolution filled with prospects. The revolutionary and progressive forces in Bolivia drew together and established an opposition government at a location within Bolivia itself immediately following the coup d'etat by the counter-revolutionaries. The revolutionary forces in Peru, Guatemala, Brazil and so forth are inspired by the intense revolutionary spirit on that continent. Many countries in the Caribbean have won their national independence under the strong impact of the Cuban revolution. In Africa, the United States has failed to stop the steady advance by countries toward socialism and met with heavy defeat in its attempt to use the traitorous authorities in Cairo to win the support of the Arab countries in a vain attempt to broaden the compromise with--actually the surrender to--the Israeli expansionist reactionaries. The waves of revolution sweeping into the South are shaking the entire African continent and putting the racist reactionaries in South Africa into a state of desperate resistance. This military, political and economic stronghold, which was once considered the solid foundation of the United States in Africa, is shaking in the face of the revolutionary storm and the powerlessness of the White House and the Pentagon.

In western Asia, the Republic of India, acquiring increasingly high political prestige in the world, especially among the ranks of the non-aligned countries, is pursuing a truly independent foreign policy of supporting the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress and opposing the policy of aggression and expansion of the United States and the reactionaries and traitors in Beijing. In Southeast Asia, the blind policy of the United States continues to be one of desperately supporting the evil powers that were totally toppled by the peoples of the three countries of Indochina.

The antagonisms between the United States and the other imperialists are becoming increasingly deep. The leadership role of the United States has been constantly declining. As reported in the German Federal Republic's THE MIRROR, U.S. business circles are very concerned about the "disintegration of the international economic might of the United States," "the trade deficits and rising inflation, which show that the wealthiest industrial nation in the West can only fall into second place as an economic power." "Of the 150 experts, not one doubts that the U.S. economy is gradually and uncontrollably declining in international competition and the countries defeated by the United States 35 years ago are becoming increasingly strong. (The U.S. share of international commerce declined from 18.2 percent in 1960 to 12.3 percent in 1979. Germany's share increased from 10.1 to 12 percent and Japan's share even increased from 3.6 to 7 percent during the same period of time) The leaders of the West are caught in a stage of transition filled with difficulties..." And, it is not surprising that the important daily newspapers in the United States urgently proclaimed in late July: "The position of the United States in world politics is being threatened!"

Crises exist in so many fields! So many positions of the United States and their lackeys are sending distress signals! In all strategic regions, U.S. imperialism is sounding the alarm. The picture of the world today is that of the revolution on the offensive in nearly all strategic areas. The U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries are dealing with this in a defensive and desperate manner.

Along With Their Loss of Spirit, Their Power Has Also Declined

In recent months, U.S. political circles have sounded like a flock of screaming, extremely bellicose hawks. They have demanded the use of military power in international relations, demanded punitive military, political and economic action against one place or another and demanded soaring increases in the military budget and preparations for world war. The White House has openly returned to the cold war, insanely screaming at the top of its voice against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and all genuine revolutionary and progressive forces. Recently, the U.S. government presented a new nuclear strategy, one which calls for strengthening and using the strength of nuclear weapons; western public opinion considers this to be an insane policy of a suicidal nature adopted at a time when the United States has lost its superiority in strategic weapons.

The striking difference between the cold war policy of the U.S. imperialists during the Eisenhower-Dulles period and the present policy is that the position of U.S. imperialism has visibly declined. Although the military strength of the U.S. imperialists has been significantly increased in terms of both strategic weapons and conventional weapons, the military superiority which the United States once had over the Soviet Union is gone forever. During the more than 10 years that the United States was bogged down in the war of aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the military strength of the Soviet Union caught up to and surpassed the military strength of the United States in many areas.

The combat effectiveness and the prestige of the very large military forces and the wide variety of conventional weapons of the United States were buried in the Vietnam quagmire. The effect as a strategic deterrent of the American Air Force, American military technology, the U.S. Green Beret Special Forces, the U.S. Marines and so forth has greatly declined.

Because of the new historic circumstances of the U.S. imperialists in the "post-Vietnam" period, Washington's present cold war has become exceedlingly outmoded and absurd!

The United States threatened to punish Iran by blockading the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz with warships and mines; to date, however, they have still not gone beyond threats and a display of military power in the form of more than 4 dozen U.S. warships. The United States thought about sending in troops to rescue the Salvador authorities but waivered and took no action. In Afghanistan, in the face of the just cause and the fraternal militant unity between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the United States, although it has ranted and raved about the issue, has done nothing more than go around in circles distorting the situation, suspending the sale of grain and secretly supplying weapons to a few unstable and desperate rebel bands.

The action that is considered to be the most decisive and strongest action taken by U.S. President Carter, an action considered to be a symbol of the "Carter doctrine" that was announced early this year, was his action of personally organizing and commanding a commando operation in a vain attempt to rescue the Americans being held in Teheran, an action that met with horrible defeat. The Pentagon is trying to play down the significance of the failure of this operation, an operation that was personally organized by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Four Star General Daivd Jones, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs-of-Staff, and which was personally controlled and launched by U.S. President Carter. However, the truth proves that this operation has had countless harmful strategic, political and military consequences for the U.S. imperialists.

The entire military strategy of the United States is based on strength and deterrence. However, the strategic position of the United States has visibly declined and the strength of the United States, while still very large, is very limited politically in the face of the offensive position of the three revolutionary currents of our times.

The cold war of the United States, which the Carter doctrine makes every effort to propose and carry out, is nothing more than a return to an outmoded past at a time when the balance of power has been and is changing; the arrogant threats and the rattling of weapons no longer strike fear in the hearts of persons as they once did. Because, all mankind has been awakened and clearly sees that the United States is bogged down in crisis, is much weaker and is dealing in a clumsy and ineffective manner with each challenge faced.

The Evil Alliance

World opinion has been discussing at great length the close collaboration between Washington and Beijing, especially since the visit to China by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, the visit to the United States by Chinese Vice Premier Canh Tieu and the high level meeting between Carter and Hua Kuo-feng in Tokyo.

Actually, we cannot dismiss lightly nor lack vigilance in the face of this criminal bond between the ringleader of the imperialists and the greatest traitor of all times. Old man Sam married the old lady Tu Ba of Beijing when he was old and weak; the Beijing reactionaries, although they rule a country of 1 billion people, because they have pursued mistaken policies for decades, cannot easily help China avoid economic weakness, significant scientific and technological backwardness and political and social chaos. Moreover, these policies have been violently opposed both at home and abroad. Therefore, the Beijing reactionaries cannot create the combined strength needed to achieve their dreams of expansion and hegemony.

On the other hand, the Sino-American collaboration involves nothing more than these countries taking advantage of each other. The United States is collaborating with Beijing to find a way to control and stop their expansion and is supplying these reactionaries and traitors with a small amount of technical equipment and weapons while controlling the rate and scale of development of China, both economically and militarily. The "golden dream" of achieving the "four modernizations" at a rapid rate by relying upon the United States and the western imperialists will not easily become reality. If it relies only upon itself, China's hope of taking the long march to the "four modernizations" are even dimmer because China lacks the hundreds of billions of dollars needed for initial investments, lacks a large-scale source of complete equipment sets and seriously lacks, in terms of numbers and quality, the scientific and technical cadres that are needed; the chaotic political situation in which various factions seek to overthrow and assassinate one another in order to grab political power still poses a major gap that cannot be bridged. China's frustration in its attempt to achieve the "four modernizations" is an inevitable frustration, is the frustration of shameful traitors whose intention it is to oppose the three great revolutionary currents of our times.

Washington and Beijing are nothing more than two strategically defeated countries that are conspiring with and taking advantage of each other in order to carry out their separate criminal schemes in the face of the vigilance and effective opposition of the progressive people of the entire world, vigilance and opposition that are closely linked to the unavoidable awakening of the people of the United States and the people of China.

Imperialism is deeply mired in an inescapable general crisis. Events in the world are developing at a rapid rate. The violent struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution is occurring in all strategic areas of the world and, in every area, the revolution is scoring victories. In this year of the U.S. presidential election, the internal political situation of the United States reveals nothing but corruption, chaos and weakness. The Democratic Party is being torn apart by internal fighting. The Republican Party has not proposed a platform that can stabilize the situation, resolve the pressing problems being faced at home or improve the image of the United States in the world. The U.S. imperialists are showing themselves to be completely powerless in both domestic and foreign affairs. In a weak position, they have returned to the cold war in a vain attempt to launch an insane counter-attack. Mankind must be very vigilant. However, the overall situation in the world is one that provides strategic opportunities for all three revolutionary currents of our times to join and cooperate closely together, intensify the offensive through suitable forms and measures, score new victories, accelerate the process of the inevitable death of the imperialists and the reactionaries and traitors and carry out the process of completely liberating all nations from the yoke of oppression and exploitation, from wars of aggression for the sake of the genuine right to live of all mankind.

7809
CSO: 4209

END

JPRS 77076

30 December 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2238

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 77076

30 December 1980

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2238

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Youth Praised as Army's Assault Force
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 23 Oct 80) 1

Security Team Rejects Bribe Offer
(Nguyen Duc Thong; NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 4

Young Security Troops Crack Down on Illegal Trade
(Pham Dao; NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'VNA' Delegation Visits France, Italy
(VNA, 11 Dec 80) 8

Greetings Sent to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
(NHAN DAN, 22 Oct 80) 9

Nguyen Huu Tho Message to Julius Nyerere
(NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 10

SRV Sends Greetings to President Kaunda of Zambia
(NHAN DAN, 24 Oct 80) 11

Briefs
- Vietnamese Lecturers in Romania 12
- PDRY Ambassador Departs 12
- Lao Amity Group 12

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

New Judges Appointed to People's Supreme Court
(NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 13

Briefs
- Youth Union Membership 14

[III - ASIA - 110]

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Official Calls for Closer International Economic Ties
(Nguyen Gia Thang; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jul 80).... 15

Editorial Urges Cooperatives To Engage in Commerce
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 24 Oct 80) 16

Cong Tuan Article on Consumer Goods Outside Plan
(Cong Tuan; NHAN DAN, 22 Oct 80) 18

Ways To Improve Distribution Suggested
(Doan Trong Truyen; NHAN DAN, 22 Oct 80) 22

Synthesizing of Basic Research Programs Discussed
(Ngo Lo, et al.; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jul 80) 28

AGRICULTURE

Hai Hung Province Agricultural Data Published
(Nguyen Phung; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jul 80) 32

Editorial Stresses Importance of Meteorology to Agriculture
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 22 Oct 80) 35

New Cropland Management Procedures Described
(NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 37

Ha Nam Ninh Acts To Counter Crop Losses Due to Storm
(Xuan Cuong; NHAN DAN, 24 Oct 80) 39

Mechanization of Agriculture in Central Highlands Discussed
(Nguyen Dien; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jul 80)......... 43

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Coal Output Raised at Hon Gai-Cam Pha
(Nghiem Thanh; NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 49

Briefs
More Tractors for South 51
Paper Mill Construction 51

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation Sector Takes Inventory
(Bui Thu; NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 52

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Prevalence of Objectionable Music in South Criticized
(Pham Tuyen; THANH NIEN, Jul-Aug 80) 54

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Hanoi Residents Mobilized To Build New Economic Zone
(NHAN DAN, 4 Nov 80) 59

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Journal Reduces Press Runs Due to Paper Shortage
(TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jul 80) 61

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTH PRAISED AS ARMY'S ASSAULT FORCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Party's Strong Assault Force and Reserve Unit in Our Army"]

[Text] In our nation's extremely glorious revolutionary struggles for independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism, the young generations have been succeeding each other in the front ranks and remaining the strongest revolutionary force. Their great offerings and sacrifices in the two wars of liberation that saw the defeat of strong imperialist aggressive forces reflected the fine patriotic nature and absolute revolutionary heroism of our youths, including the youths in the army being one of the most outstanding components of the latter. The image of Uncle Ho's soldiers which has entered history, the people's hearts and the children's songs is the finest image of the young generation of the Ho Chi Minh era. That image has once again stood out in the two wars for the defense of the fatherland against the expansionist and aggressive reactionaries in the two border areas and rendered more brilliant our army's heroic traditions.

In the new stage of the revolution, the youths in the armed forces continue to uphold their assault role in the construction and defense of the fatherland and at the same time to fulfill their noble international obligation. The combatants who currently are present in the most vital advance positions and in different parts of the country day and night are firmly holding their guns and strongly defending the borders, islands, airspace and waters of our beloved fatherland. In all branches of service, arms and technical units, our young combatants learn quickly and master all kinds of weapons and modern technical equipment. On the productive labor and economic construction front, they form an important labor force, work with good discipline and achieve higher and higher labor productivity. Working in solidarity and coordination with the local public security forces and people, our combatants also take part in maintaining political security and social order and help to overcome the negative aspects of the economic and social life. The Youth Union members and youths in such units as Detachment N73, the antiaircraft troops of Military Region 5, Detachment M65, Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan] in charge of the international task, Regiment 35, Truong Son Corps in charge of opening roadways and many other army units are brilliant collectives in terms of performance in fighting, combat readiness and economy-building labor as well.

The Youth Union organizations in the army which do not cease to develop and consolidate themselves constitute the hard-core force of the units and a strong moving force behind the enthusiastic youth movements in the people's armed forces. Trained and tested in the mass movements, hundreds of thousands of young people have been admitted to the Youth Union and tens of thousands of union members have been further trained and admitted to the party, thus continuously raising the units' fighting power.

Never before did our army have such a body of young combatants being as numerous and strong and showing as great a vitality as they do today. Most of them are young people who have just matured after their country became independent and reunified. All of them show a love for their country and for socialism and a political understanding that does not cease to be raised further. The cultural capabilities of the young combatants are greater than those of their predecessors. They form a fighting force that is both gallant and intelligent and, at the same time, a labor force that is organized and disciplined, a precious one for our nation and army. Having come together from different social strata, ethnic groups and localities throughout the country, the young combatants represent the Vietnamese youths' combat solidarity bloc in the new stage of the revolution. Their revolutionary nature, strengths and even weaknesses reflect the social and psychological characteristics and the common interests and aspirations of the young generation in society as a whole. Their superior strength is closely linked with that of our army, a strong people's armed organization that enjoys tight leadership and command, is highly organized and well-disciplined and is led by the party and loved and cared for by the people. It is a good school for the young generation to promote their quick growth in all aspects and at the same time a condition for the youths to realize their collective ownership right toward the country and society by the use of their organized strength.

In our army, the major object of leadership and command is the young combatants and cadres, the force that directly assumes the task of doing combat, combat-readiness, productive labor and other work. To do the youth-related work well is an important condition for further developing the fine nature and raising the fighting force of the armed forces and building our army to become a powerful people's army having greater and greater capabilities as a regular army, strong fighting power and the ability to fulfill any task. The party organizations, command echelons, as well as the Youth Union, cadres, party members and combatants of earlier groups all have the obligation to join the movement to educate the young combatants to become those who continue the revolutionary undertaking and deserve being the older generations' successors. To adhere to the party views and to thoroughly understand the characteristics of the young combatants of today is a key condition for fulfillment of one's task.

The just-closed and successful all-army congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is an important political event that marks a new development in the task of mobilizing and educating the youths in the armed forces. The experience reviewed at this congress is a confirmation of the party line and views about the youth-mobilizing work and a valuable contribution to the preparations for the Youth Union's national congress. To welcome the success of this congress, all youth union members and youths in the army must bravely and actively move forward to fulfill their task, to ceaselessly strive to train themselves and to become the new men who are the collective owners and can fight well while doing productive and other work well.

5598
CSO: 4209

SECURITY TEAM REJECTS BRIBE OFFER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Duc Thong, the Son La Public Security Service: "Following the Example of Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui: at an Inspection Station"]

[Text] It was afternoon. The sun felt like fire on the road, but Nguyen Thang's inspection team at Bui Du in Tan Lang Village, Son La Province, continued to alertly inspect the pedestrians and vehicles passing by.

Far away, a truck was speeding toward the station, its horn blaring. Thang signalled to the driver to stop. Instead of coming to a stop, the driver stepped on the accelerator, plowed through the barrier across the road and sped away.

Determined not to allow the vehicle to escape, Thang quickly turned over the work at the station to someone else and, along with two other comrades, pursued the vehicle. He knew that the vehicle could not go far because the stream toward which it was heading was swollen with water. When he saw the truck stop along side the road, Thang made a quick decision: to inspect it immediately. If they resisted, they would have to subdue them immediately.

Seeing the public security troops, the faces of the driver and the passengers in the truck changed color. Knowing that he could not defend his action, the driver presented Thang his papers for inspection.

The driver's name was To Dinh De and his truck, license number 13A-19-71, belonged to the X. Enterprise in Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province. Also travelling in the truck were four other persons, one of whom was Dung, the owner of the cargo. In his inspection of their papers, Thang discovered that the seals on their orders were counterfeit seals. The truck was carrying a full load of galingale flour, which Dung stated he had purchased from civilians. The driver and the passengers of the truck had to be taken back to the station to file a report.

Alone with Thang in the truck, Dung, taking advantage of this opportunity, placed a bag of money in Thang's hand and said: "We were wrong to pass the station and I hope you will forget the entire incident; in this bag is a small amount of money for you to buy yourself a drink in the hope that you will help us. In the future, we will be passing by here frequently."

Looking Dung straight in the eye, Thang stated: "You violated the law and are now using money to bribe a cadre to conceal your mistake; you have committed two crimes at once." Calling Le and Bien to join him, Thang opened the bag of money and counted 720 dong; he then issued Dung a written warning and confiscated the money.

Back at the station, the passengers of the truck revealed their true identities, Dung, the deputy director of X. Enterprise, in Tan Yen, Ha Bac Province, had conspired with the driver To Dinh De, and the others to draw up fraudulent papers in order to use a truck of the enterprise to engage in illegal trade in Son La. All of them were detained for further investigation.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUNG SECURITY TROOPS CRACK DOWN ON ILLEGAL TRADE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 8 p 3

/Article by Pham Dao: "Five Devoted, Incorruptible Soldiers"/

/Text/ Duc Long in Que Vo District, Ha Bac Province, is the place at which the Cau River, the Thuong River, the Thai Binh River and the Luc Nam River converge. All cargo being shipped from Haiphong to the northern provinces passes by Duc Long. On the day that they accepted their task of protecting the cargo shipped passed Duc Long, the five Communist Youth Union members of the Security Police Office of the Ha Bac Public Security Service, Trinh Dac Dang, Pham Trong Son, Nguyen Van Ha, Nguyen Van Thoi and Trinh Van Khai, could not help but feel apprehensive and worried. They are still very young, both in years and experience. Their work on the river was totally new to them. No one knew if they could perform it well. However, in the nearly 1 year that these five Youth Union members have been working here, they have effectively put an end to negative phenomena at this river junction.

They have relied upon the party committee echelon and government to mobilize the masses to build a people's security network. At first, the people were hesitant, fearful that decadent elements would intimidate them. Seeing that they were young but devoted to their work, that they struggle relentlessly against those who earn their livings illegally, the people came to understand what they were trying to do and gave them their support. In only a short period of time, 33 people's security teams were in operation, supplying accurate information on the activities of decadent elements. As a result, these five youths have effectively thwarted attempts to steal and disperse goods belonging to the state.

In addition to being resourceful, it is also necessary to possess strong abilities and pure revolutionary qualities as well. Here, those who earn their livings illegally resort to many different tricks in a vain attempt to deceive the public security troops. Lonely whistles at night, a flotilla of boats suddenly turning off their engines and coming to a stop and a tugboat being detached from the barges in tow—the tricks of dishonest elements trying to steal goods from the state do not escape their vigilant eyes. In the less than 1 year that they have been protecting the river route, the Duc Long security police team has investigated and made a list of the decadent elements active in the area, of the junks and fishing boats that leave and enter the area and has promptly stopped them whenever something suspicious has been noticed.

Once, when it was learned that a flotilla of boats dispersing stolen cement would pass by their location, Nguyen Van Ha and Nguyen Van Thoi laid in ambush for an entire day and night; on the following morning, when they saw a flotilla of six boats from the Cau River Transportation Cooperative carrying heavy loads of stone, Ha and Thoi quickly inspected them. Beneath a layer of stone, they discovered 131 bags of cement belonging to the state. The thieves looked furtively at them. The person in charge of the boats, Loan, quickly took four 50 dong notes and placed them in their hands, saying in a smooth spoken manner:

--"Take this and have yourselves a good time. You work hard night and day and receive a meager salary. Take it, there is nobody here but us."

When the two young public security troops sternly warned him about his attempted bribery, Loan thought that they were asking for more, so, he offered them 500 dong more and a good Japanese watch in the hope that he could have the incident forgotten. The two public security troops immediately drew up a report confiscating the 131 bags of cement, 700 dong and the Japanese watch. That day was 14 August 1980, and it was not the first time that decadent elements had offered them a bribe. In the nearly 1 year that they have been working at the Duc Long Station, practically every one of them has been offered a bribe but refused to take it. Not one of them has fallen to the temptation of attempted bribes. The Duc Long River security team with its Youth Union members has reclaimed for the state 3,029 kilograms of grain, 1,500 kilograms of coal, 10 cubic meters of precious wood of various types and 3,890 dong in cash. And, of greatest value is that they have built among the people trust in themselves and the sense of protecting the property of the state, thereby effectively thwarting negative phenomena on the river.

7809
CSO: 4209

'VNA' DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE, ITALY

OW111537 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 11--A delegation of Vietnam News Agency (VNA) led by its director-general Dao Tung paid a visit to France from November 28 to December 12 at the invitation of the director-general of AFP.

During its stay in France, the delegation visited the office and a number of modern technical installations of AFP, its Marseille bureau, and the city port of Marseille.

An AFP delegation led by director general Henri Pigeat, and the VNA delegation, led by director-general Dao Tung held talks. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress in the relations between the two news agencies over the past two years. They exchanged views on the application of "informatique" to the building of a news agency.

Dao Tung invited AFP's director-general Henri Pigeat to pay a visit to Vietnam. Henri Pigeat joyfully accepted the invitation.

Vietnamese ambassador to France, Vo Van Sung, held a reception in honour of the VNA delegation's visit to France.

It was attended by Henri Pigeat, AFP's director-general, Mme Pigeat and representatives of the press department of the French Foreign Ministry.

On December 7-9, the VNA delegation visited Italy at the invitation of the Inter-Press Service (IPS).

While in Rome, Dao Tung and Robert Savin, director-general of IPS, exchanged views and agreed on the transmission of news reports from Vietnam (VNA), Laos, and Kampuchea to Africa and Latin America.

CSO: 4220

GREETINGS SENT TO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Article: "Congratulatory Message"]

[Text] On 21 October, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent to Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the following congratulatory message:

On behalf of the people of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and ourselves, we extend to you our warmest congratulations on your reappointment as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

May the people of democratic Yemen, under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party, the Supreme People's Council and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by you, continue to record many new and larger achievemnts in their glorious cause of completing the national democratic revolution and advancing to build a prosperous and happy socialist society.

May the friendship and militant unity between the peoples of our two countries become stronger and more beautiful with each passing day.

We wish you good health and many victories in your noble task.

* On the same day, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach sent a warm congratulatory message to Salim Salih Muhammad on the occasion of his reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

7809
CSO: 4209

NGUYEN HUU THO MESSAGE TO JULIUS NYERERE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Congratulatory Message"]

[Text] On 3 November 1980, Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sent to Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, the following congratulatory message:

On the occasion of your re-election as president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and myself, I send you warm congratulations.

I wish you good health and many new achievements in your noble task.

I wish the people of Tanzania prosperity and happiness.

7809
CSO: 4209

SRV SENDS GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT KAUNDA OF ZAMBIA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text of message: "Greetings"]

[Text] On 23 October, SRV acting Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho sent a greetings mesaage to H. E. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. The text of the message is as follows:

"On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the SRV government and myself, I convey to you, the government and the people of Zambia our warm greetings.

"We wish the people of Zambia new success in the construction and defense of their fatherland and in making active contributions to the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa and the world.

"We wish that the friendly relations between the people of Vietnam and the people of Zambia be further consolidated and developed everyday.

"With my respectful regards."

On this occasion, Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a message of greetings to Foreign Affairs Minister Wilson Chakulya of the Republic of Zambia.

5598
CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE LECTURERS IN ROMANIA--Hanoi VNA 9 Dec--A delegation of lecturers of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Ly Van Sau, vice chairman of the Radio and Television Commission, has paid a week long visit to Romania as guests of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. The lecturers delivered speeches in Bucharest and other places on the situation and urgent tasks of the Vietnamese revolution. They were cordially received on 6 December by Ilie Matei, member of the RCPCC and vice chairman of its propaganda commission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Dec 80 OW]

PDRY AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi VNA 9 Dec--Ahmad Salah Hajib, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left here yesterday concluding his term of office in this country. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 9 Dec 80 OW]

LAO AMITY GROUP--Hanoi, VNA 9 Dec--The delegation of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by Ounheuan Phounsavat, acting minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, vice president of the association, left Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. During its stay, the delegation was received by leaders of the party committee, the people's committee, the fatherland front committee and the committee for solidarity and friendship with peoples of other countries of the city. The guests attended a mass meeting in celebration of the 5th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the opening ceremony of a photo exhibition on Laos, and gave a television talk to the city people. Besides, they visited several historic, cultural, social and economic installations in the city. Present at Tan Son Nhat Airport to see the delegation off were Pham Vna Be, vice president of the front committee and vice president of the committee for solidarity and friendship with people of other countries and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0257 GMT 9 Dec 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

NEW JUDGES APPOINTED TO PEOPLE'S SUPREME COURT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Communique of the National Assembly Standing Committee"]

[Text] On 3 November 1980, the National Assembly Standing Committee met in regular session under the chairmanship of Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

Attending this session were representatives of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, the People's Supreme Procuratorate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee heard a report on the 67th Congress of the Alliance of National Assemblies held in Berlin (the German Democratic Republic) in September 1980.

2. At the suggestion of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided to bestow posthumously the title Labor Hero upon Nguyen Van Ngu, a bus driver of the Hai Hung Province Passenger Motor Transport Corporation for his especially outstanding achievement in saving lives and saving property of the people.

3. At the suggestion of the chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, the National Assembly Standing Committee appointed one judge and six alternate judges to the People's Supreme Court.

4. The National Assembly Standing Committee decided a number of other matters related to trial procedures of the People's Supreme Court.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--In 1979, according to data compiled by the Youth Union Central Committee, the Youth Union accepted 1,231,952 new members; some provinces achieved good results, for example, Ha Nam Ninh Province exceeded its quota by 11 percent, Haiphong met 99 percent of its quota, Ha Son Binh Province met 95.8 percent, Binh Tri Thien Province met 94.7 percent, etc. At the same time, the Youth Union introduced to the party 421,887 outstanding Youth Union members (between March 1979 and March 1980) and the party evaluated and accepted 109,129 of these Youth Union members. Thus, on a nationwide basis, Youth Union members comprise 27 percent of the total number of youths; one of every 12 youths outside the Youth Union has been accepted into the party; for every 10 Youth Union members there is one outstanding Youth Union member and one of every four outstanding Youth Union members has been accepted into the party. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi THANH NIEN (YOUTH) in Vietnamese No 7-8, Jul-Aug 80 p 11/ 7809

CSO: 4209

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR CLOSER INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC TIES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese, No 7, Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Gia Thang, a cadre of the Agriculture-Forestry-Biology-Medical Department of the State Science and Technology Commission: "Promote Scientific-Technical Activities to Serve Consumer Goods Production"]

[Excerpt] Since our country's material-technical bases are limited and the scientific-technical level of the light industry sector is still low, we must seek the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal nations and our friends around the world. We must rapidly advance from merely receiving assistance to the achievement of two-way cooperation. From a situation of only receiving documents we must advance to exchanging documents and the results of research, and we must advance from only sending research and on-the-job training delegations to foreign countries to research and study to cooperating in research regarding problems in which the two parties are interested, while also participating in the research programs of COMECON.

5616
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES COOPERATIVES TO ENGAGE IN COMMERCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Cooperative Commerce"]

[Text] A component of the socialist commerce, cooperative commerce, along with state-operated commerce, organizes the circulation of most goods in the market. Although collective commerce is different from state-operated commerce in terms of organizing methods and business activities, it directly assumes the task of being the rear service for production and the housekeeper of society and satisfying the realistic needs of production and life which the state-operated commerce is still unable to satisfy. Many marketing cooperatives, consumer cooperatives and "stores of the working men" in Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai and Hai Hung Provinces, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, a number of localities in Nam Bo and Trung Bo, etc. have not ceased to extend their business operations. These installations have supplied from breeding plants and animals, ordinary tools and secondary materials for production to scattered farm products, discarded products, consumer goods, foods and beverages; provided repairing services; organized weddings and funerals in accordance with the new way of living, etc.

The cooperative commercial network goes from the wide delta and densely populated cities to the remote mountainous areas and faraway islands. An organization of the collective economy, closely linked with the life of the majority of farmers and working people, mostly in artisan industry and handicrafts in the cities, the marketing and consumer cooperatives have a very broad scope of activities, can do business in a flexible and mobile manner and are commercial agents not only for the goods that exist in large quantities but also for the miscellaneous items that are small but necessary for the everyday activities of the people. The collective commercial installations are under favorable conditions for keeping a tight control over the on-the-spot sources of goods. They purchase farm products, foods, forest products and sea products in the nonconcentrated production areas and from the families having secondary economic activities, as well as the remaining products farmers have after they have fulfilled their obligation to the state. They deal in the kinds of artisan industrial and handicraft goods in the localities that do not come under management or supply of raw materials and materials by the state. The extending of business beyond the goods that are included in the plan, in addition to doing the task of serving as agents for the purchase of farm products and sales of industrial goods, creates a volume of goods circulated in the organized market being larger and larger everyday and further tightens the relationships among the working people in rural areas and cities. Through its positive activities, collective commerce helps to strengthen the material force of the organized market to allow it to compete with the "free" market, fights against the speculative activities and illegal deals, ensures for the socialist commerce the ability to gradually strengthen its leading position and stabilizes prices and the standard of living.

Collective commerce plays an important long-term role. The state-operated commercial installations and the marketing and consumer cooperatives are the two components of a unified socialist commerce. It is wrong to turn these two components into artificial opponents to each other or to say that a development of the cooperatives will create a conflict of interests for the state-operated commerce. The task of strengthening and extending the socialist commercial system requires that we boldly develop and systematically consolidate all forms of marketing and consumer cooperatives.

Cooperative commerce, like its state-operated counterpart, must be skillful in buying and selling; flexibly use the business and prices formula both to serve in time production and life and to ensure being able to cover the circulation costs, while earning the right profit; and promote its usefulness as a guide for consumption and a force to help lower prices on the free market. The extension of the network of organization and business activities of marketing and consumer cooperations must result from the requirements of the actual situation. A very important thing is that the cadres and staff members of these cooperatives must be very carefully selected among those persons who know how to do business but not to steal. The activities of the entire marketing cooperatives sector must be professionally guided and subject to control by the masses and technical control. The procedures for wages, rewards and punishment must be clearly determined and correctly carried out. If their organization is extended as the need requires it and then nothing is done afterwards, many bad things will unavoidably happen.

We must, as an immediate need to fulfill, correct the things that remain illogical, overcome any weaknesses and negative phenomena, correctly implement the principles of socialist management and business and respect the cooperative members' collective ownership right.

5598
CSO: 4209

CONG TUAN ARTICLE ON CONSUMER GOODS OUTSIDE PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Cong Tuan, Ministry of Home Trade: "The Business in Industrial Consumer Goods Outside the Plan"]

[Text] In 1979, in order to create the conditions for the development of consumer goods production, the Council of Ministers issued resolution number 279/CP, which is designed to provide incentive for the production and circulation of goods produced from recycled materials and local materials not managed by the state. Response to the resolution came rapidly and, in only about 1 year, 64 of the 91 factories of the light industrial sector have organized the production of goods outside the plan. In the artisan and handicraft sector, the production of these types of products is being expanded. In Hanoi, nearly 1,000 cooperative teams and handicraftsmen have asked to register themselves to produce these products. Many secondary raw materials and local raw materials have been put into production, thereby creating more diverse sources of goods. Organizing the purchasing of goods outside the plan in order to put them into organized circulation has become a pressing task. As the sources of goods have increased, the socialist commerce sector should have been able to control a significant quantity of goods; to date, however, the value of the goods purchased outside the plan by the majority of the merchandise sectors and localities only constitutes 5 percent of their business. Why is this?

Shortcomings

Our commerce units are accustomed to buying and selling merchandise under the plan and have not promptly established an organization or mode of operation suited to the task of doing business in products outside the plan.

Doing business in these types of products at negotiated prices demands that units be able to buy and able to sell these products. At present, however, commerce units have not been given permission by the merchandise sectors and the local people's committees to buy and sell goods on their own. The approval of prices is frequently slow and not consistent with actual prices. The amount of goods produced outside the plan is large and the business in these goods is complicated; however, some commerce services have not concerned themselves with providing installations with professional guidance. Importance has not been attached to providing material incentives. Many of the units that did business in products outside the plan in 1979 still have not allocated money from their profits for bonuses and public welfare at the basic level.

Management is loose in many areas. As a result, more than a few goods flow to the outside from state sources. At many production units, the practices of retaining goods for internal distribution or sending them to the market on the outside in exchange for food products or other industrial goods are rather widespread. During the first several months of the year, one rubber goods factory held back 18,000 inferior tires for internal distribution. Some units even use raw materials and fuel provided by the state as trade items, thereby posing difficulties in production and hampering the effort by the state to centralize the sources of goods.

In view of the fact that production is characterized by difficulties, the supply of materials is not well-coordinated and some products are produced lacking a few subsidiary raw materials, production units must find some of their own materials. As regards these products, the commerce sector purchases them at prices that are guaranteed to cover production costs. However, many installations consider these products to be products produced outside the plan and demand that they be sold at negotiated prices. The trend of changing products that are produced under the plan into products produced outside the plan is developing at many places, not only causing the prices of goods to increase, but also impeding the effort to centralize the sources of goods and circulate them in an organized manner.

The sources of consumer goods produced under contracts for the commerce sector have declined significantly, partially because installations are selling discarded materials on the outside. The Hanoi Industrial Goods Contract Purchasing Corporation once had 600 installations producing products under contract using discarded materials purchased from various enterprises; today, it has only 300 installations. Dozens of products that were produced in large, stable quantities for many years by the contract corporation have now disappeared. Meanwhile, the free market has grown in a random fashion. Dozens of peddlers can be found assembled in front of the counters selling bicycle spare parts in Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh Province.

Goods Are Expensive but of Poor Quality

Consumers are not satisfied with the quality and price of goods produced outside the plan. Some bicycle parts made of plated iron rust after only a few months of use. Many products of cotton cloth and silk, many children's clothing items and so forth are of poor quality but cost more than they once did.

The high prices of goods produced outside the plan are partially the result of unjustified price increases by units that sell discarded materials. Some units have raised the prices of discarded materials higher than the prices of primary raw materials. There is also a situation in which some commerce units do not comply with the division of purchasing areas, thereby creating competition over sources of goods and driving prices upward. The Ho Chi Minh City Foreign Trade Enterprise once had 150 tons of cotton fiber which it had agreed to sell to the Cloth and Thread General Corporation at a price of 4.5 dong per kilogram. At that time, the Hanoi Industrial Goods Contract Purchasing Corporation raised the price to 6.5 dong in order to purchase the 150 tons of fiber itself. Once it had purchased this cotton fiber, this corporation resold it to the Hanoi Cotton Enterprise at a profit. In the end, the Cloth and Thread General Corporation had to purchase the cotton at a price of 8 dong per kilogram in order to produce cotton blankets!

The inaccurate distribution of raw materials to production installations has also created a situation in which raw materials are purchased and resold. Dong Nai, Dong Thap and Long An Provinces were distributed fiber for the production of face cloths; however, because they did not have the necessary looms, the raw materials were sold and the place that needed them for production had to pay negotiated prices.

The contract ordering of goods outside the plan is not tightly managed. Many places establish their prices not on the basis of the price of the raw materials or the cost of contract production, but on the basis of prices on the unorganized market. Some places even include the cost of between-shift meals in the production costs of subsidiary shops. In the past, the Sao Vang Rubber Goods Factory had many inferior bicycle tires which it consigned to the commerce sector for sale at reduced prices. Recently, the factory began sending these tires back to its subsidiary shops to be repaired in order to increase their use value. This was a proper step to take, but it is regrettable that the factory now charges 1.36 times more for these poor quality tires than it does for its regular grade of tires. Prices have also been unreasonably increased for poor quality exported shoes and boots, children's clothing and so forth. The profits from many goods produced outside the plan are artificially created. Because they fear the difficulties they might encounter, more than a few commerce installations have not attached importance to supporting production or organizing the development of local sources of goods, rather, they still place heavy emphasis upon travelling long distances and trading with one another. This is also one reason why the prices of goods produced outside the plan are high.

The Correct Method of Operating

Many obstacles are still encountered in doing business in industrial consumer goods outside the plan. Numerous commerce units have taken appropriate steps to overcome the problems raised by production, distribution and circulation, thereby insuring that the development of production is stimulated and the sources of goods are controlled.

As a result of making full use of their surplus labor and machinery on their various production lines in order to produce goods outside the plan, the subsidiary shops in Bac Thai Province do not have the ability to produce finished, complex products. One place that produces iron bicycle handle bars and brakes does not have the ability to plate its products. Conversely, some places have surplus plating capacity but are unable to produce the product. The Bac Thai commerce sector purchases these unfinished products for further processing, thereby producing a finished product and establishing contacts among the industrial production installations so that they can produce consumer goods outside the plan and put these goods into organized circulation. The Bac Thai commerce sector also uses goods produced outside the plan to trade with farmers, purchasing food products which are supplied to the enterprises that serve lunches at a cost of 10 percent of the goods sold by the enterprise to the commerce sector.

In view of the fact that there is a lack of agreement between the commerce sector and production installations concerning purchasing prices and in order to control the sources of goods and create the conditions for installations to develop their production, the Commerce Corporation of Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province and the Hanoi Industrial Goods Contract Purchasing Corporation have organized consignment stores. In the 2nd quarter alone, the Mo Market Consignment Store in Hanoi sold 520,000 dong worth of merchandise on consignment.

In the recent past, although many places have been encountering difficulties in purchasing discarded materials for use in production, the Level I Leather-Rubber Goods Corporation of the Merchandise General Corporation has achieved good results in its purchasing activities through the level II commerce network. The corporation has been trading plastic sandals for old plastic, thereby significantly reducing the use of cash and preventing small merchants from controlling the sources of goods and raising prices.

The facts presented above show that in order to accelerate the production and circulation of industrial consumer goods outside the plan, it is necessary to adopt a flexible mode of business and a suitable form of organization. The various policies that provide incentive for the production and circulation of goods outside the plan must be fully implemented in order to satisfy all three interests.

The level I commerce corporations must try to do a good job of circulating goods outside the plan among the various regions of the country, stimulate the development of production and correct the problem of level II commerce corporations competing against one another for purchases and driving market prices upward. It is necessary to define exactly what a product produced outside the plan is so that installations accelerate their production and business in a proper manner.

7809
CSO: 4209

WAYS TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 80 pp 2, 4

[Article by Professor Doan Trong Truyen, the Central Institute of Economic Management Research: "The Jobs of Immediate Importance in the Field of Distribution and Circulation:]

[Text] Our country's economy is encountering numerous difficulties: production is developing slowly, labor productivity and economic returns are low and distribution and circulation, despite many efforts, are still marked by numerous weaknesses and shortcomings. Distribution and circulation are marked by many major difficulties, imbalances and unwholesome factors that adversely affect the production and the everyday life of the working people.

The basic course that must be taken to overcome the difficulties in the economy and everyday life is to make every effort to accelerate production, carry out socialist industrialization and build the system of large-scale socialist production while carrying out circulation and distribution well.

The Party Central Committee and government have issued important decisions on improving distribution and circulation (financial, banking, commerce, prices and wages) with a view toward:

--Stimulating production, especially agricultural production, consumer goods production and the production of exports; providing incentive for higher labor productivity and economic returns;

--Stabilizing the financial system, the circulation of money and the market and strengthening the state's control of sources of goods;

--Stabilizing and gradually improving the standard of living of the working people within the state and collective sectors, primarily manual workers and cadres.

The basic spirit of the improvement of distribution and circulation is to take determined steps to abolish the administrative-subsidy style of management, implement the socialist mode of business, achieve the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat and intensify state inspections and control. On the basis of firmly adhering to the plan, considering it to be the center of the management system, we must make widespread use of commodity-money relations and strong use of economic levers.

Under present conditions, the improvement of distribution and circulation must resolve a number of difficult and complex problems in policy as well as the organization of implementation. In the immediate future, we must perform the following important jobs well:

1. The greatest possible effort must be made to maintain and gradually improve the standard of living of the working people within the state and collective sectors, especially the standard of living of the manual workers, cadres and people in those areas that have been ravaged by war and serious natural disasters.

At present, the working people are encountering numerous difficulties in their everyday lives, with the greatest difficulties being experienced by the manual workers, civil servants and farmers in those areas that have been ravaged by war and natural disasters. Maintaining the living standard of the working people is a basic as well as an extremely important immediate task.

The most basic way to resolve this problem is to accelerate production; at the same time, we must strongly improve distribution. Due to present economic circumstances and in view of the fact that we have experienced many major changes, it is necessary to redistribute national income on a society-wide scale and adjust the incomes of the various strata of the people in a fair and reasonable manner. The general principles are to insure the successful completion of the three strategic tasks: maintaining the standard of living of the working people, strengthening the national defense and security systems and continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism; coordinating the three interests well: the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual worker; and correctly implementing the principle of distribution in accordance with labor.

As regards the daily lives of manual workers and civil servants, the measure of foremost importance in the immediate future is to supply them with the most essential products, especially grain and food products, at stable prices. If, because of economic conditions and the common good, it is necessary to revise a few retail prices, the state must take steps to make appropriate compensation. While providing the supply of products mentioned above, we make take every possible step to organize production, reorganize labor and organize contracts and piecework wages so that manual workers and civil servants have ample work, work with high productivity and, on this basis, raise their incomes; we must struggle to stabilize prices in order to maintain real wages. Various forms of temporary allowances and subsidies must be used when necessary to maintain the standard of living of manual workers and civil servants.

The most important measure in maintaining the living standard of farmers is to use the policies on investments, prices, purchases and the supplying of instruments of production and consumer goods to stimulate the strong development of agricultural production and provide incentive for workers to produce with enthusiasm and sell products to the state under obligations as well as over and above obligations at directed prices and negotiated prices.

As regards those areas that are encountering special difficulties as a result of natural disasters or enemy attacks, the state must take special steps to provide them with assistance, such as supplying them with grain and seed, providing them with loans, granting them tax exemptions and so forth and mobilizing the people to help one another to restore and expand production and stabilize their everyday lives.

2. On the basis of making every effort to accelerate production, we must do a good job of purchasing grain, agricultural products and industrial goods, considering this to be the decisive element in distribution and circulation.

In view of the fact that the level of production is still low, the ability to supply goods is still limited and the needs for the various types of products are large and rapidly rising, the matter of concentrating the sources of goods in the hands of the state has become the element of decisive importance in distribution and circulation. Only by controlling the sources of goods is it possible to insure that the army, manual workers and civil servants are supplied with the products they need and possible to have industrial goods to trade with farmers, thereby establishing the economic alliance of workers and farmers and providing raw materials for industry and goods for exportation. Only by controlling the sources of goods is it possible to create fair and reasonable distribution to meet the pressing needs of production, everyday life and the national defense system and lay the material bases for managing the market and stabilizing prices.

The sources of goods within the country include: grain, agricultural products, forestry products and marine products produced primarily by the collective and private economic sectors and industrial goods produced primarily by the state-operated enterprises and artisan and handicraft cooperatives and partially by private individuals.

To insure that the state controls grain, agricultural products, forestry products and marine products, it is of utmost importance to inplement, in a very good and consistent manner, the policy on stabilizing the obligations of cooperatives, production collectives and farmers. Under this policy, obligations are stabilized for a 5 year period and consist of two types: agricultural taxes (collected primarily in product) and products sold to the state at directed prices. Once these obligations have been met, farmers can freely consume or circulate the remaining products. If the state needs to purchase these products also, it will do so at negotiated prices. In areas in which private production is still widespread, obligations cannot be stabilized yet and long-term contracts cannot be signed yet, the state-operated purchasing and commerce agencies can and must implement a flexible mode of purchases and sales with farmers: purchasing agricultural products and selling industrial goods at negotiated prices.

The experience in our country has shown: the policy of stabilizing obligations insures the good coordination of all three interests: the interests of society, the collective and the individual laborer. Whenever and wherever this policy has been implemented correctly, farmers are enthusiastic, production develops and the state controls the sources of agricultural products.

Commodity trade with farmers is in the nature of a two-way obligation: for the sake of industrialization and the protection of the fatherland, farmers have the obligation to sell grain and agricultural products to the state; on the basis of supporting and stimulating production, the state closely coordinates the purchase of agricultural products with the supplying of instruments of production and consumer goods to agriculture and farmers. Commodity trade relations with farmers must reflect the following principles:

--Centralized production areas based on state planning and plans benefit more than decentralized production areas;

--Cooperatives and production collectives benefit more than private households;

--Trading with the state on the basis of contracts and at directed prices is more beneficial than trading without a contract and at free market prices.

To insure that the state controls the sources of industrial goods, it is of pressing importance that the state-operated enterprises scrupulously implement the regulations on the delivery of products to the state. State-operated enterprises operate under the state plan using machinery, equipment and labor provided by the state and practically all of their raw materials, fuel and energy are supplied by the state as well; therefore, they must turn their products over to the state, both the products produced under the plan and products produced "outside the plan." Only when the supply organization or state-operated commerce organization does not purchase its products can the enterprise market its products on its own, provided that its marketing operations comply with the regulations of the state. By means of the price policy, wage policy, profit distribution policy and so forth, the state encourages enterprises to take the initiative and make full use of their equipment, labor and various sources of supplies to produce products outside the plan and subsidiary products that earn profits for the enterprise; at the same time, it is the policy of the state to circulate the commodities produced by the state-operated economy in a planned manner and constantly strengthen the organized socialist market.

3. Strong, well-coordinated use must be made of economic and administrative measures to strengthen market management.

In recent years, due to economic difficulties and shortcomings in management, the "free" market has developed in an unwholesome manner, thereby having an adverse impact upon production, distribution, circulation and everyday life. Therefore, we must strengthen the management of the market and gradually build the unified socialist market.

Positive steps must be taken to broaden the business activities of state-operated commerce and cooperative commerce: business under the state plan and outside the state plan at directed prices and negotiated prices in purchases, wholesales and retail sales. This is the most basic way to limit and eventually abolish the spontaneous, negative impact of the "free" market and wage an effective struggle against speculation and price increases by private merchants, thereby supporting both production and everyday life well.

In order to create the conditions for socialist commerce to expand its business, it is necessary to revise a number of prices and implement a two price policy: stable supply prices for goods supplied to manual workers, civil servants and persons with economic ties to the state and commerce business prices. Commerce business prices must enable the commerce organizations to cover their costs, including the costs of goods purchased at negotiated prices, earn a proper profit, have the effect of guiding consumption and reduce the level of unreasonable compensation for losses by business organizations and the state budget.

In conjunction with broadening the business activities of state-operated commerce and cooperatives, we must take strict administrative measures, with particular attention to the following:

--Improving the collection of industrial and commercial taxes and promptly collecting all taxes due in exact accordance with policy;

--Registering and issuing licenses to businesses in industry, commerce and the services in order to reorganize and manage the market;

--Intensifying inspections and strengthening the management of the market and promptly prosecuting actions that violate the policies of the state, with harsh punishment for acts of speculation and smuggling, which are seriously harming the interests of the state and the working people.

4. An effort must be made to balance the state budget, improve the management of cash and regulate the flow of money.

Under the conditions of an economy in which small-scale production is still widespread, an economy that has experienced a long period of war and must build socialism while preparing to resist a war of aggression, stabilizing the national financial system is an extremely important task.

The basic requirement in stabilizing the national financial system is to balance the budget on the basis of developing the economy, heightening the returns from production and insuring the fulfillment of the economic and political tasks of the state.

The basic measures for balancing the budget are increasing revenues and reducing expenditures. Every possible measure must be taken to collect all available revenue: increasing revenues from the state-operated economy on the basis of expanding production and business, raising labor productivity and reducing production and circulation costs; increasing the revenue from taxes on agriculture, industry and commerce on the basis of providing incentive for developing production and business in the proper direction and fully complying with the policies and regulations of the state; and taking positive steps to collect revenue from the other sources. Every effort must be made to reduce expenditures in capital construction and reduce administrative, professional and the other types of expenditures. In particular, every necessary measure must be taken to reduce budget deficits by endeavoring to reduce production and circulation costs; correcting the problem of assets being lost; revising the prices of some imported goods as well as domestically produced goods that now cause us to incur losses; eliminating unnecessary subsidies, etc. Large and unreasonable deficits are not only a heavy burden upon the budget, but also cause the financial system to become a system of subsidies, weaken the system of cost accounting, do not provide incentive for production and do not encourage the practice of economy in production or everyday life.

In conjunction with endeavoring to balance the budget, we must improve the management of cash by enterprises and cooperatives; implement the system of financial accounts and cash management for private business households; and mobilize as much of the idle capital within society as possible and strengthen the role played by the bank in inspecting business activities. Together with mobilizing the various sources of capital well, we must improve the granting of loans to support the acceleration of production and circulation and insure returns from credit. Basically balancing the budget and regulating the flow of money are both the results of and the prerequisites to the state's controlling goods, controlling money, gradually becoming the master of the market, stabilizing the economy and, on this basis, accelerating production and maintaining the standard of living of the people.

To correctly resolve the various problems involved in distribution and circulation, we must place them within the common circumstances of the country at this time: our backward, underdeveloped economy has been ravaged by many years of war and now faces the constant threat of a war of aggression unleashed by the Beijing expansionists; continuous natural disasters have occurred; and the struggle between socialism and capitalism is a sharp struggle. Therefore, in the improvement of distribution and circulation, we must fully realize the advantages in our favor and fully realize the difficulties we face. We must firmly adhere to the general guidelines, take positive and resolute steps to carry out distribution and circulation measures in a well-coordinated manner within a unified structure, create the conditions for and stimulate production, raise labor productivity and stabilize the standard of living. On the other hand, however, we must work in a planned, gradual and selective manner during each period of time. Conservatism and hesitancy as well as subjectiveness and impetuousness are harmful.

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SYNTHESIZING OF BASIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 16-17 & 12

[Article by Ngo Lo, Nguyen Xuan Mau, Luu Truong De, and Nguyen Khac Kinh, cadres of the Basic Research Department of the State Science and Technology Commission: "Synthesizing Combined Basic Research Programs"]

[Text] In September 1979 the conference held to preliminarily recapitulate the organization and management of the combined research programs for the Tay Bac, Central Highlands, Mekong Delta, and Thuan Hai-Minh Hai coastal areas reached conclusions about the programs, which must undergo state-one recapitulations in 1980. We believe that the results of the present recapitulation cycle will have an important significance regarding both theory and practice in the sphere of researching our country's natural resources and natural conditions. Within the framework of our initial thoughts, we would like to offer a number of opinions regarding that important, urgent matter.

The foremost objective of synthesis is to meet two requirements -- service to the economy and a scientific significance. Those two requirements cannot be separated from one another, for only on a scientific basis can correct recommendations be made to serve the economy. In order to attain those two requirements, the objectives of the synthesizing must be:

1. Synthesizing the results of the basic studies of each area before we organize programized research, and categorizing those results and evaluating those results for succeeding programs and for other purposes.

2. On the basis of previous knowledge, determining the basic laws of the natural conditions of those localities and, by studying the interaction of the components, discovering and grasping the special characteristics of the laws of distribution and development, as well as the effects of the natural environment. Those are the premises for the most effective use of natural resources. At the same time, those results will supplement the specialized research of the various sectors.

3. On the basis of the scientific results that have been obtained, during the current synthesizing cycle, each program must clarify the service objectives that have been set forth when beginning to draft research program plans as well as the objectives that arise in the process of implementing the programs, in which it is necessary to make recommendations regarding the use of natural resources and the natural conditions in the localities, and practically serve the 1981 plan and the

third five-year plan of the national economy in general, as well as of each locality in particular. With regard to matters for which there are insufficient necessary to draft plans for further research.

4. Learning lessons regarding the organization, and the methods for carrying out, a program of combined research that is appropriate to the actual circumstances of Vietnam.

The programs must adhere closely to the above objectives, an in addition to making an overview in order to get a general idea of the natural resources and natural conditions of the area being studied, we must, to a certain degree, illuminate the distinctive problems of the area. The Central Highlands program must include the topics of bauxite deposits in the basalt layer and the relationship between exploiting that natural resource and developing agriculture and forestry. Furthermore, finding solutions to the problems of protecting the scrub forests and the pasturelands, and of zoning and protecting natureal areas in a number of regions, is also a current topic.

With regard to the Tay Bac program, there are problems regarding potential mineral deposits, the use of soil, the evaluation of water resources, and the exploitation and restoration of forests. Furthermore, there must be official policies regarding the exploitation of special forestry products and the protection of some areas representative of our country's animal life. The time has perhaps arrived that those two programs reach clear conclusions regarding erosion, in order to use soil as well as possible and avoid damaging the downstream areas.

In the Mekong Delta -- the homeland's number-one rice basket -- there are many pressing problems which must be illuminated, such as agricultural land, capability for increasing the number of growing seasons and expanding the area of improved alkaline and saline land, the use of surface water, and the evaluation of biological resources (fish, shrimp, ginseng, and the other special products). Furthermore, if possible it is necessary to illuminate research on exploiting and using underground water to serve production and life.

In the combined research program for the Thuan Hai-Minh Hai coastal area, the initial synthesis regarding the natural resources and natural conditions throughout the region is very necessary. In addition to synthesizing, it is necessary to preliminarily recapitulate in 1980 such special problems as the resource of mid-level fish and upper-level fish (surface fish), and the special products resources (shrimp, squid, seaweed, etc.). The programs for the Thuan Hai-Minh Hai and Mekong Delta areas must be coordinated with each other to clarify a number of problems of the river mouth areas, where the sea resources and the river resources affect each other.

Each program will have its own method of organization and course of action, but in the present phase we believe that it is necessary to do a good job of carrying out the following principal tasks:

a. On the basis of our present knowledge of the natural resources and natural conditions of the area being studied, the committee directing the program should reexamine the research objectives and contents that were established in the beginning, as well as the problems that arise in the course of implementing the program, in order to determine which problems can be dealt with during the current synthesizing cycle, which ones may be dealt with but can be completed only with the concentration of forces, and which ones cannot yet be dealt with. With regard to problems which despite the encountering of many difficulties must be dealt with because of their importance vis-a-vis the 1981 and 1981-1985 economic plans, the committees directing the programs must provide guidance and concentrate the necessary forces in order to defenitively resolve them. Such decisions will be the basis on which to draft an action plan which is flexible but still assures the over-all schedule of the program as a whole. After the conference to preliminarily recapitulate the four programs was held in September 1979, such tasks were carried out with regard to a number of programs, and certain results were attained. We believe that it is necessary to continue to develop those results.

b. In the present phase, we believe that it is necessary to set up a combined committee (or a recapitulation committee) to assist the committees directing the programs should manage all aspects, from the beginning until there is a final product, but in actuality they do not do so. The combined committee will be responsible for the scientific aspects and for preparing the program's final report, so it would be best if it were made up of people who work in each program, and it could include some people outside the programs. The combined committee should consist of perhaps three to five members, and its activities should be placed under the direct guidance of the programs' boards of directors.

The programs' boards of directors rely on the program management organs and the relevant organs to create the necessary conditions (locations, materials, facilities, etc.) so that the combined committee can operate effectively.

c. After the plans and organizations have been determined, the synthesizing committees by all means develop as rapidly and fully as possible the results that have already been attained. They should not wait until the topics are completed in turn. And that is a precondition for the synthesizing committees to perform the following tasks with regard to the program boards of directors:

Monitoring the projects and advising the boards which ones are being carried out too slowly in comparison to the requirements and schedule of the combined plan.

Organizing supplementary forces for the weak aspects of the programs, if necessary.

Organizing joint study groups to evaluate the matters of decisive significance in determining the laws of the subject being investegated.

Organizing research to resolve problems about which there are many divergent opinions in determining the direction for developing a strength or an area within the region being researched.

Each program must set clear deadlines by which final reports for the topics must be submitted to the committee so that they may be synthesized.

d. After final reports on the various topics have been submitted to the program board of directors, the synthesizing committees will work in the final phase to complete the program's report. Here, we must pay attention to the final adjustment, for only thereby can we hope to achieve results rapidly, effectively, and definitively at the specialized conferences held to evaluate results.

e. Finally, organizing conferences to evaluate the results of the programs drafted by the synthesizing committee is also a task that must be strictly carried out.

The scientific value and actual significance of the research results must be fully reflected in the following materials:

The combined report of the program, including an all-round evaluation of the natural resources and natural conditions of the region that was studied, and makes general recommendations regarding the exploitation, use, and protection of the natural resources and natural conditions of the region as a whole or of some key areas within the region.

The basic research documents regarding each specialized topic and regarding each type of natural resource and natural condition of the region researched, including evaluations and recommendations regarding the exploitation and use of those documents.

The over-all and specialized reports regarding the localities in the area that has been researched.

The key areas should also make specialized reports regarding their strengths, or draft specific plans if there are conditions for doing so.

Summary reports regarding lessons learned in the course of the program, in organizing the program, in drafting reconciliation and development plans, etc.

The results of each program are dependent on the process of carrying it out, but the activities of the boards of directors of the programs and the synthesizing committees are especially important in the final recapitulation phase. For we believe that now we have the best conditions ever for combining the results of research, and we are going all-out to reach the optimal methods of a combined research program.

Finally, we believe that all-out efforts should be made to recapitulate the programs in 1980. If the recapitulation is carried over into 1981, difficulties will be encountered in meeting the needs, especially for funds.

5616
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL DATA PUBLISHED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese, No 7, Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Phung, head of the Agricultural Service of Hai Hung Province: "Hai Hung's Recent Accomplishments in Agriculture and Its Measures for the Coming Period"]

[Excerpts] During the past several years (1976-1979), despite many difficulties agricultural production has continued to develop in Hai Hung Province.

Specifically:

The cultivated area has continually increased:

Year	Cultivated area (hectares)	Percentage increase over previous year
1976	271,831	101.2 percent
1977	282,903	104.5
1978	294,372	104.1
1979	312,610	106.1

The area planted in staple food crops and the area planted in winter crops have increased rapidly:

Year	Staple Food Crops Area	Winter Crops Area (in hectares)	Winter Crop Area (as percent)
1976-77	243,496	21,098	14.19
1977-78	248,438	32,980	22.14
1978-79	268,601	44,444	29.90
1979-80	281,679	63,030	42.40

Rice yield and output have been relatively stable and the level of five tons of paddy per hectare has been maintained.

Year	Annual Rice Yield (quintals/hectare)	Rice Output (tons)
1976	58.12	671,739
1977	50.00	586,771
1978	54.52	634,261
1979	53.13	614,531

Tenth-month rice yield and output have clearly tended to increase:

Year	Area (hectares)	Yield (quintals/Hectare)	Output (tons)
1976	123,727	26.98	333,828
1977	123,279	27.22	335,583
1978	119,715	27.59	330,327
1979	120,430	27.96	336,722

Subsidiary food output (in terms of paddy) and the value of winter crop output have increased rapidly:

Year	Output of Subsidiary Food Crops in Terms of Paddy (tons)	Value of Winter Crop Output (millions of dong)
1972-73	12,587	20.3
1976-77	38,780	63.6
1977-78	73,933	126.9
1978-79	105,000	141.1
1979-80	160,000	400.0

Stock raising has tended to develop well:

Year	Total number of hogs as of 1 October
1976	530,409
1977	462,995
1978	490,415
1979	511,010

During the coming period, Hai Hung's agricultural development tasks and measures will concentrate on the following matters:

With regard to cultivation, it will endeavor to attain a total annual cultivated area of 328,000 hectares, an increase of 6.3 percent over 1979, and increase the land use ratio to 2.2 .

Annual rice output: 236,230 hectares, an average yield of 27.5 quintals per hectare, and a total paddy output of 650,000 tons, an increase of 6.7 percent over 1979. The goals for 5th month-spring rice are 114,500 hectares, a yield of 27 quintals per hectare, and an output of 300,000 tons. The goals for 10th month rice are 121,700 hectares, a yield of 28 quintals per hectare, and an output of 348,000 tons.

Annual subsidiary crops: endeavoring to plant 54,000 hectares, an increase of 15.3 percent over 1979, with white potatoes accounting for 30,000 hectares, a yield of 10 tons per hectare, and an output of 350,000 tons; corn accounting for 7,500 hectares, a yield of 20 quintals per hectare, an output of 15,000 tons; and sweet potatoes accounting for 15,000 hectares, a yield of 66 quintals per hectare, and an output of 102,000 tons.

The goal for the output of staple foods in terms of paddy is 800,000 tons, an increase of 11.3 percent over 1979, with paddy accounting for 650,000 tons and subsidiary food crops (in terms of paddy) accounting for 150,000 tons.

The province will endeavor to increase the total area planted in the various kinds of winter crops to 75,000 hectares -- 50.4 percent of the cultivated area -- with white potatoes accounting for 34,000 hectares, sweet potatoes for 12,500 hectares, corn for 3,500 hectares, garlic for 2,300 hectares, watermelons for 1,000 hectares, and soybeans for 2,000 hectares.

5616
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF METEOROLOGY TO AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Meteorology-Hydrology in Support of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The climate and hydrology are the prerequisites of foremost importance to achieving returns in agricultural production. Through many years of practical experience, our people learned: "Timing is more important than skill."

Our country extends over many degrees of latitude and has areas that lie at many different altitudes and have complex terrains. Generally speaking, our country lies in the tropical zone of seasonal winds. The climate changes drastically depending upon the time of year and upon the region and area. We must have a full understanding of these characteristics and complex changes before we can adopt appropriate agricultural production plans.

Considering supporting agriculture to be its central task, the meteorology-hydrology sector has made an effort to apply technical advances and strengthen the network of stations that collect basic data; on this basis, it has gradually improved the quality of its weather forecasts, hydrology forecasts, typhoon and flood warnings, forecasts of the northeast seasonal winds and so forth and begun to deeply research a number of subjects regarding the agricultural climate.

As agricultural production develops, it demands increasingly detailed and diverse support from the meteorology-hydrology sector in order to meet the requirements of each district or group of districts (that have similar climatic and hydrological conditions); in addition to good short-range forecasts, agriculture also requires long-term forecasts and detailed research on the agricultural climate to clarify the relationship among the climate, the weather and specific crops. To perform these jobs, it is necessary to improve the organization, guidance and management of meteorological-hydrological work, apply the advances of science and technology better with each passing day, provide the material-technical bases needed by the research agencies and the various stations, attach importance to training and improving the skills of the corps of cadres and so forth. Close and effective coordination with related sectors, most importantly the agricultural and water conservancy sectors, as well as direct assistance from the provincial, municipal and district levels are very necessary.

The meteorological-hydrological stations, whose principal task used to be conducting basic investigations, must now attach more importance to promptly supporting the practical needs of the provincial and district levels in the guidance of agriculture. Only with complete and accurate basic data is it possible to support agriculture well. These data must be promptly analyzed and processed not only for use in immediate forecasts, but also for use in determining the laws that govern the climate and the weather in the various regions of our country. In the immediate future, we must quickly determine the characteristics of the climate and hydrology in each area of every province.

Meteorological-hydrological work supports agricultural production in many ways, and we cannot perform all of the work required at once. Only by establishing clear objectives for each stage, objectives that are consistent with the actual requirements of agriculture in each area, and focusing our efforts on these objectives, is it possible to achieve practical results.

7809
CSO: 4209

NEW CROPLAND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Replies to Readers column: "Concerning the Compiling of Statistics on Cropland"]

[Text] The Cropland Management Department (the Ministry of Agriculture) has responded to the readers' questions concerning the compiling of statistics on cropland as follows: decision number 201-CP dated 1 July 1980 of the Council of Ministers on unifying the management of cropland and improving cropland management throughout the country stipulates: "In order to unify the management of cropland, all organizations and individuals using cropland must accurately report the amount of cropland they have and register the various types of cropland they are using in the land registration books of the state. Those organizations or individuals that are determined to be the legal users of cropland will be issued certificates that give them the right to use this cropland. Once cropland has been declared and registered, all agencies of the state and people must, whenever there is a change in the configuration of cropland, complete the reporting procedures stipulated by the state."

In the near future, the state will organize the registration and the compilation of statistics on cropland throughout the country. The pilot projects conducted in the provinces of Thai Binh, Haiphong, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai and Cuu Long have shown that the following practical results are achieved:

1. There are still many agricultural production cooperatives that allow cropland to be illegally occupied, that allocate cropland in a haphazard manner, that allow cropland to lie fallow and so forth, thereby causing a marked decline in collective production and causing the income of cooperative members from the collective economy to be increasingly lower than their income from the subsidiary household economy. Families that do not occupy cropland and actively participate in the work of the collective are very upset over families that illegally occupy cropland and only concern themselves with their own crop production. Cooperative members not enthusiastically participating in collective production, the failure to make full use of the cropland of cooperatives, land lying fallow and a decline in the collective economy are the consequences of loosely managing cropland that has been illegally occupied or allocated in a haphazard manner. The purposes of the registration of cropland and the compilation of statistics on cropland are to verify and record the legal right to use cropland in state land management books for

each state agency, each cooperative and each individual and, at the same time, resolve each specific case involving the illegal occupation of cropland in a manner that conforms with both reason and sentiment in order to strengthen unity in the countryside and insure that collective production and household production develop together in the correct direction. The resolution of the antagonisms arising in disputes over cropland through the registration of cropland and the compilation of statistics on cropland will improve the cooperative relations among the state agencies, state farms and local people.

2. The amount and type of cropland of each cropland owner as accurately verified in the cropland registration and statistics will be the legal foundation for insuring the unanimity of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The state will provide assistance and supply technical materials (farm implements, fertilizer, insecticide, seed and so forth) to the users of cropland for the purpose of developing production. The user of the cropland has reciprocal obligations to the country (to pay land taxes, sell agricultural products, pay water conservancy costs, pay the cost of mechanical plowing and harrowing and so forth). The obligations of both sides are computed on the basis of an accurately established amount and type of cropland. As a result, the situation will no longer exist in which the amount of cropland is falsely reported and the type of cropland is downgraded, a situation which has existed in previous years and only served to benefit the users of cropland. In the internal relations of cooperatives, the accurate verification of the amount and type of cropland will provide a good basis for implementing a system of fair and reasonable contracts and will prevent the practice of awarding expensive contracts or inexpensive contracts so that one unit or cooperative member earns a high profit while another unit or cooperative member suffers a loss, etc.

3. Whenever agencies or the people cause changes in the configuration of cropland, the purpose for which cropland is used or the right to use cropland, such changes must be reported in exact accordance with the stipulated procedures of the Council of Ministers concerning the registration of cropland and cropland statistics. As a result, the state will be able to insure that all cropland, in general, is used in an efficient manner in exact accordance with general planning and plans; at the same time, it will be able to preserve the amount and the fertility of agricultural land, thereby putting an end to the practices of allocating and using agricultural land in a haphazard, wasteful manner.

4. To implement the regulations presented above well, it is necessary at all times to have accurate and readily available statistical data on cropland in order to research cropland use instead of having to conduct investigations and compile statistics on cropland as was the practice in previous years, a practice which required much money, labor and time but still yielded limited results in terms of the degree of accuracy, the amount of time these statistics could be used and their legal value.

As the primary element in the state's management of all arable land within the country, the registration of cropland and the compilation of statistics on cropland must be carried out, the sooner the better, so that we can achieve the effects mentioned above and rapidly bring the management of cropland under the socialist system of law.

7809
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH ACTS TO COUNTER CROP LOSSES DUE TO STORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Ha Nam Ninh: Three Urgent Tasks for Resolving the Grain Problem"]

[Text] Expending Much Energy, Labor

The heavy rains in Typhoon No 4 caused flood that affected 49,000 of the 79,000 hectares of the tenth-month rice crop in Ha Nam Ninh Province. In the spirit of revolutionary offensive, within only a month after the storm, by fighting the flood and planting new crops at the same time, the province was able to grow crops in more than 140,000 hectares, or 93 percent of the area planned. The rice plants are growing nicely. Early in September, because of continual heavy rains resulting from some tropical low pressure systems, 47,000 hectares of the tenth-month rice were totally flooded; 28,000 hectares were submerged, with only a few tops of rice plants remaining visible; almost all of the remaining area was waterlogged.

The party organization and people of the province then resumed the fighting in a more bitter and more decisive manner. By human labor and with such available means as buckets, water wheels, electric and hydraulic pumps and such methods as joint watering and self-evacuating and automatic flow, the province was able to save tens of thousands of hectares of rice crop from waterlogging and flooding and has decided to save all of the flooded and waterlogged fields. But in mid-September, Typhoon No 6 with force-10, -11 and -12 winds released its destructive power right in the twice-stricken rice crop-growing area. The area that was waterlogged and flooded was extended for a prolonged period. Nearly 49,000 hectares were totally flooded; 2,000 hectares were submerged, with only a few tops of rice plants remaining visible; a lot of ears of the early-growing rice plants were blown away.

Fighting the flood to save the rice crop and protecting and caring for the tenth-month rice became the number one central task of the province as a whole. The province temporarily ordered a ban of large, prolonged and not-so-necessary meetings as it wanted to concentrate leadership on fighting the flood and saving the rice crop. Many groups of cadres went to the districts to assume direct and permanent leadership over this work. The province tried to attain the highest cultivated area and yield. The central authorities also gave Ha Nam Ninh a considerable quantity of nitrate fertilizer. The industrial production installations temporarily interrupted productive work in different sections to save electric power, which was used to fight the flood and to save the rice crop. All electric and hydraulic pump stations were working continuously. Workers in the electric power, machine, water conservancy and motor repairs sectors worked day and night in the fields and repaired in time any broken transmission lines and pumps.

The province mobilized its entire work force and sent it to the fields to build embankments, to isolate the unaffected ricefields and to use every means possible to fight the flood and to save the rice crop. Many cooperatives and districts had everyday thousands and tens of thousands of people in the fields bailing out water to save the crop.

The cooperatives determined the fertilizing formulas for different varieties of rice and mobilized all sources of fertilizers for the crops. Where water had receded, they organized manpower for washing rice leaves, getting rid of moss, weeding, applying fertilizer, destroying harmful insects and trapping rats. As the early rice ripened, they harvested it neatly and quickly, without allowing any losses in the fields. The farmers said the grains of rice this year were as precious as grains of gold, since they resulted from much energy and labor being expended and much devotion and love.

More Winter Crops

This year Ha Nam Ninh Province strives to grow 52,000 hectares of winter crops (including 20,000 hectares of potatoes). A nearly 50 percent increase as compared with the 1979 winter crop season. It has plans for leading all localities and production installations toward fully using all land and mobilizing the entire work force for the winter crop season. Winter crops are to be grown in high ricefields, two-crop ricefields, newly opened land and every available plot to be found in and around organs, schools, enterprises and army barracks; sweet potato cuttings, particularly of the short-term high-yield varieties, are to be produced from ricefield embankments, small hills and land along river banks. Many cooperatives have plans for positive winter season production for both the collectives and their members' families. Many localities, after maintaining a land-area balance in the plans of their cooperatives, have been able to lease some land to the organs, enterprises, schools and troops stationed in the localities for winter crops. The resolution of the Provincial VCP Standing Committee clearly states that "winter crop products are not included in the food distribution scheme of cooperatives and can be traded at agreed prices. Enterprises can use winter crop products to achieve the goal of partial grain self-sufficiency. Cadres and workers can arrange their work to have some leave, or if necessary can ask their organs and enterprises to give them time off to join their families in growing winter crops on schedule."

In this winter crop season, Ha Nam Ninh encounters many difficulties in connection with seeds, fertilizer, soil preparations and even crop-growing schedule. Many cooperatives and localities, particularly those localities that have much experience in growing winter crops, have kept their seed stocks under good control and management and have acquired additional seeds (particularly potato cuttings). Winter crops require a lot of fertilizer. Many localities have launched a movement for making fertilizer, composting green manure and seeking every available source of fertilizer for winter crops. The fact that this year's tenth-month rice harvest was late because of repeated transplanting, which caused irregular ripening, and that the planned allocation of rice varieties had to be changed did affect the soil-preparing job. This does not include the ricefields that are to be included in the area for winter crops that remain flooded, which makes the soil-preparing job even more difficult. Many cooperatives and localities have been paying attention to assuming tight leadership over using pumps and buckets to evacuate water to allow on-schedule soil preparations and have plans for effective arrangement of manpower, tools and draft power so as to put them to work whenever the conditions are proper for soil-preparing work and to avoid relying on machinery.

Further developing the experience of Dao Ly Cooperative (in Ly Nhan District) in growing winter crops in wet soil in a rather large area (75 percent of the cultivated area) and the experience of Yen Nhan Cooperative (in Y Yen District) in practicing intensive cultivation (four-crop cycle), other cooperatives in the province are striving to grow good winter crops.

Resolving the Grain Problem

As many as 40 cooperatives have sustained total losses; 80 cooperatives have lost about 80 percent of their tenth-month rice crop areas; some districts have lost half of their crops. In the province as a whole, total losses of crops occurred in nearly 44,000 out of the 143,000 hectares of rice crop. It is obvious that the tenth-month rice crop this year will be far worse than that in previous years in terms of area, yield and total volume of production. The standard of living will certainly be lowered if there are no firm coordinated total measures in production, distribution and circulation and if consumption is not reduced.

In the last few years, as the movement for being self-sufficient in grain consumption for a few months was vigorously developed in many organs, enterprises, schools and army units, it actually helped to reduce some grain difficulties. The wrong understanding of self-sufficient production, which led to wrong action and created difficulties, trouble and inconveniences for the localities, was corrected in time. In the difficult situation as encountered by the state, many cadres and workers voluntarily accepted reduced monthly grain shares or voluntarily refused to receive their grain for one or 2 months.

In the winter crop season last year, many collectives, organs and enterprises which had leased tens of hectares of land from the cooperatives to grow winter crops were able to harvest hundreds of tons of potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables and beans of different kinds. Further exploiting that achievement, this year many organs, enterprises, schools and army units have sent their cadres to get in touch with the agricultural cooperatives for leasing land from them while getting seeds and fertilizer ready and arranging manpower for growing winter crops.

Many enterprises, work sites and artisan industrial and handicraft cooperatives have been overcoming difficulties, seeking additional materials and raw materials and stepping up production so as to supply the state with more products to be exchanged for beyond-the-plan grain from farmers.

In addition to letting the state control the grain, Ha Nam Ninh maintains strict management of the supply of grain to ensure that the limited quantities of grain it has are distributed to the right persons and by the right standard. At the same time, it mobilizes cadres, workers and civil servants and urges them to overcome difficulties, to save as much grain as possible and to voluntarily let the state borrow their grain or to reduce their shares of grain; reduces the quantities of grain to be consumed at a conference; strengthens market management and fights speculative grain deals and raising of grain prices; and strictly bans the use of grain to make moonshine and imposes severe punishments on violators of the management and distribution procedures, grain thieves and wasteful users of grain.

5598
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 13-15 & 8

[Article by Nguyen Dien, Director of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization: "Mechanizing Agriculture in the Central Highlands"]

[Text] I. Special Characteristics:

The Central Highlands are a vast plateau area which has a natural area of 5.4 million hectares, of which nearly 2 million hectares may be developed for agriculture. The terrain of the Central Highlands is relatively flat: most of the lands is gradually inclined, rolling land which is usually concentrated in areas pf thousands of hectares. Basaltic soil accounts for 1.2 hectares, mixed soil for .5 hectares, and alluvial soil for .2 hectares. The cultivable soil is of average or light texture. There are two seasons: the rainy season (hot and humid), from May to October, and the dry season (cool and dry), from November to April. The average annual rainfall is 1700 to 2300 millimeters, and the rainfall is intense and concentrated. The weather, climate, and soil of the Central Highlands are favorable for the development of many kinds of industrial crops for export, such as coffee, rubber, and mulberry, such staple foods as rice, corn, beans, peanuts, and manoic, and pastureland for raising such large stock as watter buffaloes, cattle, etc.

The agricultural potential of the Central Highlands is great, but at present only about 5 percent of the natural land is used for agriculture. The land-use ratio is low (about 1.1), and rice and corn yields amount to only between 1.1 and 1.2 tons per hectare per year.

There is little agricultural labor because the population is sparse (the population density is 22 people per square kilometers). Cultivation is still backward (the ethnic minority peoples are not accustomed to plowing and harrowing, so few water buffaloes and oxen are used as draft animals). There are few draft animals -- 110,000 to 120,000 water buffaloes and cattle -- in the area.

II. Some Results of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization.

In order to develop the strengths of the Central Highlands regarding the Central Highlands with regard to potential capability to develop industrial crops for export, stock raising, staple food crops, etc., it is necessary to determine the directions and contents regarding technical and agricultural mechanization in that area. Since

1974-1975 the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization has studied and surveyed the natural, economic, and social conditions of that area, and has experimented with and tried out machinery and the mechanization of some aspects of production: cultivation, stock raising, and the processing of agricultural products. Specifically, it has:

Studied and surveyed the special characteristics and requirements of agricultural production in a number of principal production areas in the Central Highlands.

In the course of its studies, demonstrated that the development of industrial crops for export grown in large areas is a strength of the Central Highlands, for that region accounts for 60 percent of the nation's basaltic soil. In Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac there have been temporarily zoned 170,000 hectares for coffee and 200,000 hectares for rubber; in Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Kon Tum there have been zoned an area of 20,000 to 30,000 hectares for tea and 20,000 to 30,000 hectares for mulberry. Furthermore, in the various areas there are still capabilities for developing such fruits as pineapples, bananas, breadfruit, etc. Since the hilly land slopes gently, there are also capabilities for developing staple food crops, especially subsidiary food crops: 275,000 hectares are zoned for hill rice and wet rice, 250,000 hectares are zoned for corn, beans, and peanuts, and 150,000 hectares are zoned for manioc. With regard to stock raising, a strong point of the Central Highlands, 100,000 water buffaloes and 800,000 cattle are planned, with milk cattle being concentrated in the Lam Dong area.

Studied the terrain and physical nature of the agricultural land in the Central Highlands (the dimensions of the fields, and the resistance of the soil when plowing the main types of soil). The terrain of the plateau is relatively flat and slopes gently, has large fields, and has a thick layer of topsoil. There are fields thousands of hectares in extent. The cultivated land is of average or light texture, and the resistance of the soil when plowing is .4 to .6 kilograms per square centimeter. The terrain and soil are favorable for the development of dry crops and the raising of large livestock, and for the rapid mechanization of the various aspects of agricultural production.

Experimented with and tried out equipment and machinery used in mechanizing land clearing, soil preparation, corn and rice planting, fertilization, digging and processing manioc, etc.

The results of experiments in using machinery to clear land in the Central Highlands show that undeveloped land there has characteristics similar to undeveloped land in a number of other areas, so it is possible to use motive power and work machines to mechanize the various tasks, from bulldozing trees and picking up the branches to locating and cutting roots, plowing, and harrowing. But in order to economize in the use of machinery and rapidly expand the cultivated area, it is necessary to concentrate machinery first of all on deep probing to detect roots, combined with the use of exploisives and manual labor. Deep-probing, root-locating machine XS-1.8, designed by the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization, used in combination with tractor model DT-75 in experiments in Krong Bach District, Dac Lac Province, probed to a depth of 40 to 50 centimeters, with a productivity of .5 to .8 hectares per hour. Excavation machinery used in land clearing can be used in creating fields, digging ditches and building embankments to counter erosion, building irrigation systems, building reservoirs, and building roads, thus saving much manual labor. In one hour a ditch-digging machine, used in combination with tractor model DT-75, dug 1.5 kilometers of Class-3 drainage ditch (1 to 1.2 meters wide, .4 to .5 meters deep).

In mechanizing soil preparation, it is possible to use such widely used soil-preparation, it is possible to use such widely used soil-preparation combines as four-wheeled 50-80 horsepower tractors such as the MTZ combine, with PN-3-35 three-blade plows, harrowing discs, blade harrow PK-1.6, and the caterpillar-tread tractor DT-75 in combination with the PN-4-35 tiller and heavy harrowing discs on dry fields, the MTZ four-wheeled tractor with the C-5-25 plow, the BRN-2.5 wet-field harrow, and the PB-1.6 wet-field blade harrow, or wire-mesh wheels used on wet-rice paddies.

With regard to the mechanization of the harvesting and processing of agricultural products, the concentrated cultivation in the Central Highlands demand the mechanization of harvesting and processing. Recently our Institute, in cooperation with a number of other research organs, experimented with the harvesting and preliminary processing of corn and manioc in Dac Lac. With regard to corn, we experimented with the use of corn-harvesting machinery, corn-separating machinery, and machinery to air out corn. With regard to manioc, the Institute, in cooperation with Agricultural College No. 1, experimented with manioc-digging machine DS-1, manioc-peeling machine LSS-1 (one ton per hour), a machine to mash dried manioc, and a machine to grind flour, in accordance with the harvesting schedule. The processing of manioc by drying whole tubers is appropriate to the dry season, during which there is a shortage of water, and fully utilizes the sunniness of the Central Highlands. Manioc was dug by machine, peeled by machine, dried in the fields, cleaned by machine, and stored. When ready for use machines were used to break up the manioc into small pieces and to grind them into flour. The results demonstrated that the technical rules and operational principles of the machinery were good. At present, models are being perfected so that they can be used to serve manioc production pl plans in the Central Highlands.

III. The Methods and Contents of Providing Technical Equipment and Mechanizing Agriculture in the Central Highlands.

If we are to develop agricultural production in the Central Highlands to meet local food needs and create a source of commodity agricultural products, it is necessary to pay attention to providing technical equipment for agriculture. The results attained by the Institute form the initial basis on which to draft directions and contents for providing technical equipment for and mechanizing agriculture in the Central Highlands area during the coming period.

Due to the special characteristics of the Central Highlands region -- its labor shortage and low technical level -- an urgent requirement is to strengthen the agricultural labor forces and provide production implements that are appropriate to the various cultivation tasks, from land clearing, excavation, soil-preparation, planting, and tending, to harvesting and processing agricultural products. The instruments must be sufficient in numbers and of good quality. At the same time, there must be a plan for improving the labor skills of the agricultural producers. Especially, it is necessary to widely disseminate techniques for using water buffaloes and oxen to plow and harrow, to prepare the soil on dry fields and wet rice land, techniques for transplanting and harvesting rice, etc.

The terrain conditions of the Central Highlands are favorable for developing the mechanization of the various aspects of agricultural production. But in order to attain good economic results it is necessary to determine the directions and contents of agricultural mechanization and the appropriate types and sizes of machines. Motors supplied for agriculture in the Central Highlands include stationary motors and moblile motors. Agricultural production there requires much energy, in order to obtain water for irrigation and process agricultural products. It is necessary to positively develop hydroclectricity, especially on small and medium scales, in order to fully utilize the many rivers, creeks, lakes, and dams, and facilitate the obtaining of water and the processing of agricultural products. We may consider the direct utilization of water power (turbine pumps, vacuum pumps). Furthermore, it is necessary to provide steam-powered engines to fully utilize firewood and waste wood when exploiting forests, and to provide additional engines which use liquid fuel.

With regard to mobile engines, in addition to animal draft power it is necessary to develop the various kinds of mechanized motive power. We recommend the immediate institution of a tractor system that is rational and appropriate to the special characteristics and requirements of production, with a principal structure of large tractors (50-60 to 100-130 horsepower). Caterpills-tread tractors of 75, 100, and 130 horsepower will be used to clear land, pull up roots, plow newly reclaimed land, and move earth to build up fields, build irrigation projects and roads, etc. Four-wheeled tractors of about 50 horsepower will be used to prepare soil on dry land at wet rice land, sow seets, fertilize, tend crops, harvest, and transport. Two-wheeled tractors of about 12 horsepower will be used to prepare soil on dry fields and wet rice land, to till between rows of crops, etc.

The contents and degree of mechanization:

Because of the labor shortage, it is necessary to provide effective motive power, implements, and machinery. But due to limited capital, equipment, and materials, we must determine the central concerns:

The emphasis of mechanization: Since the agricultural land area is still too small (5 percent of the natural area), machinery must serve first of all land clearing and the construction of irrigation projects in order to, within a certain period of time, create additional acreage for the areas specializing in growing staple food and agricultural products for export. At the same time, in order to assure intensive cultivation despite limited labor forces, it is necessary to promote the mechanization of land preparation, irrigation, harvesting, and the processing of a agricultural products to produce food for people, feed for animals, and agricultural products for export.

The focal points of mechanization are the areas producing agricultural products for export, such as coffee, tea, rubber, and mulberry; areas specializing in growing such staple foods as rice, corn, and manioc; and pastureland for concentrated stock raising.

The mechanization of land clearing, the construction of fields, and the construction of irrigation projects:

In clearing land in the Central Highlands it is possible to use motive power and work machines to mechanize the various tasks, from bulldozing trees, gathering up branches, detecting and pulling up roots, and plowing and harrowing the reclained land. The deep-probing, root-detecting XS-1.8 model of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization may be used in combination with tractor model DT-75. Ditch-digging machine KZY-93B may be used in combination with tractor model DT-75 in detecting roots, probing deeply, and digging ditches to serve the construction of fields and irrigation systems.

Mechanizing land clearing:

It is possible to make wide use of four-wheel tractors of 50 to 80 horsepower, such as model MTZ, in combination with three-blade plow model PN-3-35, disk harrow model PK-L6, or caterpillar tractor model DT-75 in combination with four-bladed plow model PN-4-35 and heavy harrow discs on dry fields. Four-wheeled tractor model MTZ with five-bladed harrow model C-5-25, wet-field harrow model BRN-2.5, and wet-field blade harrow model PB-1.6, or wire-net wheels used in wet-rice paddies.

Upland fields with small areas and steep inclination must be plowed and harrowed principally by water buffaloes and oxen.

Mechanizing irrigation:

The dry season is long, so the mechanization of irrigation is especially important in order to increase cultivation, add a dry season, and support perennial crops. Experiences in using water pumps to pump water to irrigate rice and irrigation sprinklers for coffee plantations in Buon Me Thuot and tea at Bau Can must be disseminated. At present, it is necessary to provide additional irrigation machines for the fields that have been zoned and have sources of water (electric-powered pumps, diesel engines, vacuum pumps, sprinklers, etc.).

Mechanizing harvesting and the processing of agricultural products and animal feed:

In mechanizing harvesting and processing we must, with regard to corn and manioc, provide machinery researched by the Institute and a number of other organs. With regard to the processing of coffee, tea, and rubber we must equip the production bases along the lines of industrial production lines.

Mechanizing transportation:

Our direction is to use tractors for medium-distance transporting and trucks for long-distance transportation. It is necessary to build hard-surfaced roads to assure transportation during the rainy season.

Rear-services bases:

To enable tractors and agricultural machinery to operate well, and not have to go long distances for repairs, we must equip the Central Highlands with a and large repair base and a number of medium and small tractors and agricultural machinery. Spare parts needed for tractors and diesel engines must be supplied promptly in order to develop the capability of the machinery to a high degree.

IV. Some Recommendations:

The Central Highlands are a very important agricultural area with regard to meeting the domestic and export agricultural needs, and require additional technical equipment. But it is a production area which is developing, basic studies have not been completed, and economic-technical research in general as well as with regard to agricultural mechanization has only just begun. Therefore, in order to equip Central Highlands agriculture technically in such a way as to bring about high economic effectiveness, we recommend:

1. First of all, the positive application of the research results and the initial production experiences in determining the directions, contents, and levels, and in selecting types and sizes of motive power and machinery that are appropriate to each area in the Central Highlands. At present it is necessary to inventory and review all existing machines and implements, in order to fully grasp quantity and quality and take steps to fully utilize and increase the effectiveness of equipment. In order to prepare to provide additional equipment it is necessary to closely study the special characteristics of the soil, the organization production, and the level of management, and make complete preparations before providing additional equipment.

2. That we resolutely provide and use machinery and implements in a concentrated manner in land clearing, soil preparation, and processing, and in a selective manner in the areas specializing in coffee, tea, corn, rice, manioc, on pastureland, etc.

3. With regard to the technical direction, that only machines and equipment that have undergone experiment and trials and have been deemed appropriate to the production conditions in the Central Highlands be supplied.

4. Agricultural production in the Central Highlands is very rich and includes many production areas and many types of crops. It demands that we study the mechanization and electrification of agriculture systematically, from basic studies regarding the natural and socio-economic characteristics to the researching of technical and management matters to serve as a basis on which to draft a complete plan for the region. In order to fulfill that task, it is recommended that the state authorize the establishment of a research center on the mechanization of agriculture in the Central Highlands, which would be a branch of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization.

5616
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL OUTPUT RAISED AT HON GAI-CAM PHA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nghiem Thanh: "Several Steps Taken To Increase Coal Output at Hon Gai-Cam Pha"]

[Text] The Hon Gai-Cam Pha mine area produces nearly 90 percent of the output of the coal sector; however, as of the end of the 3rd quarter, it had only completed slightly more than one-half of its plan for 1980. The dry season has begun, thereby facilitating the mining of coal. The Hon Gai Coal Corporation is organizing and managing the operations of the entire production line in such a way as to increase the production of coal by 50 percent.

As regards the various strip mines, maintaining the correct ratio between the stripping of overburden and the extraction of coal is a strict requirement. However, it is possible to give priority to coal shovels in a suitable manner. Every mine has areas in which there are large quantities of "prepared coal"; in these areas, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on mining coal by reducing the number of trucks that are transporting overburden and increasing the number of trucks that are transporting coal. The Coc 6, Deo Nai and Ha Tu mines have taken positive steps to shift their operations in this direction. The Coc 6 mine has positioned pumps in order to work around the clock draining the Ta Ngan shaft and the northern shaft, as a result of which it will extract about 1 million tons of coal. The Ha Tu mine has bed number 10 and the Deo Nai mine has the northern shaft, both of which are places that have improved tunnels that facilitate the use of coal digging machines. At the Ha Lam and Thong Nhat underground mines, the continued importance of the work faces is evident. The worksites number 54, western Phay K and Tan Lap of the Ha Lam mine and worksites number 128A, number 128B and western Khe Sim of the Thong Nhat mine have exposed veins rich in coal. By concentrating their forces on developing these points, they have also mined a significant quantity of coal during this dry season. In October, the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area has produced nearly 20,000 tons of coal each day.

The failure of transportation to keep pace with mining operations has long created an imbalance within the coal producing areas. What can be done to deliver all mined coal to wharves? To begin with, full use is being made of all types of vehicles to transport coal, despite the very limited supply of gasoline and oil, repair services and spare parts. The various mines have consolidated and stabilized their coal conveyor belts in order to transport coal within mines. As regards rail transportation, Hon Gai-Cam Pha has more than 100 kilometers of rail line, dozens of locomotives and 2,300 railroad cars. The majority of the locomotives have been equipped with diesel motors and can operate at full capacity. The railroad cars, however, are very old and many are unuseable. The track is in poor condition; many sections of rail are worn and ties have not been replaced. The corporation has invested capital in the purchase of additional locomotives and railroad cars and in the repair of the various rail lines; at the same time, it has organized a schedule of continuous operation in order to increase the number of train trips and unload trains rapidly, in an effort to deliver 18,000 tons of coal per day to the Cua Ong wharf and 8,000 tons of coal per day to the Hon Gai wharf.

The installation of sorting machines within mines has reduced the difficulties encountered by the main sorting plants. The Deo Nai mine has installed two additional machines, the Ha Tu mine has installed one machine and the Coc 6 mine has put into use a group of machines at Goc Thong which sort coal during all three shifts. The sorting machines within the mines are able to handle 200,000 tons of coal per month. However, most of the sorting of coal is still being done at the Coal Tipple Enterprises of Hon Gai and Cua Ong. Hon Gai has repaired the sorting plant's conveyor belt and replaced old machine parts and shafts in order to maintain and gradually increase sorting machine capacity. Cua Ong is making maximum use of the sorting machines and coal washing machines of coal tipple number 1. Coal tipple number 2 has recently gone into operation. The modern coal washing process of using a jet stream of ordinary water is being researched and will soon be perfected. Shortages of electricity and water frequently bring sorting operations to a standstill and damage the components of machine systems. The various enterprises have taken the initiative and coordinated with related units to establish emergency teams that keep close watch on equipment and take prompt action when accidents occur. As a result, more than 10,000 tons of coal are being sorted per day.

By taking the steps mentioned above, the Hon Gai-Cam Pha coal area has begun to increase the output of coal. The rate at which coal is mined might be even higher during the 4th quarter and the first months of next year.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

MORE TRACTORS FOR SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 6 Dec--The eastern and western provinces of southern Vietnam in the past 4 years have been supplied with 3,100 tractors with an aggregate capacity of 188,500 hp. Most of the tractors have been sent to Minh Hai, Kien Giang and Hau Giang, the three important rice growing provinces in the Mekong River delta. Meanwhile, the private tractor owners have formed 295 collectives grouping 3,200 tractors. The state-owned tractors in the south have so far reclaimed 324,000 hectares of land of which 117,000 hectares have been put under cultivation. In the Mekong River delta, 24 state-farms have cleared 35,000 hectares of land for rice cultivation. Thanks to the tractors, Minh Hai Province has expanded its summer-autumn rice acreage from 1,200 hectares in 1975 to 28,000 hectares in 1980. The southern provinces have also established a farming machine research and development centre, 112 tractor stations and 18 repair shops employing 4,000 mechanics and tractor drivers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0303 GMT 6 Dec 80 OW]

PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION--Hanoi VNA 5 Dec--A get-together was held today at the Vinh Phu Paper Mill (north of Hanoi) to mark the completion of the first phase of construction. Among those present were Nguyen Dang Ngay, vice minister of light industry; Chu Do, vice minister of building; Swedish ambassador to Vietnam Anders Ragnar Dromberg, Ms Christina Rehlen, office director of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and Swedish specialists who have been helping in the construction. [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 5 Dec 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR TAKES INVENTORY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Bui Thu, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation: "The General Inventory and Re-evaluation of the Assets Within the Communications-Transportation Sector"]

[Text] In keeping with the decision of the Council of Ministers on conducting a general inventory and re-evaluation of assets, the railroad, ocean transport, motor transport, river transport and highway sectors as well as the capital construction and other units under the Ministry of Communications and Transportation mobilized its primary professional departments and a large number of manual workers and technical cadres, including a number of skilled, experienced workers and cadres who have retired, to participate in this effort. A number of economic and technical problems, such as determining actual wear and re-evaluating assets on a first-hand basis and in accordance with the instructions from the Committee To Guide the General Inventory of the Central Committee, have begun to be resolved.

The railroad cars of the railroad transportation sector are scattered throughout the country and their location changes from hour to hour, minute to minute. Numerous difficulties are usually encountered in the annual inventory of rolling stock and many railroad cars are usually omitted from the inventory. In this inventory, the railroad sector had a specific plan for taking an inventory of its rolling stock, analyzing special characteristics and projecting future developments. More than 500 rolling stock economic and technical cadres took an inventory of the rolling stock in Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City and organized themselves into 64 teams that travelled to necessary points along all rail lines and worked with the system of professional staff agencies of the general department, the various railroad stations, the precincts, the transportation hubs, the various rolling stock repair facilities and the various trains. The inventory of all rolling stock in the country was systematically completed in 5 hours (from 1000 hours to 1500 hours on 8 September 1980), thereby fully assessing the quantity of rolling stock, reducing the percentage of error compared to previous inventories te[illegible]-fold and laying a relatively accurate foundation for determining real depreciation and determining both the quality and value of each rail car. In the course of taking the inventory, the Railroad General Department discovered a number of additional rail cars in need of repair work and immediately sent mobile repair units to perform this work and put this stock back into use, thereby increasing transportation capacity and removing obstacles along the rail line and at stations.

Within the ocean transport sector, the Long-Distance Ocean Transport Corporation has relatively accurately determined the technical condition and actual wear of each ocean vessel.

On the basis of its special characteristics and its organization of production, the port of Haiphong has organized 41 inventory teams and achieved initial results in the inventory of supplies and spare parts.

Joint Projects Enterprise Number 4 in Ho Chi Minh City, which has several warehouses that contain large quantities of supplies and spare parts, mobilized a significant force of workers and economic-technical cadres who are experienced and responsible, including a number who know foreign languages, thereby conducting its inventory smoothly. As of 15 September, it had completed the inventory of one-third of its products. Manual workers and professional cadres of installations have gained a full grasp of the specifics, requirements, guidelines, methods and plan involved in the general inventory and the re-evaluation of assets. The various sectors and levels have intensified their inspections and sent personnel directly to units to provide guidance, especially key units and units that are encountering many difficulties, in order to promptly uncover and rectify mistakes.

In a number of cases in which instructional material and the data needed to make calculations are lacking, research is being continued in order to apply guidelines in a creative, suitable and correct manner. Within the communications and transportation sector, after many years of large, unexpected debt, many units still have not given attention to taking an inventory based on stipulated requirements. Some units have not promptly classified their assets; there has been a lack of inspections, deliberation and accurate calculations on the part of persons in charge and the skilled workers and cadres of the unit and they have not relied upon actual inventories to determine and classify their assets. Mistakes also exist in the drawing of charts and the keeping of required lists of the various types of assets. Several units have not given appropriate attention to coordinating the taking of an inventory with creating the conditions for reorganizing the management of their assets.

The communications and transportation sector is focusing its efforts on completing the general inventory well and on schedule and promptly conducting research in order to take steps to resolve the problems uncovered in the general inventory, revamp and further improve management and mobilize, coordinate and utilize assets in order to help make good use of existing capacity.

7809
CSO: 4209

PREVALENCE OF OBJECTIONABLE MUSIC IN SOUTH CRITICIZED

Hanoi THANH NIEN /Youth/ in Vietnamese No 7-8, Jul - Aug 80 pp 31-34

/Article by Pham Tuyen: "'Narcotics' in the Form of Music"/

/Text/ At present, some of our youths are enraptured by a number of tape-recorded songs that were widely distributed in the provinces of the South by the Saigon puppet regime. It is very difficult to fully determine how many of these tapes exist because they were made in huge quantities under unlimited production rights with the participation of all the most "lusty" voices and the most "fashionable" songwriters using the most modern recording technology and were, of course, advertised in ways that were most attractive and provocative to youths, especially the youths who grew up in the cities and towns of the South that were under the control of the Americans and the puppets.

The persons who recorded this music used an age-old theme in classical eastern and western literature and art--the theme of love--a theme that "transcends time, national boundaries and every class," to support the spread of these songs among youths and, to many youths, this probably is the most persuasive defense of their listening to this music, even to some youths in the socialist North.

I think that even when we reach communism, the issue of love--love between man and woman with all its tenderness and passion, with its preoccupation and even its unusual surprises--will still be a major fact of man's life, especially youths. The difference will perhaps have to be found in something more fundamental, more basic. This something is man's philosophy of life. On this basis, our thinking about love and the way we answer questions concerning it will differ.

One question worth asking at this point is why did neo-colonialism "value" the love felt by the natives so? In broader terms, we must also raise the question of why the powerful capitalists and the international arms dealers were so concerned about the love felt by youths of their own countries as well as other countries that they had to "protect" it?

Their purpose in doing so was much deeper than many persons think, a purpose not unlike killing many birds with one stone: using the theme of love, a very profoundly human theme (and even within the scope of music, in all nations of the world, ours included, songs about love constitute a very high, if not the overwhelming, percentage of the folk music of each country), they combined it with reactionary philosophical viewpoints to produce musical products that were very attractive in form and equivocal in content but which actually sowed a radical philosophy of life of individualism. The immediate objective was to direct the attention of everyone away from the questions of survival that each person faced in view of the country's situation. In one respect, the "sing for your compatriots" movement of the youths and students of Saigon in early 1970 was designed to use the weapon of music, use songs rich in realism and militancy to awaken the youths in the zone under U.S.-puppet control, to attract their attention through heart-rending or licentious "songs" and cause them to forget the country's situation and give no attention to the aggressors and traitors.

The second purpose was to support the "art for art's sake" point of view, which separates art from life or, in other words, reduces the function of art and turns it into something designed purely for entertainment (only, of course, for those who enjoy art, not for the masterminds of this scheme, who knew the impact of art very well). It is this seemingly outmoded viewpoint that serves as the theoretical foundation of some backward youths and they have begun to repeat the refrain: "Don't put politics into music, it is so boring!"

This deviated viewpoint has led to tastes that are equally deviant and, worse yet, a small number of youths has contrasted the old songs that they like with revolutionary songs.

However, there is an even deeper motive, namely, to undermine the revolution in a long-range manner by coordinating many factors that have a spiritual impact, music included among them, to weaken or abolish the results of the party's political education of youths and create an irreconcilable antagonism between the individual and the collective that gradually leads to attitudes of pessimism and dissatisfaction and eventually to opposition against the collective. In view of our country's circumstances, at present, when the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists are collaborating to undermine the life of our people, the sowing of negative types of music has the effect of eroding the thinking and sentiments of our youths and surely has been and is included among their psychological warfare measures.

Ordinarily, many young persons come to like these kinds of music for very simple reasons. Some like them because of the very natural emotional needs of youth, a time of love. Objectively speaking, we have very few good and wholesome songs for the spiritual lives of youths. Our country was in a continuous state of war for more than 30 years and not much attention was given to writing ballads or songs about many of the aspects of personal life. In the past few years, many musicians have been concerned with correcting this shortcoming.

Some believe this to be an age-old problem (as analyzed above) and see nothing "politically wrong." Others are attracted by a few good or seductive singing voices, interesting and colorful accompaniment and even by the clear and beautiful sound of music recorded on tape. Like a very subtle, gradual and gentle form of seduction, the "narcotics" of this music have an effect upon the listeners with each passing day and turn them into totally conscious addicts, which, in turn, leads to negative consequences of immeasurable proportions. The reverie of the listener is first evident in the fact that he has little regard for the impact of music while allowing himself to be drawn by external attractions with virtually no concern whatever for whether or not these attractions hold anything of substance or have any meaning.

We must first give our attention to the ambivalence of these old types of songs. In this ambivalence lies the sophistication of colonialism. Employing eastern and western, modern and ancient ways of extolling love, it creates within the listener a feeling of beauty, a carefree feeling not bound by any political ties; in substance, it hypnotizes listeners and draws them from the orb of the national and class struggles. To satisfy the tastes of each stratum of society, one can find everything from the brazenness of Europe and America to the sensitivity, discretion and the classical elements of bygone feudal society; from the vulgar way foreign troops expressed their feelings to prayerful laments of a very deeply religious flavor complete with God, reincarnation and so forth by the faithful. It is this unlikely mixture, one much like a smokescreen, that makes it difficult for us to distinguish between what is moral and what is not. If we listen to but one song and analyze it, we frequently find it very difficult to reach a conclusion concerning its nature. But, it is only necessary to listen to about 10 of these songs to get some idea of their intent.

Provoking sexual desires is a characteristic of all of these old types of songs. Some deal with male and female physiology rather explicitly and describe pleasurable feelings and appealing features of women. Others are more discreet and sometimes even mention the Lord, God, reincarnation and so forth, but their lyrics and the manner in which they are presented bring sexual desires to mind. Here, it must be said in addition that in music, the performer is considered the second creator of the music. Sometimes, the particular lyrics of a song pose no problem whatsoever but when the singer sings them in a low, barely audible voice, in a sobbing voice or in suggestive moans, the sexual desires of the listener are provoked very strongly.

This characteristic of these songs also causes their content to show disregard for all moral principles. Here, we are not speaking about the songs of "combat troops" of the army of the republic who raped and plundered wherever they went, but about the rather large number of songs that stir feelings of secret love and promiscuous behavior (three-sided love affairs, secret love affairs of couples who are already married to other persons, love between student and teacher and so forth). What is harmful is that many songs are directed toward young men and women who are still pure, who are still in school, and attempt to lure, provoke and draw them into a life of mistakes. I had an opportunity to visit a facility to restore human dignity in the South and was told by many young women that one of the reasons they were enticed into a decadent life was these harmful songs. They abandoned their education and left their families for a very uncertain life of pleasure; in the end, they were deceived and their bodies were ruined. More than a few of them have contemplated committing suicide.

Pessimism and a negative attitude in the face of life are also rather widespread in these songs and are usually expressed in the form of the private thoughts of persons who were betrayed in love, who want to find love but cannot and who sometimes feel trapped by the new circumstances, as was the case with the soldier of the republic killed in battle. In this desperation, this pessimism and boredom in the face of life, many songs appeal to the flesh through their lyrics and this partially explains the widespread nature at that time of songs about "love lost," melancholy songs, etc. They made every effort to poeticize the sadness in love and this, too, was consistent with the chaos and frustration that existed in society at that time, especially among youths. However, to persons who were in circumstances similar to those described in these songs (and this was rather prevalent in the zone under U.S.-puppet control), these types of songs were no different than doses of narcotics; they knawed at and permeated the souls of youths and helped lead them to tragic ends: either decadence and a life of crime or suicide.

There are also types of songs that use the feeling of love to stimulate lust by means of provocative music (rather lude rhythm) or humorous music (vulgar jokes and bantering); because of their extremely obvious lack of culture, not many persons are fans of these types of music and I, too, prefer not to discuss them here.

The youth of Vietnam are living in times of great significance in the history of our nation. The country has been totally reunified and is building socialism; this is the time for each of us to contribute as much as possible to the common cause. In the face of difficulties, shortages and the consequences of several decades of war and the sabotage by the international reactionary powers, the most correct attitude that each youth can adopt is to take the lead in every task in production and in maintaining a readiness to fight in defense of the beloved fatherland. We cannot fold our hands and sit idly by nor can we adopt pessimistic, negative thinking and tolerate the development of pleasure-seeking, individualistic thinking. In the confusing milieu of a society that is in a process of building itself, a society that feels numerous concerns and great joy, we should not waste our time sitting and listening to old, melancholy songs.

It is sad that this type of music is usually liked very much by a number of idle youths. An illicit style of life usually leads persons to illicit forms of pleasure. Very many of these types of songs have no artistic value at all and some are even anti-art. They can only stir the feelings of uncultured youths, certainly not the feelings of persons who know what to like. The great author Gorkiy wrote: "A person's degree of self-respect can, beside other methods, be measured by his disdain for the vulgar." I feel that the same thinking can be applied to music.

I also feel that corrective action can only be successful if the responsible cultural and musical agencies take more effective measures in the teaching of aesthetics and provide an increasingly large supply of good and attractive songs to youths, including good and pure ballads (about love between man and woman), thereby meeting a legitimate demand of youths. The needs in the musical life of youths are very rich and diverse. We cannot be satisfied with sweeping away that which is wrong, rather, we must attach full importance to supplying that which is good and beautiful to youths. In the past few years, we have seen the emergence of many new songs on the radio or the theatrical stages and this trend will surely develop in the future.

In the immediate future, in order to put an end to the vague attitude that exists concerning the old type of music of the Saigon puppet regime and awaken a number of youths from the hypnotic spell of this music, the various levels of the Youth Union, especially the municipal and city levels, must conduct a widespread exchange of opinions and eventually put an end to the circulation, storage and dissemination of these types of musical products. I do not think that this can be done quickly because it must be placed within the framework of society and coordinated with efforts in many other areas (such as the civilized lifestyle, the attitude toward work, raising the cultural level and so forth); however, in the present situation, in view of the policy of combating negative phemonena in every aspect of social life, displaying an unequivocal attitude toward this bourgeois music and generating widespread public opinion denouncing it are very necessary.

7809
CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HANOI RESIDENTS MOBILIZED TO BUILD NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi Mobilizes the People To Go Build the New Economic Zone; the Lam Dong Economic Zone Has a Bumper Harvest of Grain and Industrial Crops"]

[Text] In the past 4 years and more, nearly 2,000 families, consisting of nearly 10,000 persons, in Hanoi have gone to build the new economic zone in Lam Dong (in 1980, 3,500 persons moved to Lam Dong).

With the exception of a number of persons who, because of poor health or because of being too lazy to work, have requested to be allowed to return to Hanoi, the majority of persons feel secure and have enthusiastically remained in Lam Dong, building cooperatives, state farms, enterprises and experimental stations and farms within the zone. In addition to working the stipulated number of mandays in production for the collective, many persons have taken the initiative and begun producing crops on the 100 square meters or more of land allocated to each family.

In the next 2 years, Hanoi will try to mobilize 10,000 additional families and organize the systematic move by entire households and production units to build the new economic zone. The city is also organizing a shock youth force to build the new economic zone; soon, about 500 youths will depart for Lam Dong. Hanoi is implementing the policy of the state and applying the guidelines of the state and the people working together, the city and the installations being concerned together and adopting reasonable systems and policies that provide incentive for people to go build the new economic zone.

Over the past several years, the wards within the city have mobilized many families of small merchants and many unemployed persons to work in agricultural production within the new economic zone. Hoan Kiem Ward has performed this work well, sending more than 200 volunteers comprising 47 families to work in production at Lam Dong; the ward sent more than 100 youths ahead of these persons to build housing and prepare production conditions for them.

Yen Phu Precinct in Ba Dinh Ward has mobilized the largest number of persons, and these persons began working in production earlier than anyone else within the new economic zone. Exchanging their old home for their new one, large numbers of persons in the districts in the outskirts of the city have eagerly left to build their second homes. Persons from Gia Lam District were the first persons from the city to arrive in the new economic zone; the district has sent persons to the new economic zone during each year since 1976; at present, there are 324 families with nearly 1,600 persons from the district building a cooperative bearing the name of their district within the new economic zone. In the past year, Tam Xa Village in Dong Anh District, a place that has a stable standard of living and a relatively high income, sent 106 families consisting of 479 persons, 250 of whom were laborers, to the new economic zone at one time in order to have the forces needed to build a separate cooperative.

Over the past several years, Dan Phuong District, which has a high rice yield, has mobilized more than 600 families consisting of more than 3,000 persons to go build the new economic zone; this year, it has sent another 610 persons, 429 of whom are laborers, to Lam Dong, thereby surpassing the norm assigned it by the city. Even more persons will be mobilized next year in order to establish three cooperatives within the zone. Many district cadres have gone to Lam Dong to conduct research and help the people engage in production with peace of mind and build the new economic zone. The people within the district have volunteered to contribute 5 mandays per year per laborer (with each manday being worth 1 dong) to establish a new economic zone support fund for the entire district. As a result, in addition to the subsidies provided by the state, each person receives an additional 200 kilograms of paddy when he leaves for Lam Dong and each laborer receives an additional 200 dong, thereby helping everyone to reduce the difficulties faced during the initial period within the new economic zone. Several other districts are adopting this practice of Dan Phuong District.

This year, the state farms, cooperatives and families of cooperative members within the new economic zone of Hanoi in Lam Dong Province sowed more than 2,000 hectares of grain and industrial crops. During its recent first harvest, the zone harvested 1,056 tons of corn kernels and dozens of tons of peanuts and beans of various types; it is now making every effort to cultivate, fertilize and protect its second crops, such as corn, rice, potatoes, peanuts and beans of various types. It has been estimated that this harvest will exceed 1,000 tons, including about 30 tons of black beans for exportation. In addition, they will also harvest nearly 1,500 kilograms of silk cocoons and 65 tons of pine resin and a number of other products of economic value.

The zone has cleared and put under permanent intensive cultivation nearly 3,200 hectares; the various state farms, cooperatives and cooperative members have given their attention to combating erosion and accelerating intensive cultivation in order to increase crop yields. Several seed trial stations and farms, cooperatives and production units and many cooperative member families have achieved corn yields in excess of 2 tons per hectare; peanuts, soybeans and the other types of beans have also produced rather high yields.

7809
CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL REDUCES PRESS RUNS DUE TO PAPER SHORTAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 p 20

[Notice by editors of TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC]

[Text] Due to a paper shortage, beginning in July 1980 TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC will continue to appear every month, but the number of copies will be very limited so we will give priority in distribution to the leadership and management cadres of the party and state, from the central level to the province and district levels, and to the scientific-technical management cadres and scientific-technical cadres, who truly need to read the journal. In addition, priority will be given to the libraries and periodical reading rooms of the localities, organs, and units which must purchase the journal so that it can be circulated and read collectively.

When paper supplies permit, we will print the same number of copies as in the past, in order to serve a broader readership. We hope that our readers will be understanding, and we recommend that the postal organs help distribute the journal to the correct recipients.

5616
CSO: 4209

END